"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Light snow, followed by fair, southeasterly winds, becoming southwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,493. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.08; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅞c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday by a vote of 47 to 32 adopted the Teller resolution declaring that bonds may be paid in silver. In the House the bill for the relief of the Book Publishing Company of the Methodist Church South was passed. The bill appropriates $288,000 on account of losses sustained during the civil war.—Page 1.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that England has agreed to guarantee to defend China against the possible displeasure of Russia in order to secure the loan. Four German sailors were killed by Chinese at Kiao-Chau. The Parliamentary committee appointed to draw up proposals for the better regulation of the relations between Norway and Sweden has concluded its labors without reaching an agreement. The Federated Employers and Allied Trades Unions of Great Britain have signed an agreement accepting the employers' terms, and the striking engineers will go to work on Monday. King Leopold of Belgium has bought the yacht Mayflower, which belonged to the late Ogden Goelet, for $400,000. The Pope will celebrate mass at St. Peter's on Feb. 13, the sixtieth anniversary of his first mass. A Russian woman, suffering from the worst form of leprosy, has been discovered living in a private house in Tottenham Court Road, in the heart of London.—Page 7.

Page 1.

C. Oliver Iselin has gone to Europe on a mission looking to the future protection of the America's Cup.

Secretary Alger's health is improving. In order to hasten his recovery he will go to a South Carolina resort.

Ex-Attorney General W. J. Hendrick of Kentucky, who was accused of retaining State money, has been disbarred.

There was a free fight at a Tammany meeting in the Annexed District last night. T. J. Mulligan, district leader, was roughly handled, and was practically deposed.

Much talk of the possible retirement of Chauncey M. Depew from the Presidency of the New York Central Railroad was caused by the announcement of the amalgamation of the Central and the Lake Shore Road.

The manoeuvres of the North Atlantic squadron so far have had few results except to reveal serious defects in the big ships. The Indiana's boiler tubes leaked so badly on the way down the coast that the New York had to tow her.

Page 2.

The People's and Westchester and Connecticut Traction Companies were united yesterday. The new corporation controls sixty miles of road, and will build more.

A committee of Brooklyn citizens, G. F. Elliott, S. V. White, and Thomas G. Shearman, were violently abused and insulted on Thursday by Congressman Loud when they called upon him in Washington in reference to their borough's postal facilities.

Page 3.

The sub-committee of the Citizens' Union appointed to draft a plan of permanent organization has finished its report.

At the meeting of the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday a recreation pier at the foot of Market Street was asked for.

A Coroner's jury gave a verdict yesterday that C. R. Robert, the millionaire, who killed himself on Jan. 2, did so while temporarily insane.

Wheat touched the best prices on this crop for cash in Chicago. The January option touched $1.10, and closed at $1.08, and May sold up to 98⅝.

President McKinley has decided to appoint a special agent to receive and handle goods sent to Havana from the United States for the relief of needy Cubans.

By means of a forged letter purporting to have been written by Congressman Wilber the wrong man was appointed Postmaster at Worcester, N. Y. The mistake was corrected upon discovery of the forgery.

Mary E. Robinson, who has a builder's lien on the famous joss house of the Chinese residents, at 16 Mott Street, has brought suit to enforce the lien. The lien will probably be adjusted to prevent the house being sold.

Seven shipwrecked seamen were picked up by the tug Walter A. Luckenbach while drifting about in an open boat 100 miles off the Winter Quarter Lightship coast of Virginia on Tuesday. They were in a greatly exhausted condition from exposure.

Controller of the Currency Dawes has decided to appoint George H. Earle, Jr., receiver of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia, the Singerly plan for the voluntary liquidation of the bank's affairs having failed to receive the assent of all the depositors.

Gen. Woodford, the Minister at Madrid, is negotiating a trade treaty with Spain. Gen. Parrado, Acting Captain General in Havana, visited the battleship Maine. The body of Gen. Aranguren was viewed by 4,000 persons as it lay in the Havana Morgue. Gen. Blanco told the Municipality of Manzanillo that he expected peace would be restored in February.

Page 4.

Attorney General Hancock rendered a decision relative to the administration of the excise law in Greater New York.

Beginning with the next session of the Court of Appeals, on Feb. 28, the court will meet daily at 2 P. M. instead of 10 A. M.

The amateur figure skating championship contest at the St. Nicholas Rink last night was won by Arthur G. Keane of the New York Athletic Club.

The Democratic primary election for delegates to the First Assembly District Committee of the Borough of Queens was held last night. Indications were that Madden had carried Long Island City by over 2,000 majority.

Both houses of the New York Legislature adjourned yesterday until next Monday evening. A bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Kelly of Albany to put the expense of operating all the canal bridges upon the State. The annual report of the Superintendent of Prisons was presented.

Page 5.

Abraham Israel, a broker, fell into Stapleton Bay yesterday and was nearly drowned. He was rescued by a fishing party.

Collector Burdett of Ridgefield Township, N. J., made sixty-one arrests of poll tax delinquents, gathering them up with a stage. All procured the money and paid.

Ethel H., a trotting mare, ran away in Canal Street, and when some men tried to stop her, plunged through a plate glass window. The animal's injuries are probably fatal.

The Board of Directors of the Abraham Lincoln Memorial University held a business meeting in Chicago. It proposes to build an institution in the Cumberland Gap, East Tennessee.

The late E. E. Hitchcock, a Trustee of the Church of the Eternal Hope and a liberal contributor to religious institutions, was also, it appears, an equally liberal supporter of the free thought movement, and the financial backer of The Truth Seeker, the free thought organ.

A fire, probably of incendiary origin, occurred in a Brooklyn tenement early yesterday morning, and when the fourteen families who were inside tried to escape they found the outer door barricaded. They got out by the roof. The flames were soon extinguished.

The will of Nicholaus Lohse, a grocer of Jersey City, was offered for probate yesterday. It is a peculiarly worded document, and its provisions may be defeated, it is thought, owing to the fact that it was witnessed by beneficiaries, to wit, the testator's wife and son, and the Rev. J. Petersen, who also drew it, and who benefits indirectly through his church.

Page 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop gave a red domino dance for some 150 members of the exclusive set, at their residence, 881 Fifth Avenue, last night.

President McKinley returned to Washington yesterday morning. He said that he had enjoyed his trip to this city, and was greatly pleased with his reception at the manufacturers' banquet and the press comments upon his speech.

Page 9.

Two bills alleging fraud in the management of the Bay State Gas Company and asking for the appointment of a receiver were filed in the United States Court in Delaware yesterday.

Page 11.

City Magistrate Deuel sent a woman to the penitentiary yesterday. This is the first time in many years that a Police Magistrate had sent a prisoner there.

The new steamship Boadicea of the Leyland Line arrived in port yesterday. The fouling of her quarantine flag at half-mast caused ungrounded fears of sickness aboard.

Samuel Jackson, colored, was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday on the charge of assault. His eagerness to go to jail excited the Recorder's suspicions. Chief of Detectives McClusky was fetched and recognized the prisoner as a man who is wanted in Charleston on the charge of murder.

Nicola Lupicka of 13 Bowery, charged with assault in the first degree, was discharged yesterday because the police were unable to find Pietro Govino, his accuser. Lupicka went to his accuser and boasted of his freedom. Govino then explained matters to the Court, and Lupicka was arrested again.

A Russian immigrant, who arrived on the steamship Amsterdam on Jan. 22 and was detained at the Barge Office, was yesterday discovered to be suffering from smallpox. He was immediately removed to the Riverside Hospital, and elaborate steps were taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

Page 12.

The Kings County Grand Jury handed in a presentment yesterday objecting to the display of theatrical and other posters on Sunday.

Hugh Bonner was made Chief of New York's Fire Department by a general order issued yesterday by Fire Commissioner Scannell.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in executive session yesterday, made heavy cuts in the amounts asked for by various departments.

While Mrs. Mary Both of 171 East Seventy-fourth Street was warming herself by the kitchen stove yesterday her shawl caught fire and she was burned to death.

The men at work on alterations at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge have struck for an eight-hour day. The Superintendent of the work says new men will be hired.

Justice Truax yesterday, in an action brought to restrain the Union Railway Company, commonly known as the "Huckleberry Railroad," from constructing a portion of its road, decided in favor of the defendant.

The Police Commissioners have sent a report on "The" Allen's alleged poolroom, at 86 Sixth Avenue, to the District Attorney, asking him to proceed against Allen on the five indictments that have been found against him.

Miss Sadie Goldstein of 427 East Fifty-first Street tried on a new dress before Justice Goldfogle yesterday to show him it did not fit. She had refused to pay for the dress and the dressmaker had sued her. The suit was compromised by the Justice.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, called a meeting of his special Committee on Conference, and it was decided in response to the letter from Rapid Transit Commissioner Orr to immediately make formal applications for various extensions of the road.

Chancellor McGill in Jersey City yesterday denied the suit of Jacob Meyer, who sought to secure the annulment of his daughter's marriage to John Damanovitz on the ground that she was under age. He afterward claimed that the couple had been divorced in this city, but they denied it.

In a report made to the Police Commissioners on Jan. 17 Chief McCullagh reviews the entire department and makes several suggestions for its improvement. He condemns the headquarters building in Mulberry Street and several of the precinct stations, proposes the reorganization of the detective bureau, and says he will re-establish and extend the Broadway squad.

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FIGHT IN A TAMMANY MEETING.

T. J. Mulligan, Annexed District Leader, Roughly Handled and Practically Deposed.

When the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Annexed District met last night to try to settle a little difference which had arisen between Thomas J. Mulligan, the leader of the district, and some members of the committee, there was a fight. It was a real fight, too, and there was bloodshed. Mulligan and some of his followers battered open a locked door and escaped, and Mulligan was badly cut about the face. He was practically deposed as the district leader.

The meeting was in Parsitt's Hotel, close to the entrance to the Morris Park race track. Ever since the last campaign, when he is said, Mulligan tried to run the district in an arbitrary manner, there has been trouble. William J. Hyland, the Councilman from the district, who has many followers, has been trying to get the leadership. The last act of Mulligan which those who have tried to depose him object to is his trying to place officers in the Municipal Court of the district. Leader Mulligan went to Justice Penfield and submitted his appointees—Michael Rausch, Chief Clerk; Frank Fishedick, Clerk; Charles Battenelli, Interpreter; James Kein, stenographer. Justice Penfield objected, and Councilman Hyland objected.

Justice Penfield and Councilman Hyland headed a committee that went to see Richard Croker for advice, and last night's meeting was the result.

The meeting was called ostensibly to collect assessments from the members of the General Committee of the district. John M. Hicks, a Mulligan man, was Chairman, and when he called the meeting to order he was surrounded by Stephen Collins and George J. Donigan, Mulligan men, and by Leader Mulligan. There were 125 persons present in all, Hyland and Penfield having a majority with them.

The trouble began with the call to order. From the Hyland forces came a motion to postpone action in connection with the assessment until after Feb. 5. Mr. Mulligan moved to amend and put the matter off for a month. There was a vote, and from the roar of voices it was plain enough to all that the amendment had been lost. But Chairman Hicks did not see it that way. "Carried!" he cried. There was a roar of voices from every side, but above the din Mulligan's order came: "Adjourn the meeting."

"The meeting stands adjourned," shouted the Chairman.

Nobody could tell afterward exactly what happened, except that the Sergeant at Arms locked the only door in the hall at the request of Hyland. There was a lot of fierce argument. Hyland made a speech, in which he said that the Chairman had no right to adjourn a meeting where there was a question before the house; the Chairman insisted that no business could be transacted, as the meeting had been adjourned.

Suddenly Mulligan, closely followed by Hicks and twenty others, formed into a sort of flying wedge and tried to break through the Hyland followers, who had formed in the lower end of the hall to protect the door. Then the fight was on. Men rolled over and over on the floor, fists sounded against faces, chairs were overturned, and windows were broken. Several of the Mulligan men reached the door, more or less battered. The key had been taken from it, so they battered away on the panels. These yielded. Half the door was soon down. Then Mulligan, with his face bleeding and his clothing torn, got through the opening, was free, and, those who stood by him following, the Hyland men were left alone. The Hyland men immediately called another meeting, putting Stephen J. Collins in the chair. There were still 110 persons left. These passed resolutions denouncing Mulligan. Then a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Croker to report that the General Committee was anxious to have Mr. Mulligan resign and that Hyland be made leader.

MR. DEPEW MAY RETIRE

A Possible Outcome of W. K. Vanderbilt's Scheme of New York Central Reorganization.

CALLAWAY MAY BE PRESIDENT

The Fact that Mr. Vanderbilt Has Acted Without Consulting Mr. Depew the Basis of Rumors—Mr. Rossiter's Mission Abroad.

Recent developments in New York Central and Lake Shore affairs place Chauncey M. Depew in the unique position of apparently not knowing what is going on in the corporation of which he is the President. When Cornelius Vanderbilt was at the helm as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Road he invariably announced his policy through Mr. Depew, and the latter came to be everywhere regarded as the authorized spokesman for the Vanderbilt family. Since William K. Vanderbilt has taken charge of matters in the Grand Central Station there have been no authorized announcements of Vanderbilt policy. Mr. Depew has been affably noncommittal and Mr. Vanderbilt absolutely silent.

Since the proposed merger of the New York Central and the Lake Shore under one management has become known there has been much talk about a possible change in the Presidency of the New York Central Railroad. The fact that Mr. Vanderbilt proceeded with his great scheme of reorganization and consolidation without consulting with Mr. Depew forms the basis of a rumor that after the amalgamation of the Lake Shore and New York Central properties has been effected there will be a change in the executive head of the corporation. So far as can be ascertained, however, Mr. Vanderbilt has given no other evidence of an intention to make a change than the keeping of his own counsel with regard to his big project.

Mr. Callaway Held in High Esteem.

S. R. Callaway, President of the Lake Shore Railroad, has spent considerable time in this city recently, and has been more or less in communication with Mr. Vanderbilt. Doubtless this fact is responsible for the rumor that Mr. Callaway will be President of the reorganized New York Central Road. Mr. Callaway is known to be held in high estimation by the present active head of the Vanderbilt family, his recent promotion from the Presidency of the Nickel Plate to the Presidency of the Lake Shore being regarded as a marked indication of W. K. Vanderbilt's confidence in him. According to current talk it is Mr. Vanderbilt's desire to infuse into the New York Central management some of the money-making spirit that has animated the Lake Shore management. Therefore the persons who discuss probabilities and draw inferences, argue that the present executive head of the Lake Shore lines is the logical executive of the consolidated system. Mr. Callaway is a practical railroad man of wide experience and of demonstrated ability as a financier. He is a business man through and through, and is believed to be in complete accord with Mr. Vanderbilt's ideas of railway management.

Mr. Depew has on more than one occasion lately listened to stories about his possible retirement from the Presidency of the New York Central, without any apparent loss of tranquillity. He remarked to a newspaper man a day or two ago that he felt of his head every time that he entered his office to see if it was on, and he had not failed to find it as yet. While there is no friction between W. K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Depew, there have been some differences of opinion regarding business policy, and it is said that all the heads of departments of the New York Central have found W. K. Vanderbilt a more energetic man to deal with than Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Would Be Done in an Agreeable Way.

There is thus far no intimation that Mr. Depew is to be forced out of his present position. His relations with all of the members of the Vanderbilt family have been very close for three generations, and he is known to have retained the confidence and esteem of all of the present members. Should the exigencies of a great business policy demand a sterner executive at the head of the Vanderbilt trunk line between New York and Chicago Mr. Depew's retirement would doubtless be brought about in a manner entirely agreeable to himself. He is a Director in nearly half a hundred railroads and is in intimate touch with every phase of the Vanderbilt interests. Some of Mr. Depew's closest personal friends have believed for the past two or three years that he would not be averse to laying down the burdens of office in railroad affairs providing he could do so without relapsing into idleness. Responsibilities and hard work have accumulated upon Mr. Depew's shoulders during the past ten years to a greater extent than most people imagine.

A strong impression prevails among the New York Central people that the final steps in W. K. Vanderbilt's projected reorganization will not be taken until after Treasurer Rossiter's return from his visit to Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Rossiter has been the confidential financial agent of the Vanderbilts since the days of William H., and therefore his mission to the Mediterranean to meet Cornelius Vanderbilt is believed to have a greater significance than a mere personal visit.

The statement was made in banking circles yesterday that a circular would be issued within a few days announcing the terms of the proposed exchange of Lake Shore Railroad stock for New York Central bonds. This exchange will be effected on the basis of $200 in bonds for $100 par value of stock, as stated in this newspaper yesterday morning.

SECRETARY ALGER IMPROVING.

His Slow Recovery Due to Unfavorable Weather in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Acting Secretary of War Melklejohn, who visited Secretary Alger to-day on a matter of official business, said that the Secretary was doing nicely. He had not seen the Secretary for about ten days and was agreeably surprised to find him looking so well. The Secretary is still a very sick man, however, and the very nature of his trouble—grip and malaria—precludes the probability of a rapid convalescence.

In order to expedite his recovery as much as possible, he will be removed to the mountains of South Carolina, probably next week. His physicians say that the damp and unfavorable weather of the last few weeks has been responsible mainly for his slow improvement.

THOUGHT HE WAS POLISH KING.

I. E. Adams, F. D. Tappen's Son-in-Law, to be Examined as to His Sanity.

Isaac E. Adams, the son-in-law of Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon for examination as to his sanity. He was once a well-known and wealthy man about town, and is said to have lost the greater part of his money in railroad stocks and to have spent the rest. Yesterday afternoon he was found acting queerly at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. A crowd of men and boys were gathered around him jeering at him. Bicycle Policeman Jones forced his way through the crowd and found Adams looking toward the sky and mumbling to himself.

"I am the King of Poland," he exclaimed when the policeman accosted him. "I am in converse with God."

He was taken before Magistrate Kudlich, in Jefferson Market Police Court. Adams has behaved strangely several times during the last six months. He has been in court two or three times before.

HANNA BRIBERY CHARGES.

Representative Otis and His Lawyer Testify to Mr. Boyce's Offer—The President's Name Used.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Representative John C. Otis of Cincinnati to-day testified that he met H. H. Boyce of New York in Room 226, at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, and was promised an office by appointment of President McKinley, or that it would be made extraordinarily profitable for him to vote for Mr. Hanna for United States Senator. Mr. Otis says he referred Mr. Boyce to his attorney, T. C. Campbell of Cincinnati. Mr. Otis subsequently met Mr. Campbell, who showed him $1,000, which he said he got from Mr. Boyce. Later, according to Mr. Otis, Mr. Campbell received $750 more, and was promised the remainder of $10,000 in Columbus. Mr. Campbell told Mr. Otis this money was to be given to him to vote for Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Campbell took the stand and produced $1,750, which he said he received from Mr. Boyce to be given to Mr. Otis if he voted for Mr. Hanna.

There was nothing in the testmony of either witness to even indicate that Senator Hanna, Major Dick, or Major Rathbone had any connection with Mr. Boyce, through whom it is claimed the alleged negotiations were conducted. In fact, Attorney Campbell, who came from New York to testify, took occasion to say that he did not believe Senator Hanna was interested in or knew Boyce.

Mr. Campbell testified that Boyce said he lived in Mount Vernon, N. Y. During the conversation Boyce said he had a strong and loving regard for the President, and talked so strongly about this that finally Campbell began to think he was overstating himself. Boyce said he had come to help Hanna in his election.

Campbell said to him: "Did you not come from the President?" Boyce replied that he did, but Mr. Campbell declared that he did not believe it.

Campbell testified that he said to Boyce: "What do you want Otis to do if your proposition is accepted?" Boyce replied that he would want him to write a letter to the President to the effect that he would vote for Hanna. Boyce then wrote a telegram, directed to President McKinley, and reading: "For the best interests of Ohio and the Republican Party, I will cast my vote for M. A. Hanna for Senator for the short and long terms."

This telegram Campbell was to submit to Otis, and if the latter accepted the proposition he was to sign it and the telegram was to be returned to Boyce, who was to forward it to the President. Mr. Campbell carried the telegram away with him and showed it to Jared Bliss, who volunteered to copy the telegram and sign Otis's name to it, which was done. At the next meeting the telegram, or rather a copy of it, was shown to Boyce and he was told that Otis had finally consented and that there was the telegram.

LEWIS KNAPP, AGNOSTIC, DEAD.

The Wisconsin Man Who Put Blasphemous Epitaphs on Monuments.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 28.—Lewis Knapp, widely known as an agnostic, is dead, aged eighty-five years. He was one of Kenosha's earliest pioneers, and was an eccentric character. He caused the erection in the city cemetery of five monuments, upon which he had inscribed from time to time shocking and blasphemous epitaphs in anticipation of his approaching death. Most of these inscriptions were of such a character that they could not be repeated. Law was resorted to to compel him to remove the monuments, but he won the suits.

TEAM OF HORSES DROWNED.

Bolted in Great Neck, L. I., and Plunged from a Dock into the Sound.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Jan. 28.—A team of fast horses owned by George Thayer of the firm of Thayer & Campbell, linseed oil manufacturers of Long Island City, became unmanageable while being driven through this village this afternoon, and dashed through the main street toward the Sound, into which they plunged from the steamboat dock and were drowned.

The coachman remained on the carriage, endeavoring to pull them up, until he saw that they would go overboard. Then he jumped from his seat.

LAUNCHING OF THE KENTUCKY.

Water from Lincoln's Spring to Take the Place of Champagne.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 28.—When, next month, the battleship Kentucky glides from the ways at Newport News, her prow will not be bathed in champagne nor in old Kentucky whisky. The sponsor, Miss Christine Bradley, will uncork a beautifully embellished silver vessel full of pure water.

On the farm in Larue County where Abraham Lincoln was born there is an unfailing spring of cold crystal water, where, in his boyhood, the future President was wont to slake his thirst, using a gourd or oak leaf dipper. The idea is to have a committee formally visit the spring, fill a silver vessel with sparkling water, and seal it with appropriate ceremonies. Then the vessel will be given to Miss Bradley, who will guard it until the time for breaking the seal at the launching of the Kentucky.

ANESTHESIA BY HYPNOTISM.

Severe Tests Endured by Prof. P. A. Bernard in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Prof. P. A. Bernard of Des Moines, Iowa, sought to demonstrate to those present at the San Francisco College of Suggestive Therapeutics last evening that the administration of an anesthetic for the performing of a surgical operation is unnecessary. He did this by throwing himself into a self-induced state of hypnosis, thus producing anesthesia, and submitting to such surgical tests as completely removed all doubts as to his utter lack of any feeling while in that state.

Before beginning his exhibition Prof. Bernard said he was willing to submit to any test that was within the bounds of reason, or that could be found in any book on hypnotism. Prof. Bernard then sat in a chair and composed himself, and in a short time he was asleep. Dr. McMillan took a needle and thread and sewed his ear to his cheek. He next sewed his upper lip to his nose, and then he pulled his tongue out and ran a large hatpin through it. Those present were permitted to examine the tests closely.

After the pin and threads had been removed, Prof. Bernard awoke. For a few moments he appeared dazed, but he was soon himself. A towel that he had placed around his neck was saturated with blood, but he declared that he felt no pain or soreness in his face.

Clerk Run Down by a Miner's Cab.

William Smith, a clerk of 16 West Twenty-sixth Street, was knocked down by a cab on Broadway, near Walker Street, last night. He received injuries to the head, and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. The driver of the cab, Thomas Dorsey, was arrested, and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. The owner of the cab, Jesse Lewiston, who is staying at the Hoffman House, was in the vehicle at the time of the accident. Mr. Lewiston told the police that he was a miner from Flagstaff, Col.

Capt. Carter's Court-Martial.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28.—The witnesses before the court-martial in the trial of Capt. Carter to-day were F. A. D. Hancock, John Foley, and J. W. O. Sterly of Savannah and W. H. Venable of Atlanta. All except Sterly gave evidence to show how hard it was for them to secure copies of specifications for the Savannah Harbor works. Mr. Sterly continued giving documentary evidence of an interesting character.

DEFECTS IN BATTLESHIPS

Beyond Showing These the North Atlantic Fleet's Manoeuvres Have Had Few Results.

THE INDIANA IN BAD SHAPE

Her Boiler Tubes Leaked So Badly that the New York Had to Tow Her—Turret Machinery Defective.

The manoeuvres of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron have thus far been unsuccessful. The only thing that has been developed has been the weakness of the boilers, machinery, and apparatus for working the turrets and the large guns.

Shortly after the fleet left Hampton Roads the tubes in the boilers of the battleship Indiana began to leak. The leaks grew to such an extent that the vessel could not steam at more than six knots. The other vessels of the squadron were ordered to slow down in order to stand by and assist the Indiana should occasion require it. They continued down the coast at this speed for several days. The Indiana set signals asking for assistance. It was almost impossible to keep sufficient steam in the boilers to give the ship steerageway. The flagship New York was ordered by Admiral Sicard to take the battleship in tow. Hawsers were run out to the ship, and in that way she was taken to the bay off Key West, where the larger vessels of the fleet anchored. They arrived there on Jan. 22. Men were sent into the boiler rooms of the Indiana, and they tried to stop the leaks and make repairs that were possible.

The smaller vessels that could get up through the shallow channels visited the city, where they received some stores that were sent from the New York Navy Yard.

It was found that the turrets on the large ships in which the heavy guns are mounted would not work satisfactorily. It is expected that when the moving target practice is begun most of the turrets will jam and become unmanageable. Trouble with those on the battleships has already manifested itself.

The drills so far have been of small consequence. "Sub-calibre" practice was had while the vessels were on their way down the coast. None of the large guns have been fired.

Admiral Sicard has received orders from the Navy Department to send the battleship Texas to New Orleans, where she will be joined by the battleship Maine, which is now at Havana.

For several days while the fleet was on its way to the Southern drill grounds no trace of the Texas was found. She did not arrive off Key West until all the other vessels had come to anchor. The fleet will remain South for about two months, during which time extensive manoeuvres will be indulged in.

Orders have been received by Commodore Bunce, commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to have the repairs to the cruiser Brooklyn completed at once. The Navy Department is anxious to have the vessel join the squadron.

Men from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs at the Navy Yard have been kept at work day and night for the last two weeks, getting the ship ready for service. It is expected she will be ready to sail to-day. The Brooklyn will join the squadron at the rendezvous at Dry Tortugas.

TO SAVE THE AMERICA'S CUP.

C. Oliver Iselin Goes to Europe as the Head of a Syndicate as Powerful as the Defender's Owners.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A special to The Globe from Providence says:

"C. Oliver Iselin of Defender fame left home for Europe this week, on a mission looking to the future protection of the America's Cup. He goes abroad as the active head of a syndicate as powerful as that which paid for the last international race winner, and he also officially represents the New York Yacht Club.

"About a month ago there was a sudden and unsual stir among the biggest yachtsmen of the country in this direction. They worked quietly and secretly. Twice this month Mr. Iselin has been a visitor to Bristol, and Jan. 15 he was at the Herreshoff boat-building yards, in the Bayside town, for half a day.

"He had a long and serious talk with Capt. 'Nat' Herreshoff, the designer of Defender, and when Mr. Iselin left it was with the understanding that he should visit Europe immediately, for the purpose of looking over the latest things in racing yachts on the other side.

"Capt. 'Nat' was invited to accompany Mr. Iselin on his European trip, but he was forced to decline, owing to the pressure of work on the torpedo boats for the United States Navy, now in process of construction."

RACE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

White Men Threaten to Drive the Blacks Out of Lonoke County or Exterminate Them.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 28.—A race war is imminent in Lonoke County. The whites are preparing to drive all the negroes out of the county, and many of the blacks are arming themselves preparatory to making a stubborn resistance. Notices have been posted on nearly every negro cabin in the county, notifying the occupants to vacate within a certain time or suffer the penalty of being swung up to the limbs of a tree and filled with lead.

Frequent clashes have occurred in Lonoke County between the races. The negroes outnumber the whites in some localities two to one. An element of the white population has undertaken before this to rid the county of the blacks, and there is no telling the number of negroes who have suffered death at their hands. The mob sets the civil authorities at defiance.

Last Summer a colored normal school was broken up at Lonoke, and the Principal was taken out and flogged severely. Later the man's body was found hanging to a fence with sixty-nine bullet holes in it.

Only a few weeks ago Oscar Simonton, a colored merchant at Lonoke, came bleeding into Little Rock as a result of having been visited by a mob of masked white men the night before. Simonton went to see the Governor and told him of the treatment accorded him, and Gov. Jones has offered a big reward for the apprehension of any members of the mob. The negro has been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury at Lonoke Feb 7, and he has appealed to the Governor for protection while absent from this city.

From the reports reaching here a desperate state of affairs exists within thirty miles of Little Rock. Gov. Jones said to-night that he would afford the civil authorities of the county every assistance in giving the colored people ample protection.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE DOOMED.

Members of the Produce to Dissolve the Corporation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Members of the Chicago Produce Exchange will meet to-morrow to take action on a proposition to dissolve the corporation. President E. S. Eldredge and Secretary P. M. Littler have received information from a majority of the members that the life of the body will be terminated by an overwhelming vote.

Dissatisfaction with the conduct of the affairs of the Exchange has brought about the determination to dissolve it. A large element complains that the business has been carried on by a minority styling itself the "Butter Board," which excludes the majority from its councils.

STEAMER CORONA WRECKED.

Her Crew and 238 Passengers for Alaska Saved—Vessel and Cargo Lost.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 28.—A well-authenticated report has reached here that the steamer Corona, which left here Jan. 25 with passengers for Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, has been sunk. All of her passengers and crew were saved.

The Corona ran on a reef at the mouth of the Skeena River. She carried 238 passengers and 645 tons of freight. The steamer and cargo are a total loss.

The steamer Coquilan is also reported to have stranded, and is said to be badly damaged.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Mrs. Lang Hurt on the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—While the passenger train on the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad was making its regular run from Port Jervis to Monticello this afternoon it struck a broken rail near Gilman's Station, and was wrecked.

The engine and baggage car passed over all right, but the second, a passenger car, jumped the track and rolled down the embankment, five feet high. All the passengers except one—Mrs. Lang of Mongaup Valley—escaped without serious injury.

KENTUCKY LAWYER DISBARRED.

Ex-Attorney General Hendrick Accused of Keeping State Money.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 28.—Ex-Attorney General W. J. Hendrick was disbarred to-day from practicing in the Circuit Court of Franklin County. The order was entered by Circuit Court Judge Cantril, and was due to an insufficient response to a rule issued against Hendrick, requiring him to pay into court the sum of $1,300 collected by him for the State during his term as Attorney General.

Hendrick set up the defense that the money belonged to him. Thereupon he was suspended by Judge Cantril.

HOW BAZINE PUT HIMSELF OUT.

Chicagoan Extinguishes Fire in His Clothing by Rolling in the Snow.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—August Bazine, a South Chicago fruit vendor, is thankful that the ground is covered with snow. It saved his life to-day. Bazine is employed at Harry Tizzini's fruit store. While he was popping corn, a gasoline stove, at which he was working, exploded and threw blazing oil all over him. He rushed into the street and picked out the highest snowbank he could see. Throwing himself on top of it, he rolled over and over until, as he expressed it, he had put himself out. He is burned so badly that he will be disfigured for life.

NEW YORKER HURT IN CHICAGO.

Frederick E. Kipp Struck by a Ticket Seller on the Elevated.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Frederick E. Kipp, a merchant of New York City, and brother of A. L. Kipp of Highland Park, ascended to the "Loop" station at Adams Street last night to take one of the elevated trains down town. He purchased tickets on the Alley "L" and stood on the platform talking with his brother, while waiting for a train.

He got into a dispute with S. F. Johnson, a ticket seller. Johnson struck him, breaking his eye-glasses and cutting his face. Kipp fell on his back on the platform. At the Harrison Street Station he asked for Johnson's arrest, but was told he must swear out a warrant.

DETECTIVE'S POCKETS PICKED.

Robert Hunter, Disguised at a Tramp, Runs Amuck of Chicago Police.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Robert Hunter of the Bureau of Associated Charities started out last night to investigate several cases of alleged destitution. For this purpose he disguised himself as a tramp. He made several attempts to beg, but although his makeup was artistic, he did not succeed in getting any money. He took in the levee and six cheap lodging houses studying the characters. Late at night he appeared for lodgings at the police station, where he was promptly arrested as a criminal.

The police asserted that he was a well-known desperate character whose portrait was in the Rogues' Gallery. Mr. Hunter protested, but it did no good. He was about to produce his credentials, but discovered that his pockets had been picked and he had neither cards nor money. He proved his identity later, but got into an altercation with the police and was ejected from the station.

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr Ill.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, the author and poet of this city, is critically ill and the members of her family have been summoned to her bedside. She is the author of "Expiation" and a number of other popular works of fiction. "Letters from Bermuda," and a volume of poems, and is a popular magazine contributor. Her husband was the late Senator Seneca M. Dorr.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. The storm central Thursday night in Manitoba has moved to Lake Erie, diminishing in intensity, and has caused light snow in the lake regions. This storm will move eastward and give light snow, with warmer weather, in New England and Eastern New York, followed by fair weather. It has grown colder in New England, the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain Slope, and northern plateau, and the weather is warmer in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and in the lake regions. Light rain may be expected on the west Gulf Coast, clearing weather in the lake regions, and generally fair weather elsewhere except light snow in New England. It will be warmer Saturday in New England and colder in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and in the upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	23	21	24
6 A. M.	22	18	22
9 A. M.	22	17	23
12 M.	21	20	26
4 P. M.	22	20	28
6 P. M.	20	20	25
9 P. M.	18	18	24
12 P. M.	14	17	23

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	24⅜
Weather Bureau	21⅝
Corresponding date 1897	21
Corresponding date for last 20 years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 20 degrees, at 12:05 A. M.; the minimum was 16 degrees, at 8:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 58, and at 8 P. M. 64.

A Guide to New York City.

Eagle Almanac, just published, 570 pages, complete list of New York City officials, salaries, provisions of the charter, churches, charities, financial institutions, street directories, colored maps of all the boroughs; an indispensable reference book to every resident of New York. Price 25 cents. Mail 35 cents. For sale by all newsdealers.—Adv.

SILVER RULES THE SENATE

The Teller Resolution Relating to Government Bonds Adopted by a Vote of 47 to 32.

REJECTION OF ALL AMENDMENTS

Mr. Lodge's Gold-Standard Substitute for the Resolution Beaten by 29 Majority, the Vote Being 24 to 53.

WASHINGTON, Jan

carried him to the point where all else was dependent on this one question of silver.

It was an advocacy so ardent that the Senator seemed ready to follow his ignus fatuus even though it plunged the country into the morass of Government dishonor. Commenting on Mr. Teller's speech on Cuba, China, and the need of a strong foreign policy, Mr. Fairbanks declared that he feared the Colorado Senator would be willing to see his country wrapped in the flames of war if his one aim of free silver was accomplished, for, said the Indiana Senator, the first gun fired would bring us to a depreciated silver basis.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) was the first speaker under the fifteen-minute rule, which went into effect at 2 o'clock. He thought that any Senator, whatever his financial views, could vote for the Teller resolution, as it involved nothing except the carrying into effect of the Government's plain obligations. He declared that the men of the West might be intrusted with the National honor.

"We have," said he, "never betrayed our Government, and never will. We intend to pay all our obligations in good money and in nothing else."

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) supported the resolution in a carefully prepared speech, basing his support upon statistics and deductions indicating "the impossibility of striking silver from among the money metals." He felt that amid the confusion existing it was clear that the people demanded the restoration of silver to coinage, and he thought that such restoration would be as the delivery of mankind from war, pestilence, and famine.

Simply a Free-Coinage Measure.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) thought the resolution's meaning ought to be made clear, it being evident there was a great diversity of opinion on that point. Believing that the present resolution was a covert effort to foist free and independent coinage of silver upon the country, he thought the Senator from Colorado ought to have presented a free-coinage resolution.

"You would not have voted for it," said Mr. Teller.

"Of course I would not," replied Mr. Foraker, "but that would have been the fair way to bring the question into the Senate."

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) stated that his objection to the resolution was that it ignored the duty of the Government to maintain the parity between the metals as imposed upon it by law. The Senator caused suppressed laughter in comparing the American silver dollar to the Mexican dollar by declaring that the former, kept at a parity with gold, could say, "I know that my redeemer liveth."

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) spoke of the circumstances attending the passage of the Stanley Matthews resolution in 1878. To him it had not meant at that time a declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Other coinage measures were pending at that time, and when one of these came over from the House the Senator from Colorado (Teller) voted to strike out the provision for the free coinage of silver and voted for a limited coinage agreement. Mr. Allison declared that when he was being gibbeted on the crossroads of public opinion for alleged inconsistency he wanted it known that the Colorado Senator and the Ohio Senator who introduced the resolution in 1878, Senator Matthews, had voted to strike out a free coinage provision.

Mr. Teller explained that his vote in 1878 referred to by Mr. Allison was given not because of opposition to free coinage, but because it was not practicable at that time to secure a majority and get what was wanted.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) urged that the resolution could accomplish nothing, and was a hollow expression so far as affecting the character of money in which our bonds were to be met. He regarded the resolution itself as expressive of truism, and while superfluous, he would vote for it. He would vote on the question wholly without reference to the silver issue brought into the debate.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) appealed to the silver men to permit the business men of the country for a little while to attend to their affairs in order that they might ascertain where they stood.

Mr. Tillman (Pop., S. C.,) thought this discussion was simply the manoeuvring of the great political parties for position in the great contest that was to be fought in 1900. The people, he said, would win in that contest, as they had won in every fight they had ever made for freedom. He made an attack upon former Controller Eckels for his action regarding the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia, and declared the fact that six of the last ten Controllers of the Currency had graduated from the Treasury "pesthouse" to be Presidents of National banks or trust companies proved that those men were owned by the banks or had been bribed.

Resolution Will Have No Force.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) said the original Stanley Matthews act had no force, as it was a mere campaign threat, and did not have about it enough of chemical qualities to make a stench. The Government had proceeded to pay its obligations without reference to that resolution, and he thought the passage of the pending resolution would have no more effect. It simply looked to the payment of the National debt in 43-cent dollars.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) thought that, as a legal proposition, the resolution could not be successfully assailed, but he could see no reason for its passage now. He said there were times when the bondholders could be treated with indifference, but he asked Mr. Teller whether, if war were declared to-morrow, he would introduce such a resolution as this. It would be perfectly evident that we could raise no money on bonds in the markets of the world if the declarations of the resolutions were enforced because their enforcement would mean the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) said it had not needed the declaration of Mr. Vest to disclose that this issue was the opening of the campaign of 1898. It was the opening of a contest between those who favored a cheaper money and those who believed the United States was bound at every hazard to maintain the parity of every dollar ever issued by the Government; it was the opening of a contest between silver monometallism and the friends of real bimetallism. At a time when the Republican Party was seeking to strengthen the currency of the country this miserable measure was brought forward.

"We intend to meet this issue squarely," declared Mr. Aldrich. "We are responsible to the great party we represent, and beyond that to the American people, and we propose so far as we can to maintain the honor and the credit of the Government."

Mr. Aldrich declared that the resolution was an absurdity in that it was a "concurrent resolution," in which the House would not "concur," hence it would be inoperative even as an expression of sentiment by the Senate.

He had heard it said that the financial eccentricities of the United States Senate no longer interested or alarmed the country. Why was it? Because of such resolutions as this. The conglomerate vote about to be given for the resolution would disclose some strange features. The Senator from Delaware (Gray) could hardly feel proud of his society.

"The society is all right," said Mr. Gray.

"But the principles are not," answered Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Aldrich closed just as the clock marked 6, the hour set for voting, and the Vice President promptly announced that the voting would proceed. At this time the galleries were filled to overflowing, and a large number of members of the House, including Speaker Reed, occupied the area back of the Senators.

PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION.

Votes in Detail on the Main Proposition and the Several Amendments Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The voting on the resolution and amendments was a long proceeding.

The Nelson amendment was first presented, declaring "that it is the duty of the Government of the United States, under existing laws, to maintain the parity in value of its gold and silver money so that the dollar of the one metal shall, for all monetary purposes, always be equal in value to the dollar of the other metal."

Mr. Vest moved to table the amendment. The yea and nay vote resulted 42 to 37 in favor of tabling the amendment. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. Dak.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Silver Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Stewart, (Silver, Nev.,) Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—42.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Faraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) and Wilson, (Rep., Washington)—37.

The Lodge Amendment.

Then came the Lodge amendment, as follows:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin or its equivalent, and that any other payment without the consent of the creditor would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of his rights."

Mr. Vest moved to table the amendment.

"I hope the Senator will withdraw the motion to table," interposed Mr. Wolcott, "so that we may have a direct vote on gold."

Mr. Vest consented, and the vote was taken directly on the Lodge amendment, resulting in its defeat—24 to 55—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—53.

There was intense interest during this vote, as it presented a more direct issue than had been anticipated. It was seen at the outset that party lines were broken, Chandler, Carter, and other Republicans voting against the amendment. As the vote closed Mr. Chandler, noting that some Republicans in their seats had not voted, asked that the names of Senators not voting be read. The Clerk read slowly "Allison." "Burrows," and there being no response, the result as above was announced.

Mr. Quay's Amendment.

Mr. Quay now came forward with a new amendment, as follows:

"Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: 'That all the bonds or other obligations of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited should be paid, principal and interest, in the money that is the highest money of the world.'"

On motion of Mr. Vest the amendment was tabled by a vote of 47 to 31, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Silver Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Montana,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Tex.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Silver Rep., Montana,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Tex.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Silver Rep.,) S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Stewart, (Silver, Nev.,) Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—Total, 42.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) Allison (Rep., Iowa,) Baker (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery (Dem., La.,) Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) Davis (Rep., Minn.,) Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) Gear (Rep., Iowa,) Hale (Rep., Me.,) Hanna (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) McBride (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan (Rep., Mich.,) Mason (Rep., Ill.,) Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) Platt (Rep., Conn.,) Platt (Rep., N. Y.,) Quay (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) Wellington (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore (Rep., R. I.,)—31.

Mr. Hoar's Amendment.

Mr. Hoar offered another new amendment to go at the close of the resolution, as follows:

"That under no circumstances will the principal or interest of the public debt be paid in depreciated currency or in any money other than the best money of the world."

The amendment was tabled on Mr. Vest's motion, 42—32, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Silver Rep.,) S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Stewart, (Silver, Nev.,) Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—42.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,)—31.

An Amendment Suggested by Spooner.

Mr. Foraker proposed an amendment formerly suggested by Mr. Spooner, who was absent, as follows:

"That it is declared to be the financial policy of the United States that until there shall have been obtained an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver, which agreement the United States is hereby further pledged to promote, the faith, honor, and credit of the United States are solemnly pledged to preserve the existing gold standard, and all silver and paper currency shall be maintained at a parity with gold and all obligations of the United States shall be maintained inviolably at the present standard."

The amendment suffered the fate of those going before, being tabled by a vote of 44 to 33, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew (Silver Rep.,) S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Stewart, (Silver, Nev.,) Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—Total, 44.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,)—31.

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Mr. Hoar offered another new amendment to go at the close of the resolution, as follows:

"That under no circumstances will the principal or interest of the public debt be paid in depreciated currency or in any money other than the best money of the world."

The amendment was tabled on Mr. Vest's motion, 42—32, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Silver Rep.,) S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Stewart, (Silver, Nev.,) Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—42.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,)—31.

Congressional Notes.

The House had a night session yesterday for the consideration of pension business. The entire calendar of twenty-nine bills was cleared.

The Ways and Means Committee favorably reported to the House yesterday the bill for the entry free of duty of the Barnum & Bailey Show on its return from Europe.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform gave another hearing yesterday on the general subject of civil service reform. Sherman Rogers of Buffalo, George McAneray of New York City, and William Lowe of Brooklyn were the speakers. All of them advocated making no radical changes in the existing system.

Foreclosure Against Altgeld.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The German Hospital of Philadelphia filed a bill in the Supreme Court to-day to foreclose a trust deed for $20,000 against ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld. The property on which the mortgage is to be foreclosed consists of six lots on the West Side, which formerly were owned by John W. Lanehart, Altgeld's brother-in-law.

Virginia Anti-Flirting Bill Lost.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28.—The feature in the General Assembly to-day was the defeat of the McCune Anti-Flirting bill.

BROOKLYN MAIL SERVICE

A Committee of Prominent Citizens Insulted by Congressman Loud.

HE ABUSES THEM REPEATEDLY

Accuses Them of Ignorance and Then Acknowledges His Own Lack of Knowledge About Their Borough's Postal Business.

"You are a pack of damned asses," was the greeting extended to George F. Elliott, ex-Congressman S. V. White, and Thomas G. Shearman, three of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, when they visited Chairman Eugene F. Loud of the Congressional Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads on Thursday to protest against the proposed reduction in the postal service.

Messrs. Elliott, White, and Shearman were appointed by the mass meeting held in the Academy of Music a week ago Thursday to visit Mr. Loud and express the sentiments of the meeting. The story of their visit and reception was given out yesterday by Mr. Elliott, who was Chairman of the committee. According to this story, the committee communicated with Congressman Bennett, who telegraphed that he had secured an appointment for them with Mr. Loud. When they were admitted to his presence, Mr. White, as a former member of Congress, introduced his colleagues to Mr. Loud, and they began briefly to outline the reasons for their appearance before him.

Suddenly Loud, in an excited manner, interrupted them:

"You men are a pack of damned asses. You don't know anything about what you want. You think you do, and you try to come down here and tell us our business; but you don't know anything about it, and I repeat it."

Mr. White Replies Quietly.

The Congressman continued to talk in this strain for some minutes, and Mr. Shearman remarked to Mr. Elliott in an undertone, looking at Mr. White, that he "expected every moment to see the Deacon's hair rise." When Mr. Loud stopped, out of breath, Mr. White said quietly:

"Mr. Chairman, you will excuse us, but we think we do know something about the purpose of our business here."

The ex-Congressman then proceeded to explain the interest which the people of Brooklyn had in the maintenance of the carrier service, and spoke of the damage that would be done to business in that borough by a curtailment of the service. Mr. Loud's impatience during this speech was perceptible, and at last he interrupted again:

"You don't know anything about what you want. We have had this matter investigated and have had detectives going all over the country trying to ascertain whether or not there was any need for our present Postal Service. In Boston there was a man who was off two hours for luncheon, and when asked if he thought that was proper he said it had been done before, and he could see no reason why it should not be done by him."

Mr. Elliott inquired if he might ask a question, and Mr. Loud gave him permission. He asked if any investigation had been made in Brooklyn. The reply was in the negative, and Mr. Elliott said that 50 per cent. of the resident business men of Brooklyn did business in the Borough of Manhattan and 90 per cent. of the letters received by Brooklyn business men were answered in Manhattan. Thus, he said, the receipts of Brooklyn, though they show an enormous profit, are not proportionately as large as those of Manhattan. But the Brooklyn carriers do all the work of delivering the letters answered in Manhattan.

Confesses His Own Ignorance.

Mr. Loud said this was news to him, and added that he was glad the small receipts in Brooklyn had been explained. Then he broke out again, and said:

"Do you know that a representative of 14,000 letter carriers stood at the door of this room not long ago and told us that if we did this thing our heads would fall? Now, you don't know what you are talking about. You have no business to come to me. I am simply Chairman of the Post Roads Committee. You should go to the Executive Department, and not stand up in the Academy of Music and other places and abuse me."

Mr. Elliott made a courteous rejoinder, and Mr. White explained the working of the carrier service in Brooklyn.

"I repeat," interrupted Mr. Loud, "that you don't know what you are talking about. There are more carriers employed than are needed. We want to make the experiment of taking off a few, and we see no reason why we should not do it."

The interview was then closed, and Mr. White afterward visited Chairman Cannon of the Appropriation Committee. Speaker Reed and Postmaster General Gary were also seen and promised to do what they could.

Postal Officials Embarrassed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The failure of Congress to act promptly on the recommendation of Postmaster General Gary for an appropriation of $163,000 to meet the threatened deficiency in the appropriation for letter-carrier service for the remainder of the fiscal year is causing considerable embarrassment to postal officials. It was the original intention of the department to make the reductions in the number of deliveries in the large cities of the East Feb. 1, but the apparent unanimity of Congressmen in favor of immediate action on Mr. Gary's recommendation for an appropriation made the department hesitate about taking such action, as it was thought likely a special appropriation would be secured for the service. Now that this has not been granted officials are undecided what course to pursue.

MILLIONAIRE WEDS A SERVANT.

Andrew Wheelock of Lowell, Mass., Marries His Housekeeper.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 28.—A quiet marriage took place in this city to-night, the advance announcement of which has created much comment. The bridegroom is Andrew Wheelock, a man seventy-nine years old and a millionaire, and the bride is his housekeeper, Margaret McClellan, who owns to thirty-one Summers.

Mr. Wheelock has never been married before, but he has some very close relatives, estimable people, too, and they have endeavored in vain to dissuade him from the union. Only this afternoon one of these relatives pleaded with him in tears. But his answer was the marriage ceremony which was performed to-night with but a single witness.

COURTESIES TO MR. DOLE.

Proposed Reception by Congress Declined—Visit to Fort Myer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There has been talk among members in both Houses of a resolution of welcome to President Dole, and an invitation to visit them in session, as was done when King Kalakaua was here. This was generally assented to in conversation by members on both sides as an act of personal courtesy to the President of a Republic. But Minister Hatch, hearing of it, quietly signified that President Dole, while highly appreciating every suggestion of courtesy, would greatly prefer that it be omitted.

President Dole this afternoon visited Fort Myer, where he witnessed the famous Cossack drill of the Sixth Cavalry and afterward took luncheon with Col. Sumner, commandant of the post. President Dole expressed himself as delighted with the breakneck antics of the rough-riding troopers as well as surprised to see regular cavalry capable of such manoeuvres. This evening he remained at his hotel.

Burglaries Along the Hudson.

WEST POINT, Jan. 28.—A gang of thieves is working along the Hudson on the east side, from Peekskill to Poughkeepsie. At Garrison's, directly across the river, the gang has been unusually active. A few nights ago the Summer residence of the Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryea, son-in-law of Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was broken into and everything portable carried away. Detectives are trying to apprehend the thieves.

A HELPER OF THE NEEDY.

Last Year's Work of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

In the fifty-fourth annual report of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Dr W. H. Tolman, General Agent, speaks with satisfaction of the second year of the Cooper Union Labor Bureau. During the year places were secured for 3,524 men, as against 1,043 in the first year. The number of applicants was slightly larger, but the percentage of men with satisfactory references and the applications from employers increased nearly 250 per cent. The cost per place filled fell from $4.60 to $1.46, 96 of those with satisfactory references being placed. Of the applicants 23 were over 60 years of age.

A notable benefaction, Mr. Tolman says, was made possible during the year through the gift by Marcellus Hartley of three buildings on West Forty-sixth Street as a memorial to his father. Through the instrumentality of Hartley House, as this industrial settlement is called, the association has put itself in line with the most progressive philanthropy of the day. At Hartley House the usual features of a social settlement are maintained. An important feature is the homekeeping school, where the instruction given is thoroughly practical and common sense. In connection with this work, studies have been carried on with reference to the "food budgets" of the poor under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the rear building another part of Hartley House's work is carried on. Any one may send here women who apply for relief, who receive food, coal, or clothing in exchange for an equivalent in work, while their cases are reported to the central offices of the association, investigated, and, if necessary, relieved more substantially. Books of tickets have been prepared and have been sold throughout the city to householders and others desiring them. These tickets are given to applicants for relief instead of money and insure assistance to those only who prove their willingness to work.

The association is replacing the old buildings at Coney Island by new ones. One new building has been completed, and was in use during part of last season. One hundred and fifty-two women and 369 children were cared for at the homes, their stay averaging 12 days each. Thirty-seven ocean parties took down for one day 15,769 people, of whom 72 per cent. were children. Each child was weighed and carefully examined physically by a competent trained nurse upon arriving and leaving, and its condition noted. An analysis of these charts shows great physical improvement in every respect—notably in weight, the average gain in 11.5 days, the average stay, being 1 pound and 4 ounces—more than three times the normal growth. Instruction in homekeeping and in natural history was given and was made interesting and entertaining.

The people's baths show an increase of 7,215 bathers, with a total for the year of 101,023. There was a deficit of $1,209.18 on a total expenditure of $5,977.83. The fee is 5 cents, which entitles the bather to soap and towels and the use of the bathing compartment for twenty minutes.

The Board of Education has appropriated $10,000 to incorporate with the public school system the vacation schools which were promoted, and have until now been maintained by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The work of the Summer of 1897 was carried on in ten schools, with a total attendance of 170,070. Besides the regular manual training work, several new features were introduced, notably the experiment of establishing what has since come to be known as "school cities" on a plan conceived by Wilson L. Gill, President of the Patriotic League.

The Park Department has co-operated with the association by placing at its disposal 321 acres of unused park lands in Pelham Park for cultivation by the unemployed.

The association expended during the fiscal year $99,007.64. In order not to trench upon the reserve fund from legacies, increased contributions are sought. The Treasurer is Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street, and checks may be sent to him or to William H. Tolman, General Agent.

THIS COUPLE NOT TO LAND.

August Schneiderwind told the immigration officials that he was thirty years old. His fellow-voyager on the steamship Weimar, Louisa Melcher, said she was a pretty good American. She was a widow. She had lived with her husband in Chicago twenty years. They lived there, in fact, at the time of the Chicago fire. Some other questions were asked Louisa before the trying one: "Your age?"

She answered promptly: "Thirty-nine."

There is a mathematician in the Barge Office, and after he had figured out that the fair immigrant must have married when under twelve years of age the Board of Special Inquiry asked some other questions, which enabled them to learn by indirection that the figure to be placed in the blank space for age on the records was fifty-one.

August was ordered to be deported as likely to become a public charge, while the woman was permitted to land.

"But," said she, "we are going to be married." Then, when she found that there was no help for August, she declared her intention of returning to Europe with him.

They had money enough to secure their landing here when they embarked at Bremen, but love in the steerage was not to their liking, and they had themselves transferred to the saloon, where living was higher. They had only $1.50 left between them when they arrived.

A NEW ORLEANS MURDER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 28.—The trunk murder mystery, which for nearly a fortnight has been baffling the police of this city, at last has been cleared up. The murdered man was Rosario Cusimano, and he was murdered in this city. The police are hunting for Vincento Azzarilla, his godfather, who is accused by the dead man's brother of being the murderer.

Cusimano came here from Chicago, as did his slayer. Cusimano had a peddler's license from the City of Chicago, signed by Mayor Harrison. It gives his residence as 30 Superior Street. It is alleged his godfather killed him by cutting his throat in an Italian tenement near the French Market, and robbed him of $500, with which he was returning to Italy. The body was then packed in a trunk and thrown into a canal.

The murderer then sold the murdered man's steamship ticket to another Italian, who is now bound for Sicily on the steamship Britannia. The murderer is said to be on board the steamship Creole, bound for New York, and due at that city Monday. The alleged murderer will be arrested when the Creole arrives.

RAILROAD TO THE YUKON.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—It is the general belief here that the recent agreement between Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann and the Government to build a railroad to the Yukon may be ratified by the Commons, but that the Senate will never confirm it. In addition to securing three and three-quarter million acres of valuable gold lands, it is reported that the contractors will in addition receive a cash subsidy from the British Columbia Government of $330,000.

Rates on Klondike Dogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—It is going to cost $3.70 for every Klondike dog that is sent from Chicago to Seattle. So many of these animals have been brought to the railroads for shipment of late that they have been forced to make a through rate on dogs to the North Pacific Coast points.

Special Prize for Figure Skaters.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club announced last night that it would offer a special prize for a figure skating competition between George D. Phillip, last year's champion; H. S. Evans, champion of 1896; Louis Rubenstein, champion of 1889 and 1891; Frank P. Good, champion of 1887, and James B. Story, champion of 1879.

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TRADE TREATY WITH SPAIN

Reciprocity Negotiations Progressing at Madrid Through Minister Woodford.

CUBA SHIPPING HER TOBACCO

Gen. Blanco Says He Expects to See Peace Established in February—Gen. Aranguren's Body Exposed to View in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Dispatches from Madrid, stating that negotiations between the United States and Spain are well along toward completion, not only as to reciprocity, but also peace and the end of the Cuban troubles, cannot be confirmed in official quarters, so far as they relate to peace negotiations. It has been known for some time that reciprocity negotiations were in progress, and the State Department was advised by Minister Woodford several days ago that he had arranged for a commercial agreement, to be concluded either at Madrid or Washington. There is no official intimation, however, that this treaty extends to the question of the re-establishment of peace in the island. It is pointed out that the two parties to such a treaty—Spain and the United States—are not in a position to negotiate peace for Cuba until one or the other of them has power to bind the insurgents to the treaty, and there is no present evidence that this power exists.

When the question of a new treaty between Spain and the United States was first discussed, some months ago, a suggestion was made that it include a provision by which the United States would exert its good offices with the insurgents toward terminating the conflict. There is no indication, however, that this has entered into the present negotiations.

The reciprocity negotiations are proceeding through Minister Woodford, at Madrid, and are thought to be in an advanced stage. So far as they relate to trade between Cuba and the United States, it is expected that a distinguished Cuban will be named to conclude the arrangement. So far as they relate to the trade with Spain, the conclusions will be reached between Mr. Woodford and the Spanish authorities at Madrid, although the formal execution of the document may be made here.

Respecting the negotiations of reciprocity treaties between the United States on one side and Spain and Cuba and perhaps Puerto Rico on the other, it is officially admitted at the State Department that such negotiations are under way. They have not progressed very far, however, for the reason that an expert commission is required to deal with the intricacies of the tariff schedules, which are especially complex in the case of the Spanish tariff, with its three sets of schedules, each playing a particular part.

As heretofore stated, the basis for the treaties will be found in the reciprocity treaties with Spain, Cuba, and Puerto Rico drawn under the McKinley act and nullified by the Wilson act, though changed business conditions will be taken into account in making the new arrangements. The negotiations were initiated at the instance of this Government, Minister Woodford inviting the Spanish Government to enter into such negotiations, in that respect carrying out instructions that were sent to every United States representative abroad.

The Cuban tobacco which has been for so long held in Havana is now coming to the United States in large quantities. Gen. Lee has informed the State Department that by the steamer Olivette there has been shipped 66 bales of filler tobacco for Tampa, while the steamer Seguranca carried 2,426 bales of the same to New York, 124 bales for New Haven and 85 bales for Baltimore.

GEN. BLANCO PREDICTS PEACE.

He Tells the Municipality of Manzanillo It May Be Looked For in February.

HAVANA, Jan 28.—Capt. Gen. Blanco, it is announced from Spanish sources at Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, in addressing the municipality of that place, said the country should look forward with confidence to the near approach of peace, which, he believed, would be arrived at in February, owing to the new policy adopted by the Government and the support it was receiving from the country.

The Captain General will remain at Manzanillo at present, and will inspect the forts, the river, and Cauto.

The Royal Society of Friends of Peace and Friends of Cuba, under the Presidency of Señor Rafael Montoro, has appointed a committee to formulate a commercial treaty with the United States.

The insurgents have dynamited a sugar-cane train at the plantation of Soledad, near Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, owned by Mr. Atkins. The train was derailed and five persons were injured, two of them seriously.

A fact which is being commented upon considerably in social circles is that the Bishop of Havana has visited all the Secretaries of the Autonomous Government while, although two weeks have elapsed since he did so, the Secretaries have not returned his visit.

ARANGUREN'S BODY IN HAVANA.

About 4,000 Persons Visit the Morgue—Two Women Killed Also—Hope of Finding Ruiz's Grave.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Further details regarding the killing of Nestor Aranguren, the insurgent Brigadier General, have been received. They show that Col. Aranzabo of the Spanish forces had known for some time that Aranguren was in the habit of visiting a young woman in the Tapaste Hills, and the day before yesterday he ordered three columns of troops, reinforced by cavalry, to surprise the insurgent chief, with the result that the latter was shot and killed, with [illegible] of his companions. The troops also captured two women and the father of the young woman Aranguren visited. The two women, who were both wounded, have died of their injuries. Aranguren was shot while he was writing.

The body was brought to Havana and sent to the morgue. About 4,000 persons have since visited the morgue, among them being many ladies, the uncle of the deceased, José María Aranguren, and his nephew, Nestor Aranguren. The remains were identified by the Chief of the Fire Department, several officers, and a number of firemen, as well as by his relatives. The body will be buried quietly to-day.

There is considerable comment in different circles here at the fact, which is now being pointed out, that nearly all the insurgent chiefs of the Province of Havana have been killed under similar circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, has received several telegrams from Havana concerning the death of the insurgent leader, Aranguren. They are from Secretary General Congosto, the early ones stating briefly the fact of the killing, and the latest one adding the following details:

"I have seen the corpse of Nestor Aranguren; also, I have examined his documents and have seen his seal in his pocketbook. Among other things, he had two buttons from the uniform of Col. Ruiz. He had a bullet in the forehead. With him were killed four more, and five were taken prisoners. There is hope of finding where Ruiz is buried."

DR. LUIS STAYS IN JAIL.

Cuban Patriot Unable to Pay $500 Fine in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—The term of imprisonment of Dr. Joseph J. Luis, the Cuban patriot, who has served a term of one year in the Baltimore City Jail for filibustering, expired to-day, but he is not yet free. A fine of $500 was imposed, and this he is unable to pay.

Unless this is paid he must remain confined a month longer, when, upon taking oath that he is unable to pay the fine, he will be released. A movement to raise a fund for the benefit of Dr. Luis's family is meeting with approval.

SPANISH SHIPS FOR AMERICA.

A Battleship to be Sent to United States Ports Besides the Vizcaya.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—A semi-official note, just issued, in relation to the visit of the United States battleship Maine to Cuba, says:

"This necessitates Captain General Blanco sending a battleship as well as the cruiser Vizcaya to visit American ports. The visit will be made the occasion for festivities in honor of the Spanish sailors, and the different naval commanders will exchange visits. The forthcoming festivities are regarded here, as well as in Washington, as a pacific demonstration calculated to be satisfactory to both countries."

The Heraldo says that besides the active squadron which will shortly leave Cadiz, a fleet of four torpedo boats and five torpedo-boat destroyers will be sent to guard the coasts of Cuba.

AN AGENT FOR HAVANA.

One to be Appointed to Handle Relief Shipments and Class Them from Dutiable Goods.

President McKinley has decided to send to Havana a special emissary, whose duty will be the distribution of the supplies sent there by the Central Cuban Relief Committee of the Temple Court Building, this city. The committee has appointed subcommittees all over the East and South, and the contributions in the way of clothing, provisions, furniture, and cooking utensils have been so great that when they were shipped to Havana Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, to whom they were consigned, found himself entirely unable to handle them with his limited supply of help.

Gen. Lee was further hampered by the officials of the Spanish Government who declared that there was no system in the reception of the supplies, and that there was no way of telling whether goods were not smuggled under the guise of relief matter. The Consul General said in a letter to the President that the Government in Havana was perfectly agreeable in the matter, and that it could not be blamed for asking for measures which were of a strictly precautionary nature. He advised Mr. McKinley to send a special agent to Cuba, and this the President consented to do.

Besides distributing the supplies it will be the duty of the agent to inform the Revenue Inspectors of Havana about goods sent by the relief committee and to distinguish them from dutiable shipments.

Stephen E. Barton, the local Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that the response by the people of the United States to requests for aid for the impoverished residents of Cuba had always been prompt, and that at times the supplies were so great that they could scarcely be handled.

Gen. Parrado Visits the Maine.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Gen. Parrado, the Acting Captain General, visited the United States battleship Maine, starting about 11 o'clock this morning, returning the visit paid to him yesterday by Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine, who was accompanied by Consul General Lee and Lieuts. Howard and Haleman of the American warship.

Te Deum for the Philippines Peace.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—King Alfonso, the Queen Regent, the Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and all the municipal authorities attended a Te Deum at the Church of San Francisco to-day in celebration of the pacification of the Philippines. The church was specially decorated with regimental flags.

THE SINGERLY PLAN FAILS.

George H. Earle, Jr., to be Appointed Receiver of the Chestnut Street National Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Controller of the Currency Dawes came here to-day from Washington to confer with the managers of the plan for the voluntary liquidation of the affairs of the suspended Chestnut Street National Bank. The proposed plan was explained to the Controller in detail by the managers, but the Controller declined to make any modification in the amendments to the plan proposed by him a few days ago. As the managers declared that they could not accept the amendments, the Controller announced that he would appoint a receiver at once. To show his confidence in the ability and integrity of the managers of the plan he selected one of them, George H. Earle, Jr., as the receiver.

Upon the conclusion of the conference Mr. Earle said he had not lost all hope of the adoption of the plan. He said that William M. Singerly was still willing to give to the creditors of the bank and trust company the additional security of his Record property as provided in the plan, should the nonassenting creditors hereafter conclude to consent to its adoption. Mr. Earle added that should the near future bring the unanimous assent of the creditors to the plan it could be adopted by the dismissal of the receivership on showing to the court the solvency of the institutions under the plan.

Controller Dawes left for Washington this afternoon. Before his departure he issued the following statement to the depositors of the Chestnut Street National Bank:

"After consultation with the managers of the Singerly plan I find myself still unable to modify the conditions of my statement of Jan. 24, as by so doing I would endanger for the depositors their right to proceed against the Directors and stockholders upon their liabilities under the statutes of the United States. I find that the managers of the plan are in full sympathy with my desire to protect the depositors by the enforcement of this liability, but they now agree that the plan unchanged would endanger the right.

"As the man best qualified to handle the assets of the bank in the interests of the depositors, and as indicating my confidence in the intentions of the managers, and my hope that through their efforts The Record may yet be saved as an additional asset for the creditors of the bank and trust company, I will to-morrow appoint George H. Earle, Jr., receiver of the Chestnut Street National Bank."

ONE CENT BARS A WEDDING.

Gust Wellenbrink and Mary Hoehn Battle in Chicago Courts.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—One cent stands between Gust Wellenbrink and Mary Hoehn, who crossed the ocean and half a continent to become his wife. For three years the wedding day has been postponed by the legal complications caused by "a woman scorned." It may have to be put off for another three years, on account of one insignificant little copper coin. A jury in Judge Neeley's court yesterday afternoon decided that Wellenbrink owed Mrs. Mary Haas-Gillet 1 cent for breaking his troth to her.

Upon this verdict Attorney J. T. Brady, acting for Mrs. Gillet, says he has grounds for bringing action against Wellenbrink for an alleged libelous statement which he made against the woman in presenting his defense in the breach of promise case. Mary Hoehn refuses to marry the man she loves until all legal proceedings are ended. So neither defendant nor complainant is satisfied with the verdict, and a motion for a new trial has been filed by both sides. If the one-cent verdict stands, the bridegroom that was to have been must wade through the mazes of a libel suit before he can lead Mary Hoehn to the altar.

Dr. Nansen's Farewell Lecture.

Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, gave his final lecture in this country last evening at Carnegie Hall. His subject was "Across the Polar Regions," instead of "Across Greenland," as had first been announced, but he prefaced his talk with views from the latter lecture. At its conclusion Dr. Nansen was recalled to the front of the platform and expressed his thanks to the American people for the kindness with which he had been received and treated in this country, and his gratification at the interest which the recital of his explorations had aroused. He hoped that success might attend the American arctic exploration party that is expected to start next year. Dr. Nansen leaves for England to-day on the Campania.

Macy Mutual Aid Reception.

The eleventh annual entertainment and reception of the employes of R. H. Macy & Co. took place last night in the Grand Central Palace. The entertainment was under the auspices of the "Macy Mutual Aid," a benefit organization, and about 3,000 of the employes and their friends were present. A vaudeville programme was presented by artists from Keith's Union Square Theatre, and the music for dancing was furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band.

Herman Phelps Discharged.

Herman Phelps, who was arrested several days ago on a charge of passing a forged note in payment for his son's tuition, was discharged in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, owing to lack of evidence. The note alleged to be forged was for $270, and, it was alleged, bore the forged signature of Sheffield Phelps.

WHEAT SOARS IN CHICAGO

The January Option Touches $1.10, Closes at $1.08, and May Sells Up to 98 3-8.

BULLISH SPELL AFTER MIDDAY

Advances in Antwerp and Paris, Taken with Large Clearances of Wheat and Flour from Atlantic Ports, Cause the Strength.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Wheat to-day made the best prices on this crop for cash, the January option being bid up to $1.10, and closing at $1.08. The top price was a cent above the highest figure reached during the recent bulge in December. May sold up to 98⅜, after a weak opening, but closed unchanged. Heavy Argentine shipments were against the market at first, but later strong foreign news and the usual "pushing" by the Leiter people sent prices soaring.

It looked at the opening in wheat as if the long-looked-for reaction was about to take place. For the first time in two weeks news really favored the bears and a decline in prices at once ensued. May, which closed yesterday at 97⅛@97¼, opened to-day at 96¼@96⅜, and July, in which option, however, there was not much trading, opened three-fourths of a cent to 1 cent lower, at 86@86¼. There was plenty of selling at those figures by heavy holders, and May was down to 96 and July to 85⅞ before any support of consequence materialized. Traders were somewhat staggered by the weakness at Liverpool. That market opened ¾@1¼d higher, but a large slice of this advance had been lost when 1:30 P. M. cables came in. This weakness was explained by the Argentine shipments for the week, 684,000 bushels. This was more than twice as much as during the previous week.

Northwest receipts, too, were liberal, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 394 cars, against 358 last week and 194 a year ago. The impression caused by the Argentine shipments and the Liverpool decline lasted about half an hour, when a covering movement resulted in an advance in May to 97 cents, when another spell of unloading carried the price back to 96¼ cents. The market then gradually recovered, and held firm but dull at about 96⅝ cents for some time.

After midday the market began to develop some of the bull snap of yesterday. The principal reason for the renewal of bullish energy was the strength shown by Antwerp when that market was heard from. It showed an advance equal to 2½ cents per bushel for American red and 1¼ cents for Walla Walla. Paris was also higher by about ¾c. The next was the very heavy clearances of wheat and flour for the day from Atlantic ports. The latter amounted to 790,000 bushels, inclusive of 60,780 barrels of flour from Newport News. The strength first developed in May. Bids for that delivery brought few responses, and prices slowly climbed until one of the Leiter brokers commenced bidding for January in an attempt to buy 70,000 bushels. He succeeded in getting but 20,000 bushels of this amount, the price in the meantime jumping with its usual rapidity to $1.10, the highest point yet reached for this season's crop. This also created an active demand for May in all quarters, and the price soared to 98⅜ cents. With top prices immense quantities were offered, which the crowd took eagerly for a time, but about ten minutes from the close it broke under the pressure, May dropping to 96⅞ cents and January to $1.08. That was the closing price for January. May closed at 97⅛ cents and July at 86¾ cents.

Heavy Grain Exports in 1897.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The monthly statement of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the exports of wheat during the calendar year 1897 aggregated 109,909,328 bushels, a gain of more than 26,000,000 bushels over 1896 and of over 43,000,000 bushels as compared with 1895. Wheat flour, however, fell off over 2,000,000 barrels as compared with 1896.

The exports of corn in 1897 were unprecedented, amounting to 189,127,570 bushels, an increase of 57,000,000 over 1896, which itself was a very heavy export year.

CONGRESSMAN'S NAME FORGED.

The Wrong Smith Appointed Postmaster at Worcester, N. Y.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Jan. 28.—When President McKinley, on Jan. 21, nominated David Sands Smith as Postmaster of Worcester, N. Y., it caused general surprise in this county, as it was not known that this Mr. Smith was a candidate. Henry H. Smith had forwarded to Washington a petition signed by a majority of the Republican patrons of the Post Office. He had the indorsement of the Republican leader, Supreme Court Justice Mattice, the County Committee, and others.

Justice Mattice at once wired Congressman David F. Wilber to meet Senator Platt and himself in New York. There it was discovered that neither the Senator nor the Congressman knew anything of the appointment, or how it came to be made. Justice Mattice and Congressman Wilber went to Washington, and had an interview with the Postmaster General, and saw the papers upon which the President acted. The petition contained not a single signature from Worcester, but about forty names of Washington men. The papers also included what purported to be a letter from Congressman Wilber to the President, recommending David Sands Smith for the place.

The Congressman pronounced the letter a forgery, and suspicion pointed to one Patrick, who had been employed by the Congressman as a clerk, and whom he had taken from a training ship. Patrick was confronted with the evidence of his guilt, and confessed that he had committed the forgery. He said that he did it as a joke. Patrick left Washington that night, and has not been seen since. Postmaster General Gary assured Justice Mattice and Congressman Wilber that the name of David S. Smith would be recalled, and yesterday Henry H. Smith was announced as the nominee.

RESCUE OF THE SCOW HANDS.

Experience of the Seamen of the Tug Wallace's Tow.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 28.—Seamen M. A. Mattaason and Karl Hendrickson, whose rescue by the torpedo boat Winslow was reported yesterday, were landed here to-day. The men reported that they left New York Harbor last Sunday evening in two barges in tow of the tug Wallace. Off Sandy Hook the gale became so heavy that she was obliged to cut loose from them and they drove out to sea about fifty miles. They were helpless and at the mercy of the storm Monday and Tuesday and without food or drink.

On Monday an English tanker came up, but refused to stop to save them. Tuesday evening, the 25th, the gale had blown out and the torpedo boat Winslow picked them up with difficulty. Capt. Bernardow, in command, showed them every kindness. They will leave for New York to-morrow.

PAN-AMERICAN CONCESSIONS.

Every Privilege for the Exposition Grounds Near Buffalo Let.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—General Director Ely of the Pan-American Exposition this afternoon announced that every concession for the exposition grounds from the selling of popcorn and peanuts up had been let to E. W. Curtis of Chicago, who will be at the head of a company to be known as the Pan-American Concession Company, which will be duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The consideration is cash and a certain percentage of the receipts.

Carbolic Acid Fails to Kill.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 28.—On Wednesday afternoon Peter Charland of Keeseville, N. Y., drank an ounce of carbolic acid and was pronounced by his physicians to be dead. Yesterday morning one of his friends went to the house and was greeted by Charland, who sat up in bed and shook hands with him. Charland is expected to recover.

THE DEATH OF C. R. ROBERT.

His Brother, Who Had Not Spoken to Him for Twenty Years, Present at the Inquest.

Coroner Fitzpatrick and a jury yesterday held an inquest into the cause of death of Christopher R. Robert, the millionaire, who killed himself on Jan. 2, in his apartments, on the second floor of 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, an apartment house, which Mr. Robert owned. Twenty years ago Mr. Robert's father died and left a will. Surviving him were two sons and a daughter. There was a contest of the will, and from the day on which the Surrogate gave his decision, Frederick Robert, whose address is the Union Club, never spoke to the brother, who took his life on Jan. 2 last.

Frederick Robert was a silent witness at the inquest yesterday, although he had previously asked the Coroner to make a thorough investigation in the case. He made no explanation as to why he wanted the investigation made. When the widow, Julia Robert, took the witness chair, she was represented by John M. Bowers, the lawyer. She and other witnesses told of the finding of her husband's dead body after he fired the shot which killed him.

The jury brought in a verdict that Christopher R. Robert came to his death by shock from pistol-shot wound of head, self-inflicted, while temporarily insane.

After the inquest, Mr. Bowers went into Coroner Fitzpatrick's private room and said he would have been pleased if Frederick Robert had been summoned as a witness, and that he would have taken great pleasure in cross-examining him. Coroner Fitzpatrick said that it was not within his province to exploit family affairs prior to the death of Mr. Robert.

MORE CENSURE OF LINDSAY.

Kentucky Senate Joins the House in Criticising the Senator's Financial Opinions.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 28.—The resolution calling on United States Senator Lindsay to resign or support the Chicago platform came up in the Kentucky Senate this morning, having been passed yesterday by the House. The resolution was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 25 to 10. Senator Johnson of Clinton was the only Democrat voting against the resolution, and only nine Republicans voted against it.

Senator Charles J. Bronston of Fayette in a speech said Mr. Lindsay should be branded as a traitor, that all might know him; that he did not represent the Democratic Party nor any part of it, and that, if he was an honest man, he would go home, resign, and retire to the shades of private life, where his "treacherous course" had relegated him. Senator Jones also made a strong speech, arraigning Senator Lindsay's course in the most severe terms. Great enthusiasm was manifested when the resolution was passed by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Lindsay Has Nothing to Say.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Lindsay was asked to-day for a statement on his position regarding the action of the Kentucky Legislature in asking his resignation. He said:

"I prefer not to discuss the resolution before I receive it. I do not owe my seat in the Senate to the present Kentucky Legislature, and am not its agent. I represent the State of Kentucky and not merely its Legislature. I do not recognize its right to abridge my term of service—no such power is or was conferred upon it by the Constitution either of the United States or the State of Kentucky.

"I shall not announce my intention in advance of an official notification of the action of the members of the two houses who voted for the resolution. In the meantime I have no comment to make and nothing to give out for publication."

COLORED DEMOCRATS SCARCE.

The Reception to Leaders Lee and Anderson in Astoria a Failure.

The reception tendered by the Colored Democracy of the Borough of Queens to Edward E. Lee and Henry H. Anderson, who were announced as "the leaders of the United Colored Democracy of Greater New York," was a distinctly frosty frost. It was to have been held at the Astoria Assembly Rooms, Astoria, from 8 to 10 o'clock last night, and to have been followed by a grand ball.

At 10 o'clock the big assembly room was empty except for the band on the stage and a few women, several of them white, scattered around in the seats. The men, who did not number more than fifty, including a delegation from Brooklyn, were tangled in the crowd attending the primary election in the saloon below or distributed through hallways and hat rooms, and all attempts to get them together failed.

MARKED HIS GRAVE YEARS AGO.

James J. Redstrake of Salem, N. J., Dies at the Age of 88.

SALEM, N. J., Jan. 28.—After waiting twenty-five years for death, James J. Redstrake, a wealthy but eccentric resident of this place, expired on Wednesday night, and his body was to-day placed under a headstone he had erected a quarter of a century ago. Redstrake was eighty-eight years of age, and wealthy. He was married twice, and outlived both wives. Twenty-five years ago he went to the Baptist Cemetery here, and, under the belief that he would not live but a short time, had a monument erected. It bore his name, the date of his birth, and there was space left for the date of his death, which was filled in yesterday.

SEVEN SAILORS RESCUED.

Picked Up at Sea in an Open Boat by the Tug Walter A. Luckenbach.

A letter from the Captain of the oceangoing tug Walter A. Luckenbach, at Norfolk, announcing the rescue of seven shipwrecked seamen, was received at the office of Lewis Luckenbach yesterday.

The men were picked up by the tug about 100 miles off Winter Quarter Lightship on Tuesday night, drifting about in an open boat in a very exhausted condition from exposure to cold and rain and storm and hunger for a night and a day. It was very difficult, in consequence, to get an intelligible story from them. Their spokesman, Capt. Glass, was understood to say that his vessel was the schooner Everett Hale, (which, however, is not the name of any registered vessel, and it must therefore have been some other vessel,) bound from Punta Gorda, Fla., for New York with phosphate.

She was struck by a heavy gale on Sunday night off Wash Woods, N. C., and by another off Winter Quarter Lightship on Monday night, and between them the vessel was strained to such an extent that she sprang a leak.

The men were finally compelled to take to the boat, and they tell a story of terrible suffering during the succeeding hours of anxious waiting for rescue.

An Aged Woman Burned to Death.

WILTON, Conn., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Charles Scribner, aged eighty-seven, was burned to death at her home in Cannon, a few miles above Wilton, to-night by her clothes taking fire from sparks while she was smoking a pipe, as was her nightly custom.

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CITIZENS' UNION'S PLANS

Sub-Committee Ready to Report on a Scheme of Permanent Organization.

SOME QUESTIONS INVOLVED

Features Which, It Is Understood, Will Be Presented to the General Committee on Next Wednesday Night.

The sub-committee of seven appointed by the General Committee of the Citizens' Union to draw up a plan for the permanent organization of that body has completed its work, and is ready to report. This subcommittee is composed of Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman; Henry E. Howland, James B. Reynolds, Charles H. Strong, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Isaac H. Klein, and George Tombleson.

Authority was given to the committee to draft a tentative plan, which was to be submitted to the General Committee for discussion and possible amendment. The permanence of the organization was determined upon at the first meeting it held after the recent municipal election, but the changed condition of affairs demanded, in the opinion of its leaders, a change in its constitution and policies. It was to meet this new demand that the sub-committee was appointed; and the plan it now proposes is drawn with a view to making the Citizens' Union a permanent municipal party.

A number of questions of policy were discussed by the sub-committee before drawing up its report and plan. Among these were: Whether nominations in the future should be made by primaries or by committees or petitions; whether the original General Committee of 250 should be continued, or the composition of that body altered as to number or scope, or some other central body substituted for it; and whether the Union should continue to interest itself in State politics so far as it affects the Assembly districts within the city.

It is probable that some changes will be made by the General Committee at its meeting Wednesday night, when it will receive the report of its sub-committee; but these changes, it is said, will be mostly in the direction of the scope of the central body, and the organization will remain virtually as it is at present.

This part of the plan involves also the organization of the Assembly districts. It was suggested at the meeting of the General Committee just after the election that the Union should organize thoroughly in every Assembly district, and even in every election district. The committee of seven, it is understood, does not favor a very detailed organization at this time, but will recommend waiting until it seems necessary to extend the machinery of the Union into the small civic divisions. It is probable that the General Committee will decide upon keeping up the organizations in all Assembly districts.

Most of the committee, it is understood, oppose the continuance of the policy followed last year of nominating Assemblymen or of taking any part, as an organization, in State politics.

It will also be suggested by the committee of seven, it is said, that the constitution of the Union should be so broad as to permit the freest action of its members in their respective political parties.

The question of primary, committee, or petition nomination was fully discussed by the committee of seven. It was urged by some that the result of the last municipal election was conclusive proof that the people do not care for the primary. It was argued that the primary had broken down altogether. The General Committee will, it is understood, discuss this policy fully at its meeting Wednesday night.

THE LIEN ON THE JOSS HOUSE.

A Suit on a Builder's Claim Against the Chinese Benevolent and Charitable Association.

Trouble is hanging over the famous joss house of the Chinese residents of New York, at 16 Mott Street, in the shape of a suit to enforce a builder's lien. The plaintiff is Mary E. Robinson, assignee of Frederick Robinson, a contractor and builder, who is her husband.

Mrs. Robinson began suit in 1896 and last year Justice Lawrence granted judgment for $2,004, the amount sued for being $4,720. Augustine R. McMahon of 56 Pine Street was appointed referee to sell the property.

Nathaniel Niles of 140 Nassau Street, counsel for the Chinese Companies, appeared for the owner of the joss house, the Chinese Benevolent and Charitable Association, which seems to be international and composite in the matter of religions, as Irish, Jewish, and Italian names appear in its list of corporators, besides those of Chu Chu Yam, Fung Jim, Lee Quay, and Bing Ding. He has obtained a stay from Judge Daly and is awaiting decision on the question whether a notice of appeal was filed in proper time.

He said yesterday that he is confident there is no danger that the joss house will be sold. The Chinamen claim the builder failed to complete his contract and dispute his lien on that account. If the case goes against them they will pay rather than have the house sold. They have specimens of wood carving, embroideries, tapestries, and other ornaments and fixtures in the joss shrine representing in value many thousands of dollars. The actual home of Joss is on the fifth floor, the lower floors being rented for sleeping rooms, a restaurant, and stores.

DIVORCED IN SYRACUSE.

Decree Against the Rev. Henry Riley Fuller of This City.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 28.—A decree of absolute divorce was granted yesterday by Justice Frank H. Hiscock in favor of Genevieve Gardner Fuller of this city, and against the Rev. Henry Riley Fuller, now organist and choirmaster in the Church of the Redeemer, New York. No defense was interposed by Mr. Fuller.

The couple were married in this city May 15, 1890, and have three children, the custody of whom is given to the mother. Mr. Fuller is to receive $5 a week alimony. Fuller was formerly organist and precentor in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this city.

Catcher Wilson's Brother Killed.

DENVER, Jan. 28.—Claud J. Wilson, a brother of Park Wilson, catcher of the New York baseball team, was killed in a quarrel with E. M. Calkins, a cattleman of Grand Junction, Col., in the Union Stock Yards Hotel last night. The trouble grew out of an insulting remark addressed to Calkins by Wilson. Calkins struck Wilson with his fist, knocking him down. Wilson's head struck the floor with great force, and when picked up he was dead. Calkins is under arrest.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

4 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Claremont Avenue; Mr. Dean; damage, $50.

4:25 A. M.—Tugboat, foot of West Twentieth Street; unknown; damage, $100.

7:45 A. M.—263 Stanton Street; Lewis Jacobbowitz; no damage.

9:10 A. M.—509 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; unknown; damage, $200.

1:25 P. M.—501 Fifth Avenue; Park Avenue Improvement Board; damage slight.

1:40 P. M.—318 West 41st Street; N. Kemptner; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—41 Hester Street; J. Marcus; damage, $5.

6:15 P. M.—8 First Street; Blum & Co.; damage, $700.

6:30 P. M.—132 East Broadway; S. Herman; damage, $500.

6:35 P. M.—1,785 Madison Avenue; S. Richardson; damage, $100.

7 P. M.—165 Second Street; D. Grobaowitz; no damage.

8:50 P. M.—East River and Eighty-second Street; unknown; damage, $10.

9 P. M.—153 Eleventh Avenue; Robert Wick; damage, $2,000.

9:30 P. M.—629 Hudson Street; Louis Broomstein; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SOMERSET, Ky., Jan. 28.—Fire destroyed four stores and a half-dozen offices and smaller buildings this morning. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $85,000.

MR. McKINLEY CRITICISED.

Perry Belmont Talks of the President's Speech at the Manufacturers' Banquet.

When asked last night what he had to say of the President's speech at the banquet of the Manufacturers' Association, Perry Belmont said:

"Two or three things were admirably said, but two or three others were quite the opposite. One of the former was the President's exhortation to his Republican friends to cease palaver. Nothing could have been more true and timely than these words:

"'It will not suffice for citizens to say simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough.'

"The President weakens the force of the utterance by calling attention to the sentence of the St. Louis Republican National Platform of 1896, proclaiming the Republican Party as unreservedly for sound money. The less he says of Republican wisdom in coinage and currency since 1861 and of the continuous sagacity of his own leadership therein since he entered Congress in 1877, the more quickly will the country see clearly the remedies for the present conditions.

"It is of the laws now existing, and not needed, that the country wishes to hear from its President. Does he, or does he not concur with the plan of Secretary Gage, by which to remove the peril of another depleted gold reserve and another panic like that which began in 1893, caused by the Sherman notes of 1890? In regard to that the President was dumb. Does he, or does he not deem it necessary and now lawful, in order to maintain parity, that silver dollars be on demand exchangeable for gold dollars by the Treasury, and silver certificates be on demand redeemed in gold?

"There is another question quite as important, but of which he did not speak last night. It was this: Have our statutes of 1890 and 1893 so modified the old general rule of legal tender which gave to debtors the choice among a variety of legal-tender dollars, that now the creditor has the choice?

"If that option is now a vested right of the bondholder and creditor of the Government, the country should know it, for the right will remain until the law is repealed, and can until then be enforced by the judicial power, even if free silver coinage on the ratio of 16 to 1 should come. Perhaps the President had those in mind when he warned the vast Republican audience that 'sound money' palaver will not do any longer.

"There are not a few among us in New York who out of recent experience are beginning to think that twenty years ago, when the gold price of a silver dollar was 93 cents, it would have been better to try the Bland proposition than the Allison Republican substitute. However that may be, if President McKinley now believes, as the St. Louis platform declared, that international bimetallism is preferable to the gold standard, why does he not explain to his country now, in a clear, persuasive utterance, his reasons therefor?"

BOARD OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

A Recreation Pier at Market Street Asked For—Inspectors Reinstated.

The Social Reform Club, represented by Edwin A. Curley, asked the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday to provide for the building of a recreation pier at the foot of Market Street, Pier 40, East River. President Cram and Commissioner Murphy, who were present at the board meeting, promised that the matter should receive consideration.

Contractor Hood, who is doing the dredging at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, was asked to explain why he had accepted $150 from the Catskill Line for wharf privileges. Under the charter only the city can exact such charges. Commissioner Cram said:

"Don't you know that such action was illegal and might be called by a very hard name?"

Mr. Hood said that he had not seen it that way.

"The Catskill Line," said he, "was pressed for room, and offered to pay me for what it would cost for watchmen and extra expenses."

Mr. Hood said that he would turn the money over to the department, and the matter was allowed to drop.

Five Inspectors were reinstated by the board, pending a decision of the Corporation Counsel. The Inspectors are William Tate John J. White, Peter Wooley, Peter Hennessy, and J. R. Powers. Two engineers were also appointed. They were John J. Clark and Charles Davis.

DESERTED BY HERAGED SPOUSE

The Young Woman Who Married an Old Lawyer Hears that He Has Another Wife.

Mrs. Sadie Adler, who on Saturday last, after a five weeks' courtship, was married by Police Justice Brenner of Brooklyn to Louis Adler, formerly a County Judge of Tuscumbia, Ala., is mourning the disappearance of her husband. She lives at 224 Stockton Street, Williamsburg, with her married brother, Albert Wyler. It is said that Adler's departure was hastened by the appearance on Thursday afternoon at the Stockton Street house of another woman, who says that she is the ex-Judge's wife.

Adler is seventy-six years old, and the woman whom he married a week ago is fifty years younger. After their wedding Adler took his bride to her brother's house, where they intended to remain until Adler had another home prepared. On Thursday, when Adler was away from home, an elderly woman called upon the newly married woman. She said that she was Adler's wife, and lived in Manhattan. There was an unpleasant scene, and the younger Mrs. Adler nearly fainted. The elderly woman went away and Adler appeared. When he found what had happened he left the house hurriedly, and has not been there since. Yesterday the deserted woman received a letter from him in which he said that he had to go away until he could straighten out his tangled matrimonial affairs. He promised to provide for her, and to send for her as soon as he could.

Alfred Line Steamer Venus Here.

The Danish steamer Venus, which arrived yesterday morning from Copenhagen, is the first steamer of the new Alfred Line, which is to operate between New York and Copenhagen. The line is owned by Alfred Christensen, one of the largest ship owners of Copenhagen, and her agents here are Furness, Withy & Co. The steamers will carry freight and a few passengers for all Baltic ports, to be transshipped at Copenhagen.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:12	Sun sets...	5:15	Moon sets..12:34

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:39	Gov. Isl'd..	1:15	H. Gate....3:04
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...12:55	Gov. Isl'd...	1:22	H. Gate....3:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Concho, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kitty, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

GORHAM

Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th

The Wanamaker Store

Exploitation and Explosion

THE goods told of yesterday have been scattered through the vicinity by a sale positively *explosive* in suddenness and vigor.

The news of to-day will probably prove equally dynamic.

If it interests you it is well to be early.

Store features undergo some changes. The Klondike exhibit ends at five o'clock to-day. The snow storm in the rotunda will be cleared up before Monday.

On the fifth floor the bicycle ring offers ample opportunity for indoor riding to music, and incidentally for testing our 1898 wheels.

Low Priced Clothing for Men and Boys. OUR clothing chief needs more room. You'll help him to procure it when you read this. Prices have been ruthlessly

cut on large quantities of well made, fashionable and seasonable clothing, and the selling should be short and quick.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

At $8.50—In blue and black kerseys; were $10 and $12. Some at $10 which were $15. Others at $12, regularly $18.

At $15—Oxford and black friezes; were $20. At $20—Black Cheviot, Montagnac, or Thibet; were $25.

At $28.50—About 40 overcoats in fine imported kerseys and velours; silk lined; were $35 and $40.

COACHMEN'S COATS

At $20—Of fine kersey, heavy all-wool lining, also interlined; raw edge seams; 22 in green, 21 in blue. Value $30.

BOYS' LONG TROUSER SUITS

At $7—In fancy mixed, navy blue and black cheviots, strictly all-wool; sizes 14 to 19 years; small men may also be fitted in this lot. Earlier in the season would cost you $10 to $13.50.

BOYS' MIDDY AND SAILOR SUITS

At $3—About 250 from the best makers, handsomely trimmed with silk soutache, variety of colors; sizes—middy suits, 3 to 8 years; sailor suits, 3 to 12 years. $5 to $8 qualities.

BOYS' DOUBLE BREASTED JACKET SUITS

At $3.50—300 all-wool, silk sewed suits for boys 8 to 16 years; up-to-date patterns; have sold at $5 to $8.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

Further Fur Facts. FUR prices like these would be interesting even in August, yet there's plenty of fur weather to come, judging by averages and the laws of compensation.

At $49—Collarettes of choice Persian lamb with top collar of chinchilla; were $65.

At $52—Electric capes with yoke and high storm collar of chinchilla, 16 inches deep, 130-inch sweep; were $70.

At $56—Handsome collarettes of stone marten, 12 inches deep; were $75.

At $56—Chinchilla collarettes, 10 inches deep; were $75.

At $98—Ermine collarette, with bow and bands of black broad tail, and trimmed with white plaited chiffon; was $130.

At $93—Plain mink capes, 25 inches deep, 125-inch sweep; were $125.

At $112—Persian lamb coats made from genuine Leipsic dyed skins; were $150.

At $210—Handsome mink capes, 36 inches long, with border of mink tails; were $275.

At $545—Persian lamb ulster, 58 in. long, made of choice selected skins; new blouse front, with cut steel belt; was $725.

At $1125—Genuine Russian sable cape, 27 in. deep, trimmed around bottom with 35 tails, was $1500.

Second floor, Broadway.

"Remember Ridpath." ONE eminent scholar has said that Dr. John Clark Ridpath was misnamed—that he'd "always call him Remember Ridpath because he wrote things in such a way that his readers couldn't forget them."

Such a testimonial is surely the highest that could be paid a historian.

Dealing for the most part with abstract facts and incidents widely separated by time and space, a style that links them together and impresses them indelibly on the mental retina is a gift that Dr. Ridpath shares with few.

Ridpath's History of the World tempts to reading, fastens the attention and fixes the facts in just that part of your head where you can get at them the quickest.

Upon payment of One Dollar the complete set is delivered at once. There are eight massive volumes, 6,500 pages, 4,000 illustrations. Members agree to make fifteen monthly payments to complete the transaction—first payment in thirty days after joining—for the cloth-bound, $1.50 a month; for the half-Russia—by far the more durable and attractive—$2 a month; for sumptuous full morocco, $2.50 a month.

Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information, sent free.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

Silk Grenadines Almost Exclusively

THESE are stirring days in the textile sections. This morning another sale follows closely four precedent-smashing predecessors.

This time Silk Grenadines; favorites of last season, style-leaders of the coming season. Last year's goods, of course, but 1898 will have nothing more exquisite, and much that is duplication. There'll be no duplication of these prices, however.

At the higher prices in the following list the goods are all in single patterns of six to eight yards, and, of course, are sold as a whole.

A limited quantity—just 1,300 yards—of Tycoon Reps are also placed on sale to-day at 6¼c. They were double that price.

At 37½c.—Printed silk grenadines; formerly $1.

At 50c.—Fancy figured all-silk grenadines; evening and street colors; formerly $1.

At 75c.—Novelty lace grenadine, in combinations of black with colors; formerly $1.75.

At $1—Printed all-silk grenadines; formerly $2.50.

At $1—Silk dotted gauze grenadine, colored dots on colored grounds; formerly $2.50.

At $1.25—Silk striped colored grenadine; formerly $3.

At $1.25—Fancy lace striped silk-and-wool grenadine, formerly $3.25; at $1.50, formerly $3.50.

At $1.50—Colored silk plaid black grenadine; formerly $3.25.

At $1—Colored lace bordered silk-and-wool black grenadine; formerly $2.50.

At $1.50—Fancy silk-and-wool grenadine formerly $3.50.

At $1.50—Silk dotted gauze grenadine, white dots on colors; formerly $2.50.

At $1.75—Colored silk plisse black grenadine; formerly $3.75.

At $2—Black silk stripe novelty grenadine; formerly $4.75.

Also a lot of fancy cloakings, in combinations of green and black, cadet blue and black, cardinal and black, cardinal and green. At $1.75; formerly $2.50.

Concerning an Astonishing Shirt

THIS shirt deserves an announcement to itself, and it shall have it. It's more shirt for the money than you have ever seen.

Thirty-six hundred of them go on sale here to-day, and if you don't admit that they're thirty-six hundred glittering examples of a Wanamaker bargain, it's because you're not familiar with shirt qualities and prices.

The same people who make our finest custom shirts, made these, and they are made with exactly the same care that the custom work gets. As for materials; the bosom is of 2100 count Irish linen, and the muslin is the very best woven for the purpose.

This shirt to order would cost you $1.50, if we made it for you. Its price to-day will be

Seventy-five Cents.

It is sold laundered, in all sizes and many styles. No restriction,—take as many as you like.

Here are some other interesting items in to-morrow's preparations for filling men's wants:

COLORED SHIRTS—50c.

A large assortment of the all-over-colored Madras shirt, also white body with colored bosoms, intended to sell at $1, and worth it.

$1.50 SHIRTS FOR 75c.

200 dozen more of the $1.50 fancy shirts, which have already made a double-barreled sensation.

UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS—35c. EACH

2,500 more of the unlaundered white shirts, made to excel any 50c. shirt in New York.

UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS—45c.

1,500 more of the unlaundered white shirts, made to excel any 65c. shirt in town.

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS—45c.

2,500 bargains in night shirts,—well made, generously cut; muslin, make and trimmings of the dollar grade.

Men's 50c. Neckwear,—25c. each.

AND finally, an offering in Neckwear which would bring you here even without the other attractions. Fifty cent qualities in Puffs, Tecks and Four-in-hands, made up for us from a silk-maker's surplus stock. Fresh, new goods, accurate shapes, stylish and desirable patterns, rich silks, and a price without precedent,—25c. each.

Footgear for the Family

OUR shoe store is a complete shoe store. Moreover, it is a universal shoe store. It has no specialties, except the specialty of selling shoes of all kinds for dollars under the accepted retail prices.

Everything in footgear from dancing shoes to rubber boots, and from the infant's shoe to the octogenarian's slippers. But especially, good shoes for *less money*, like these:—

350 PAIRS OF MEN'S SHOES—$1.90 A PAIR

Choice from box calf, enamel leather, waxed calf, tan Russia; modern toe shapes, extension soles, welted and stitched. Broken lot,—a size out here and there, but you're fairly safe in being fitted. This is a model of what a $3 shoe should be.

WOMEN'S BICYCLE BOOTS—$1.60

Dark brown canvas tops, nut brown leather vamps and trimmings; oak leather sole; full height; perfect shape; sole welted and stitched; nothing to hurt the foot or try the temper. They will equal most $3 goods.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

420 PAIRS WOMEN'S SHOES—$1 A PAIR

The balance of the lot we originally offered at $1.90, at which price they competed successfully with $3 grades. Broken sizes, but we can fit you if you'll give the salesman a few tries.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Some of our very best children's shoes, many of which sold at prices up to $3, are grouped for execution.

Sizes up to 10 1-2—$1.20; 11 to 2—$1.40.

Patent leather, laced; calf and kid, laced and buttoned; patent leather or sole-leather tips. Aristocratic little shoes in very reduced circumstances, but as fine as ever.

Lawn and Gingham Aprons. ALL new styles, of excellent qualities and prettily trimmed. A few only are briefly described here:

OF LAWN

At 25c.—With 7 inch hem and 4 plaits.

At 50c.—With deep hem, and 9 fine plaits above; extra wide; broad sash.

At 75c.—With 9 inch hem, and one row of narrow insertion above; very wide sash, with deep hem.

At $1—Extra wide, with deep hem; bib front with bretelles over shoulder; straps in back; bib and bretelles finished with neat embroidery.

OF GINGHAM

At 18c.—In fine checks of brown or blue; extra value.

At 25c.—In blue or brown checks; very wide, covers whole skirt; wide sash.

At 40c.—Extra wide, with bib front and pocket; straps crossing in back.

Second floor.

Children's School Aprons. SLIGHTLY soiled, and hence half price and less. Nicely trimmed with laces, insertions and embroideries. All sizes, but not in every style.

They were 50c. to $3.

They go at 25c to $1.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Flannelette Skirts. FIVE styles are mentioned below. You'll surely be able to find the one you want. Not much to pay for them, either.

At 50c.—In blue or pink stripes; deep hem and three plaits.

At 65c.—In various stripes; deep ruffle edged with torchon lace.

At 75c.—In mixed stripes; Spanish flounce with torchon lace on bottom.

At 85c.—Striped skirts with deep ruffle; hem and one row of insertion above.

At $1—Of striped flannelette with colored dashes; deep ruffle, Vandyke points, edged with torchon lace.

Second floor.

Faulty Candy Judgment. MORE people than you think judge quality by cost. Such people do not buy our candies. Their loss as well as ours, but their mistake exclusively. They think our candies can't be *best* because our prices are so little. Wrong, and easily so demonstrated. Judge candy quality by palate, not price. Try these, for instance.

Vanilla Marshmallows, 18c. a lb.

Chocolate-covered Nougats, 20c. a lb.

Absolutely and undeniably *best*, no matter what the regular or extorted price.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Senate and Assembly Close the Week with Short Sessions.

MORE MONEY FOR THE CANALS

A Bill Introduced by Mr. Kelly to Place the Expense of Operating All the Bridges Upon the State.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Both houses of the Legislature were in session only a few minutes to-day and then adjourned until next Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock. There was a small attendance in both houses and little business was transacted beyond the introduction of bills.

A brief and unassuming bill which made its appearance in the Assembly proposes to place upon the State a heavy addition to its present burden of expense for the support and maintenance of the canals.

At present, the Superintendent of Public Works appoints tenders for all lift, hoist, and swing bridges over the canals, but the cities in which the bridges are located pay their salaries. The proposed new law relieves the cities of this charge, and imposes the entire expense for the operation and maintenance of all such bridges on the State.

The author of the bill is Assemblyman George P. Kelly of Albany, who, when the Ways and Means Committee was considering the Canal Investigation bill, voted for the Republican measure and against his Democratic colleagues.

TERMS OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

Possibility of Confusion Resulting from a Proposed Amendment to the Charter.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Mr. Wallace of Queens has introduced a bill in the Assembly, the ostensible purpose of which is to extend the terms of the Boards of Education of Long Island City and other territory lately annexed to New York City from Feb. 1, 1898, the time when the charter says these boards shall cease to exist, until July 1, 1898. Mr. Wallace's bill provides that the Long Island City and other Boards of Education and Common School Trustees in the annexed districts shall continue in office until July 1, 1898, and that the School Commissioners in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens shall exercise their powers and jurisdiction until the same date, the following proviso being added:

"But the said officers shall hold their respective positions after Feb. 1, 1898, solely for the purpose of closing up the business of the school year, carrying forward existing contracts, and making the required returns at the close of the year to the proper authorities."

The bill also provides that "all school taxes levied upon the several school districts within the territory of the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens in 1897 shall be collected and payable according to the provisions of laws existing previous to the passage of this act."

Although the apparent purpose of the bill is only to affect the terms of the school officials in the outlying districts, it is thought that the change of date might possibly be construed to affect the tenure of office of the School Boards of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. There is a separate provision in the charter which provides that these boards shall cease to exist on Feb. 1. The language of the section which Mr. Wallace's bill proposes to amend includes "all other Boards of Education within the territory by this act consolidated into the City of New York." So long as the date of the expiration of the terms of all the boards remained the same, this language was not important, but its continuance in the bill changing the date to July 1 is regarded as introducing an ambiguity regarding the expiration of the terms of the Boards of Education of Manhattan and the Bronx.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

A Measure to Supersede the Shore Road Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Senator Weiman has introduced a bill removing from office the commission appointed for the control, construction, and management of the Shore Road driveway in the Borough of Brooklyn, and authorizing the Mayor of New York to appoint four persons residents of the Borough of Brooklyn a commission to take charge of the construction and management of this driveway. Not more than two of these persons shall be of the same political opinion on State and National issues. This new commission shall possess all the powers and succeed to all the duties of the former commission.

These bills of interest to New York City have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Burr—Providing that the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial Department, shall designate two publications of different political parties to publish all notices relating to each particular Borough of New York, not now published in accordance with the provisions of the new charter.

Mr. Sinsheimer—Increasing the salaries of certain employes of the New York Street Cleaning Department: Collectors to $1,200; sweepers or drivers acting as assistants to the section or stable foremen, $900; dump inspectors, $1,200; tug and scow inspectors, $1,200; assistant stable foremen, $1,000; hostlers, $720, and extra pay for Sunday.

Mr. Glazer—Restricting the waters of the East River between Piers 3 and 8 from March 1 to Dec. 31 for the use of canal-boats and barges arriving in New York from Albany, and providing regulations for harbor masters and the Captain of the Port in connection therewith.

Mr. Donnelly—Providing for the cancellation of the assessment for the opening of Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and Second Streets, levied against individual property owners.

Mr. O'Connor—Amending the act providing for the laying out of a park between Twentieth and Thirtieth Streets, west of Ninth Avenue, by providing that the total expense incurred in acquiring title to lands shall be borne by the entire City of New York.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Senator Coggeshall introduced a bill to-day admitting to practice in this State lawyers who have been admitted to practice in the courts of record in other States or in the United States court.

The following bills of general interest were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $35,000 for the use of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, to be expended in giving instruction throughout the State by means of schools, lectures, and other university extension methods, and in conducting investigations and experiments in agriculture.

Mr. Tiffany—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure by providing that where a settlement between the parties to an action is made before or after judgment without the consent of the attorney, his lien shall attach to the proceeds of said settlement in whosesoever hands they may come.

Mr. Sanford—Permitting barbering on Sunday throughout the State until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Williams—Providing that any person not a member of a regularly incorporated shooting association, who enters or trespasses upon the grounds of such association or comes within 200 yards thereof for the purpose of shooting at birds which may escape from such grounds, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Sears—Prohibiting life insurance corporations from declaring policies lapsed until after one year from the default of premium payments, subject to the present lawful requirements as to due notice, the time of which is increased from fifteen to thirty days.

Mr. Laimbeer—Amending the Civil Code relative to discharge of mechanic's lien by order of the Court by providing that, if upon the hearing the Judge or Court is satisfied that material statements in the lienor's affidavit are erroneous, wholly or in part, he may by order modify or reduce or cancel the notice of lien.

Mr. Gallagher—Relieving the property owners along Surf Avenue, in what was formerly the village of Gravesend, from all but one-fourth of the assessment originally levied on them for the improvement of the westerly part of that avenue, and imposing the remainder of the cost of such improvement on the City of New York.

An attractive feature of Lundborg's perfumes—aside from their individuality—is the dainty manner in which they are put up.

EXCISE LAW IN NEW YORK.

Attorney General Hancock Renders a Decision Relative to Annexed Towns in Queens County.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Commissioner of Excise, Henry H. Lyman, has asked the following questions of Attorney General Hancock relative to the administration of the State excise law in Greater New York:

First—The territory of the City of Long Island City and the towns of Newtown and Jamaica, in the County of Queens, having been added to the City of New York, to what person or officer shall the two-thirds of the liquor tax monies received from these localities be paid?

Second—Upon what person or officer shall orders for the payment of the two-thirds rebate money be drawn in favor of persons surrendering liquor tax certificates prior to Jan. 1, 1898?

Third—Upon what person or officer shall orders for the payment of two-thirds rebate money be drawn in favor of persons surrendering liquor-tax certificates subsequent to Jan. 1, 1898?

Fourth—To whom shall the two-thirds of the liquor tax monies received in the Borough of Richmond be paid?

In response thereto Attorney General Hancock has written a long opinion in which he says:

Section 1 of the Charter of New York City declares the City of New York to be the successor corporation, in law and in fact, of all the municipal and public corporations united and consolidated as therein specified, with all their lawful rights and powers and subject to all their lawful obligations, without diminution or enlargement, except as herein otherwise specially provided; and all of the duties and powers of the several municipal and public corporations united and consolidated as aforesaid into the City of New York are hereby devolved upon the municipal assembly of said City of New York, so far as the same are applicable to said city and not herein otherwise specially provided.

It would seem, therefore, from the provisions of the charter of the City of New York, that the municipal corporations included within the territory comprising the City of New York are wiped out so far as appertains to any control over management of the finances of such municipal corporations, or parts thereof, so consolidated; and in consideration for the territory so consolidated into the City of New York, said city has assumed the debts and liabilities of such municipal corporations, or parts thereof, so consolidated, to such an extent as in my judgment carries the liability of the City of New York for the refunding of the pro rata of liquor tax received by any such municipality, which becomes due therefrom, upon the surrender of the liquor tax certificate, under the provisions of Section 25 of the liquor tax law; and I am of the opinion that the two-thirds of the liquor tax moneys received from any of the localities included within the limits of the City of New York for liquor tax certificates should be paid to the fiscal officers of the City of New York, and that the orders contained in the certificate issued upon the surrendering of a liquor tax certificate should be upon the fiscal officer of the City of New York.

This, in my judgment, would equally apply to the rebate upon liquor tax certificates issued prior to Jan. 1, 1898, as to those issued subsequent to that date.

This, in my judgment, applies to all the territory embraced within the City of New York, subject, however, to the exception or limitation contained in Section 1,580 of the charter of New York City, so far as relates to Hempstead. While it is not clear that this relates to rebates on surrender of liquor tax certificates, it would seem, however, to apply from the fact that money received upon a liquor tax certificate is a contingent debt of the municipality receiving the same, which is consummated and made an obligation certain upon the surrender of the liquor tax certificate.

Chamberlain and Court Funds.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—In response to an inquiry from Controller Roberts, Attorney General Hancock has written an opinion in which he holds that the Chamberlain of Greater New York is the proper custodian of court funds in that municipality.

STATE PRISON DEFICIENCIES.

Due to the "Branding Law" and the Change of Systems—Advantages of the New Plan.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The greater portion of the annual report of Superintendent of State Prisons Lathrop is devoted to a discussion of the prison labor problem. The report shows that the financial results of the transactions of the State prisons in the two years prior to 1897 were not satisfactory. Those of last year were even more unfavorable, the deficiencies in the several prisons being as follows: Sing Sing, $198,238.40; Auburn, $193,188.21; Clinton, $169,$949.66; total, $561,376.27.

Supt. Lathrop explains that the deficiencies were due in part to the operation of the "branding act," which required goods manufactured in the prisons to be so marked, thereby injuring their salability, and in part to the transition from the old to the new method of employing the convicts. The new system has been in operation only a short time, but the Superintendent says that it has been demonstrated that the requisitions of the State and its political divisions, which are regulated by law, will be sufficient to afford productive employment for all the available convicts in the prisons, provided that new laws shall not modify the commerce between the prisons and the State institutions, and restrict the demand for the prison products.

If the new system is upheld and given the greatest efficiency, he says that the following results will be achieved:

First, that the revenue from the prison industries will nearly or quite meet the expenditures for care and maintenance.

Second, that the State and its political divisions will be furnished required supplies of superior quality at a less cost than if purchased in the open market.

Third, that opportunity will be furnished for giving the highest effect to the educational and reformatory aims of the law, which was not possible under previous systems.

The Superintendent says that there was no very great increase in insanity among the prisoners during the year. The transfers of men from the State prisons to the State Hospital were but three more than the previous year. It cannot be said that any increase of insanity resulted from idleness, for that was not permitted, except for a very short period and to a limited extent.

The Superintendent again recommends the erection of a special prison for the detention and execution of condemned men.

New York State Battle Flags.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Elihu Root of New York called upon Gov. Black this afternoon to procure the latter's indorsement of the project to transfer from the military bureau in the State Capitol to the tomb of Gen. Grant the battle flags carried by the regiments of the State of New York in the war of the rebellion. It will require an act of the Legislature to authorize the transfer. Mr. Root said that the Governor considered the proposition with favor.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
EISNER & MENDELSON CO., NEW YORK, AGENTS

COURT OF APPEALS SESSIONS.

To Begin at Noon Instead of 10 A. M. Hereafter—Arguments on Motions.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down an order providing that, commencing with the next session of the court, which will begin on Feb. 28, the daily sittings of the court shall be from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock P. M. instead of from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. This change will permit New York City attorneys to come to town on the day of the session of the court at which they argue their cases instead of the evening before, as is now necessary. It will also relieve the court of much night work. Heretofore nearly all the consultations have been held in the evening. Now they can be held in the morning.

The order of the court also makes some changes in the rules relative to arguments on motions. Motions for argument may be noticed only for the first Monday of each term of the court, but original motions may be submitted on any Monday.

A Bi-Partisan Bridge Board.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Senator Wieman said to-day that he expected to introduce next week a bill placing the entire bridge building business of New York City under bi-partisan control. The details of the measure have not been decided upon.

Pardoned by the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Gov. Black to-day granted a pardon to William Harrigan of Rochester, who is serving a term of three years and nine months in Auburn Prison for grand larceny.

THE ANNUAL FRENCH BALL.

Scores of Policemen Watch the Dancers at Madison Square Garden.

The annual masquerade of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, otherwise the French Ball, was held last night at Madison Square Garden. There was a large attendance of dancers in and out of costume, and all the boxes were occupied. Special attention had been given to the decorations, and there was a fine showing of flowers and evergreens.

There were twenty-four numbers on the dance order, and as many promenades. The music for the dances was furnished by Max Schwab's orchestra, and that for the promenades by the Seventh Regiment Band. Inspector Brooks, with half a hundred policemen, two Captains, and some Sergeants and Roundsmen, were in attendance, but despite their stern appearance there was a general air of expectation. Everybody seemed to think that for once the French Ball was going to carry out the traditions of long ago, and be really wicked.

It was midnight before the first dance was begun, and an hour later there was no indication that the function would differ in any way from like affairs held under the auspices of other societies.

LONG ISLAND CITY PRIMARIES.

Indications that Madden Democrats Elected Their Candidate by 2,000 Majority.

There was much excitement all through Long Island City last night over a Democratic primary election for delegates to the First Assembly District Committee of the Borough of Queens.

The fight was the old one between Gleasonites and Jeffersonians, but in new shape and with new leaders on both sides. John P. Madden, Deputy Commissioner of Roads, led the regular ticket, representing the old Jeffersonians. Councilman Joseph Cassidy led the opposing faction. It is said that ex-Mayor Gleason tried to help him for a time, but found that the struggle was too warm and got out of it.

There were fears of trouble, but a strong force of police guarded every precinct. The vote was very heavy. In Astoria the old Fourth Ward, over 900 men were in line when the polls opened. The two sides watched each other closely. The only serious complaint, however, was at Blissville, where the Madden men claimed that the Cassidy men were repeating freely and threatened to file a protest.

At some of the Newtown precincts the voting was very close, but Newtown as a whole gave Madden 325 majority. The First Ward gave him 906 majority and all the indications were that he carried the whole city by over 2,000 majority. This result probably ends Mr. Cassidy's hopes of being leader of the party in the Borough of Queens—and is incidentally a blow at the future political prospects of Patrick Jerome Gleason.

Trouble Over Richmond Taxes.

The collection of taxes in the Borough of Richmond in accordance with the recent levy has been brought to a standstill owing to the failure of the late Board of Supervisors to file the tax lists with the County Treasurer for collection on Dec. 1. The Corporation Counsel was asked yesterday to straighten out the trouble.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Maidens. Three furlongs. Saintly won, Olinthus second, Malay third. Time—0:36¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Treachery won, Silver State second, Jack Martin third. Time—1:16½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. One mile. Fleur de Lis won, Buck Massie second, Rubicon third. Time—1:40¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling. Kamsion won, Benamela second, Amela Fonso third. Time—1:14½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Marplot won, San Mario second, Don Clarencio third. Time—1:41¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. Seven furlongs. Torsida won, Linstock second, Eddie Jones third. Time—1:29.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, will report to commanding officer Fort Crook, Neb., for temporary duty at post, and upon arrival there of First Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, will return to Fort Snelling, Minn.

The retirement from active service of Capt. Mason Carter, Fifth Infantry, is announced.

First Lieut. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., to take effect March 20, to relieve First Lieut. Erneste V. Smith, Fourth Infantry, who will join his company.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Winslow arrived at Delaware Breakwater Jan. 27.

Dupont sailed from Key West for Mobile Jan. 27.

Marblehead arrived at Key West Jan. 27.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The insurance on the stock and press of Alford & Eakins, 73 Nassau Street, damaged by fire on Thursday evening, was distributed as follows: London Assurance, $1,000; Commercial Union, $1,500; Home, $1,500. Miller & Maltbie, adjusters.

The Union Surety Company of New York is being organized, with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000. It is stated that the company will make no attempt to secure political business, such as the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland works for.

The Directors of the British American Insurance Company of New York met yesterday and organized. The following officers of the company were elected: President—Silas P. Wood; Vice President—Frederick B. Carpenter; Secretary—J. M. Biggert. The company expects to receive its license and begin underwriting about Feb. 15.

The New York managers of the fire insurance companies, doing business in the State of California, were notified yesterday that Commissioner Clunie has been enjoined by the United States Circuit Court from revoking the licenses of the companies for refusal to pay the back license fees, for the payment of which the Commissioner had named Feb. 1. The writ is returnable on Feb. 7.

Manager Stoddart of the New York Underwriters' Agency is in correspondence with Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department to ascertain whether the Underwriters' Agency is an "annex" within the meaning of the word used in the Superintendent's recent ruling, which will, if sustained, exclude all so-called "annexes" from the State of Illinois. Mr. Stoddart had nothing to say yesterday as to what outcome was to be expected.

The firemen of Pennsylvania are taking steps toward the organization of an insurance company in that State. W. W. Wunder of Reading, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Firemen's Association, said there is every reason to believe that the plan will meet with sufficient support to assure its success. Thus far the subscriptions received for stock amount to $18,000, but no charter will be applied for until the amount of stock taken reaches $50,000. The company cannot begin underwriting in Pennsylvania with less than $100,000 capital paid in. There are at present in the United States seven fire insurance companies, originally organized among firemen, which have since passed into other hands.

34TH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Brooklyn Life
Insurance Company of New York.
January 1, 1898.

ASSETS.

By Bonds and Mortgages (secured by properties nearly double in value)	$372,047.83
By City and other First M'tge Bonds.	489,418.75
By Loans on Call	5,000.00
By Real Estate in the cities of New York and Brooklyn	601,575.00
By Cash in Trust Co., Banks and Office	37,258.89
By Loans on Company's own Policies	161,844.20
By Interest Accrued but not due	11,583.32
By Deferred and Unpaid Premiums, less actual full cost of collecting	31,035.83
By Agents' Balances	2,669.59
	$1,712,432.93

LIABILITIES.

Reserve (by new standard of N. Y.)	$1,542,732.00
Death Losses, none	
Various Actuarial Obligations, Liabilities on Lapsed Policies, Premiums paid in advance, etc.	11,745.17
Surplus by new standard (4 per cent.)	157,955.76
	$1,712,432.93

1. THE STATEMENT SHOWS AN INCREASE IN ASSETS, ALSO AN INCREASE IN SURPLUS.
2. NO LIABILITY OUTSTANDING FOR DEATH LOSSES OR ENDOWMENT CLAIMS.

Certificate of the Auditing and Finance Committees Attached to the Annual Report.

We, the undersigned members of the Auditing Committee of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, hereby certify that at the annual meeting, held this day, we examined the deeds of the properties owned by the said Company, in fee, the bonds owned and secured by mortgages of real estate, the city and other bonds, and the certificates of deposit with banks, submitted by the President, and we find them as stated in detail in schedules A, B, C, and D.

FELIX CAMPBELL, WM. H. WALLACE, D. BIRDSALL, DAVID A. BOODY, H. J. LAMARCHE.

We, the members of the Finance Committee, have been present with the Auditing Committee at the annual meeting, and concur in the above certificate.

FELIX CAMPBELL, ALONZO SLOTE, WM. H. WALLACE.

OFFICERS:

WM. M. COLE, President.
FELIX CAMPBELL, Vice President.
GEORGE F. HADLEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. FORD, Counsel and Assistant Secretary.

OFFICES:

Brooklyn Life Insurance Co.'s Building, LIBERTY AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK.

GOING TO ALASKA?

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THE FIGURE-SKATING CONTEST.

Arthur G. Keane of the N. Y. A. C. Wins the Amateur Championship.

Arthur G. Keane of the New York Athletic Club is the new amateur figure skating champion. He won the title in the annual competition which came to an end at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, by defeating five other competitors. There were nineteen figures to judge the merits of the competitors, and in all but one Keane was awarded the full number of points.

Irving Brokaw finished second. Howard R. Ward of the St. Nicholas Club created quite a sensation by his remarkable work. He is sixteen years old and the youngest figure skater who ever entered for a championship. The serpentines on one foot, both feet, and the change of edge, single and double, were dropped from the programme to enable the finish of the contest last night.

The total number of points scored by each competitor was: Keane, 111; Brokaw, 80; Doughty, 70; Servatius, 69; Ward, 67, and Horner 41. The complete scores follow:

Change of edge roll forward, beginning on either outside or inside edge—Keane, 6; Brokaw, 5; Servatius, 4; Doughty, 3; Horner, 3; Ward, 2.

Change of edge roll backward, beginning on either outside or inside edge—Keane, 6; Servatius, 5; Doughty, 4; Brokaw, 4; Horner, 3; Ward, 2.

Spread eagle on inside and outside edges—Doughty, 6; Servatius, 5; Brokaw, 4; Horner, 3; Keane, 3; Ward, 2.

Surved angles; threes, single, double, chain, and flying, beginning on the inside or outside edge—Keane, 6; Doughty, 5; Brokaw, 4; Ward, 3; Servatius, 3; Horner, 2.

Curved Angles.—Rocking turns from outside edge to outside edge, or inside edge to inside edge, forward and backward—Keane, 6; Brokaw, 5; Doughty, 4; Ward, 3; Servatius, 2; Horner, 1.

Curved Angles.—Crossarts or anvils—Keane, 6; Ward, 5; Brokaw, 4; Servatius, 3; Doughty, 2; Horner, 1.

Grapevine, Including Philadelphia Twist.—Keane, 6; Ward, 5; Brokaw, 4; Servatius, 3; Horner, 2; Doughty, 1.

Toe and Heel Movements, Embracing Pivot Circling, Toe Spins, (Pirouettes,) and Movements on Both Toes.—Keane, 6; Brokaw, 5; Ward, 4; Servatius, 4; Doughty, 3; Horner, 3.

Single and Double Flat-Foot Spins, Cross-Foot and Two-Foot Whirls.—Keane, 6; Brokaw, 5; Ward, 4; Doughty, 3; Servatius, 2; Horner, 1.

Loops and Ringlets on Inside and Outside Edges, Single and in Combination.—Keane, 6; Brokaw, 5; Servatius, 3; Doughty, 2; Horner, 1.

CORNELL'S RELAY TEAM CHOSEN.

Men to Race Columbia at the Boston Athletic Association.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 28.—As a result of a competition held to-night of the Cornell candidates for the relay team to represent Cornell in the relay race at the Boston Athletic Association meet to be held in Boston Feb. 5, Capt. Powell and Trainer Conners chose the following men: H. E. Clark, '99; P. B. Kennedy, post-graduate; H. L. Taylor, '98, and T. P. Thompson, '98. This team will meet a similar team from Columbia University. Capt. Powell is entered for the high jump, and will probably compete in this event.

A. O. McGarrett's Successor.

A. O. McGarrett's resignation as Chairman of the Road Records Committee of the Century Road Club of America, in which position he was known to wheelmen all over the country, has been accepted by W. A. Skinkle, President of the Century Road Club. Fred Tilt of Chicago has been appointed by President Skinkle to fill the vacancy. Mr. Tilt has been a member of the Road Records Committee for some time, and is known as a man well versed in matters relating to road riding.

Free Ferriage for Bicycles.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Assemblyman Schmid has introduced a bill providing that no person, association, or corporation operating any ferry in this State, or between this State and any other State, shall exact any charge or fare for the carrying of one bicycle for each single person on any of the ferryboats operated by such person, association, or corporation.

Buffalo Bowlers Lose Four Games.

The New York team won four straight games from the Buffalo bowlers in the inter-State League series rolled at the Germania Alleys, 291 Bowery, last night. The first and third games were closely contested and were not decided until the last ball was rolled. The scores: First game—New York, 831; Buffalo, 825. Second game—New York, 813; Buffalo, 758. Third game—New York, 862; Buffalo, 854. Fourth game—New York, 846; Buffalo, 758.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Parents, use Dr. Bull's

MANY POLL TAX ARRESTS

Collector Burdett of Ridgefield Township, N. J., Gathers Up 61 Delinquents with a Stage.

OTHERS TAKE HEED AND PAY

Prisoners Discharged on Procuring the Tax, and Only One Left in Custody at Night—Another Trip Contemplated.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 28.—For many years the fact that each town had the right to impose upon each citizen, whether he paid other tax or not, a poll tax, was forgotten in Ridgefield Township. Not many of the residents knew it was possible to inflict such a tax, and only the old-timers who used to pay it regularly and carry their poll tax receipts to the polling places on election day to show they had a right to vote, thought anything of action taken a few months ago by the Township Committee.

The committee met at Fort Lee and imposed a poll tax. The amount is $1. At the present time those who have not paid owe an additional sum of 34 cents for costs and interest. Those who had a tax to pay on personal and real estate paid the poll tax, but about 200 residents of the town who own nothing else taxable, neglected to pay upon themselves. The Township Committee was told to collect the tax if it could. The committee became angry, and directed Collector Burdett to enforce its orders and collect every dollar owed to the township.

The collector sent out warning and announced that those who did not appear and pay the tax and the added costs and interest must submit to arrest. Not a dollar came to him as a result of this warning. Then he gave until yesterday for the delinquents to settle. This brought in no more than his previous warnings.

Under the law of this State the fact that the Tax Collector's blanket warrant for the collection of taxes is sufficient warrant for the arrest of those who fail to pay no legal process was needed.

This morning Mr. Burdett tucked his tax warrant into his pocket and journeyed to the owner of a stage capable of containing thirty persons. This he hired for the day. With a driver on the seat who knew the country and a constable as an assistant to himself, Mr. Burdett set out on a collecting tour. The constable pinned his badge of office on his coat and assumed a look of seriousness. Mr. Burdett also left his good nature at home. Ten minutes after leaving the stables the stage met a young man trudging along the road. "Frank Smith," exclaimed the collector, and scanned his tax list. Frank had not paid the dollar and costs, so the stage drew up beside him and he was under arrest. He protested and fumed, but is was no use, and he was hoisted into the stage, where it was planned to have twenty-nine others join him and then make a trip to Hackensack jail. A little further on a man was digging a trench. He had an unpronounceable name, but he was delinquent, and he was the second man arrested. Smith in the meantime realized that things were serious, so a little while later, when he met a friend whose tax had been paid, he sent word to his family that he wanted $1.34. Later on it reached him, and he was discharged.

All day long the collector journeyed about through the town picking up those who had not paid. A short ride in the stage brought forth the needful amount, and the prisoner would be allowed to go with a receipted bill in his pocket.

Sometimes the collector had as many as ten prisoners, but somebody with money usually released them. In all sixty-one men were gathered in, and sixty paid their tax. Cornelius Cotter of Coytesville was the unlucky one. He was picked up far from home, and had no means of sending for the amount needed. Therefore when it became late and the collector wanted to stop work for the night he was still a prisoner. He was brought to Hackensack and lodged in jail, but in driving home the stage stopped in Coytesville and the driver left word of Cotter's arrest. Later in the evening a friend came over from Coytesville and paid the amount.

Up at Mr. Burdett's residence this evening men were going in and out in a hurry to pay the taxes. The collector has the stage engaged for to-morrow, and unless it storms he will take to the road again.

FIRE PROBABLY INCENDIARY.

A Brooklyn Tenement Ablaze with Its Outer Door Barricaded—Fourteen Families Inside.

The Brooklyn Police and Fire Departments are investigating a fire which was discovered about 5 A. M. yesterday in a tenement at 11 Nostrand Avenue. It was found that a refuse barrel was the seat of the fire, and that kerosene was poured over the rubbish it contained. The only entrance to the tenement had been barricaded by tying the doorknob to a post with a rope, and if the fire had not been quickly detected the fourteen families which tenant the place would have been killed.

John Hardy, a motorman, who occupies one of the apartments with his wife and two small children, had arisen early and was eating his breakfast, when the fire was discovered. The refuse barrel, which stood near his window, burst into a blaze and he ran into the hall shouting the alarm. The occupants of the house, numbering almost seventy, were quickly awakened and made for the door. When it was found that this was barricaded they went to the roof and escaped through another building. Two laborers were passing the house at the time and they broke down the door and kicked the burning barrel into the street. The firemen appeared in response to a call, and the flames were quickly extinguished. About $50 damage was done.

The tenants said that the fire must have been of incendiary origin, and several of them were subpoenaed to appear at an investigation which will be conducted by the Fire Marshal next Monday afternoon.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

Gen. Howard Heads a Movement to Erect a Great Institution in the Cumberland Gap.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Board of Directors of the Abraham Lincoln Memorial University held a business meeting at the Palmer House yesterday. Permanent officers and Directors were elected, but their names are withheld for the present.

The body is composed of a dozen men, principally from Chicago, who intend to build in the Cumberland Gap, in East Tennessee, a university with all the improvements of the modern institutions of learning of the North to educate the youth of the mountain districts of that part of the country.

The university is to stand as a monument to Abraham Lincoln, and at present Gen. O. O. Howard is at the head of the movement. Although the university is to be undenominational, it will be established under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The board has already obtained possession of the buildings set up in the Gap at the time of its boom as a Summer resort a few years ago. These include a large hotel, The Four Seasons, and a sanitarium, both of which will be used for dormitories. The property, which was acquired for $13,000, is said to be worth $100,000.

Two colleges are to be taken in under the university charter—Washington College and Tuscalum College. The university will be both for men and women.

BLOWING UP THE PALISADES.

Seven or Eight Thousand Pounds of Dynamite to be Used.

FORT LEE, N. J., Jan. 28.—A blast is being prepared at Carpenter Brothers' quarry which is expected to do more damage to the Palisades than any five that have been set off before. Work is now progressing on a tunnel, from which "wells" will be sunk. The tunnel has reached a distance of twenty-two feet, and it is calculated to carry it to a distance of sixty-five feet.

Men are working night and day on the tunnel. The charge will not be fired for at least six weeks. It is reported that seven or eight thousand pounds of dynamite will be used when the great blast is set off. The crushers will reopen in March. By that time it is expected to have enough stone broken out to keep the crushers going until late in the Fall.

NICHOLAUS LOHSE'S WILL.

Peculiar Document Drawn and Witnessed by Beneficiaries Offered for Probate in Jersey City.

Nicolaus Lohse, a wealthy grocer of Jersey City, died at his home, 104 Wayne Street, on Dec. 26. His will was offered for probate in the Orphans' Court yesterday. It was drawn by the Rev. Johannis C. J. Petersen, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, and is peculiar in many respects. It reads:

In the name of God the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

I, Nicholaus Lohse, in full power of all my mental faculties, give, bequeath, and devise all my property, be it personal or real estate, or ready money, or by whatever name it may be called, to my wife, Gessene Lohse, née Kohlmann, unconditionally and with this understanding, that she shall be sole executrix of my will and testament and sole guardian of my children.

This includes that my now wife shall be authorized to pay all lawful bills outstanding and against me, but also to receive all outstanding bills, inheritances and so on, in the same way as if I were acting myself and living. She shall have in all such matters the same claims and authority as if I were living myself.

After her death she shall so arrange her will and testament that the property is divided equally between our two children, i. e., Johann Christopher and Leisine Maria Lohse.

I further give, devise, and bequeath to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Wayne Street, Jersey City, N. J., now building, the note of $2,500 in my hands for President of the now Trustees, and which was intended for my person to hold as a second mortgage.

Further, in case that my wife should marry again, I give, bequeath, and devise to her unconditionally half of all my property, by whatsoever name it may be called, but the other half of my property she shall keep as sole guardian till my and her children, i. e., Johann Christopher Lohse, and Leisine Maria Lohse, shall be of age; then she shall consult with them whether she shall pay them each one their part or whether they want to make other arrangements to their mutual understanding and agreement.

Any one who is not satisfied with this, my last will and testament, or who raises objections or wants to dispute it in any court of law shall be excluded from my inheritance entirely.

Signed with my full mental power and faculties on the 23d day of December, 1897.

Two of the witnesses to the will are the widow and eldest son, who are beneficiaries. Under the New Jersey law they had no right to act as witnesses. The fact that Mr. Petersen, the other witness, is also a conditional beneficiary through his church may also nullify the legacy left to his congregation. Mrs. Lohse said she did not sign the will in her husband's presence, and her son made a similar admission.

Lawyers generally agree that if the will is upheld the only legal heir will be the daughter, Leisine Maria Lohse, who is nine years old. The estate is valued at $50,000.

Judge Hudspeth adjourned the case until next Friday, and told Mr. Petersen to have a lawyer present to take charge of the church's interest in the matter.

TROTTING MARE BADLY HURT.

Ethel H. Figures in a Runaway—A Remarkable Jump and Wreck in Canal Street.

A valuable bay trotting mare named Ethel H., the property of Nathan Heuchth of 1,063 First Avenue, ran away in Canal Street yesterday, made a remarkable jump through a store window, injured herself probably fatally, and caused a general smash.

The mare was bought by Mr. Heuchth at the last horse sale in Madison Square Garden, the price paid for her being $1,540. She was well known on the speedways near the city and among owners of fast roadsters.

Mr. Heuchth is a coal drummer, and was driving the mare yesterday to a road wagon. Soon after 12 o'clock she was standing hitched at Canal and Allen Streets, and suddenly became frightened and broke away. She went two blocks east, holding her natural gait, and never breaking the trot. She was going at high speed, however, and when the wagon struck a lamppost the body was torn away, leaving only the running gear.

Opposite 31 Canal Street several men ran out and tried to stop the animal by waving their hats. She turned sharply to the left and, with a flying jump, cleared a row of barrels standing on the curb, and the entire sidewalk, landing in the show window of N. Horowitz's trimming store, on the ground floor of No. 35.

The crash and jingle of plate glass and the struggles of the mare caused the people in the store to flee through the back door. The mare tried hard to keep her footing in the window, but was tangled in the harness and fell upon the steps of the cellar, turning so as to left with her front feet on the sidewalk. Then she began to plunge again, and quickly smashed into bits a glass case of photographs belonging to S. Goldberg which stood on the sidewalk.

By the time the mare was extricated blood was pouring from several long, deep wounds made by the broken glass. She was taken to the veterinary hospital of Dr. George Cohen, 135 Division Street. He put sixty-three stitches in her wounds, but pronounced them fatal, the abdomen being cut open. The damage to the windows and show cases is about $150.

A Runaway in Williamsburg.

A horse attached to an evening newspaper delivery wagon took fright last night at Leonard and Grand Streets, Williamsburg. John Schip, the driver, who lives at 222 Stockton Street, jumped out of the wagon and escaped injury. The horse ran along Leonard Street to its terminus, at Greenpoint Avenue, where it dashed into the plate glass show window of Sigmund Heller & Co.'s wholesale liquor store, at 155. The animal, besides smashing the window, shattered all the electric light fixtures and chandeliers, besides damaging the stock in the window.

BROKER ALMOST DROWNED.

Abraham Israel, Who Fell into Stapleton Bay, Saved by a Fishing Party.

Abraham Israel, a broker at 30 Broad Street, was found almost drowned and frozen in the bay off Stapleton, S. I., yesterday afternoon by a party of fishermen. The fishermen had brought their smack to anchor and were starting ashore in the yawl when they saw Israel plunge from the dock into the icy water. After a hard pull they reached him and found him almost dead. He was resuscitated at the S. R. Smith Infirmary.

Mr. Israel says that he was standing on the dock when he became dizzy. He believes that he fainted and fell into the water, and says that he remembers nothing from the time of experiencing the dizzy feeling until he found himself at the infirmary.

NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE.

A Royal Commission to be Asked to Visit the Island.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 28.—The Colonial Legislature opened to-day. Gov. Sir Herbert Murray announced the following programme of measures for enactment: Tariff revision, civil service reform, encouragement of home industry, a bounty for seal fishers, a bonus for clearing land, the imposition of a stamp tax, the issue of Treasury notes, an increase in the stringency of the Election act, the appointment of an Auditor General, the establishment of elective county boards, consolidation of railway systems, and the development of the interior of the colony.

The Governor's speech announced that the lobster and herring fisheries had shown good results, but that the cod and seal fisheries had met with only poor success. Agricultural operations, it declared, had been fairly successful, and there had been unusually keen activity in mining matters. The revenue for the half year ended with December showed a shortage.

The most important announcement by the Governor was that the Ministry intended to request the imperial Government to send a royal commission to visit the colony, to inquire into the condition of its affairs and to ascertan how the industries of the people are affected by French treaty rights on the west coast of the island.

The Government expects to close the session in about four weeks.

Cornell Club Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Cornell University Club will be held Friday, Feb. 18, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among those who have promised to speak are President Schurman of Cornell, Prof. James Barr Ames of Harvard, Seth Low of Columbia, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, representing Yale; James W. Alexander of Princeton, Arthur F. Bowers, representing Brown, and ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell.

Sheppard Homans's Will.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 28.—The will of Sheppard Homans, who died recently in a car in New York City, has been filed. Mr. Homans leaves $500 to each of his children, and the balance of his large estate, both real and personal, goes to his wife.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Dr. Thompson Selected as Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

HE MAY ACCEPT THE POST

If He Takes the Place the Old Three-Secretary Plan of Management Will Be Abandoned—Agitation That Led to the Change.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, was on Tuesday elected Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. He has not yet decided whether he will accept the position, but it is the general belief among those most generally interested that he will do so. He is a member of the board that elected him its Secretary, and was aware of the election, although not at the meeting when the choice was made. For some years he has been in charge of the work of the board that had to do with the missionaries and their specific fields, so that he is in touch with the most difficult part of the duty of a Secretary. He has also been a missionary under the board.

The position to which he has been chosen is one of peculiar difficulty at the present time. The causes which led to a change from the three Secretaries, as at present, to one only have not been made public. The General Assembly of two years ago appointed a committee, with the Rev. Dr. William P. Kane of Bloomington, Ill., as Chairman, to examine into the financial conduct of the Home Mission Board, and make a thorough investigation of its Secretarial management. No charge of wrongdoing was made—simply the general statement that there might be a possibility of applying to the affairs of the board better business methods.

This committee visited the Presbyterian Building, in this city, held long conferences with members of the board, and at the General Assembly of last May made a report in which it said many complimentary things, and made very few criticisms. At the very close there appeared a resolution directing that the board so adjust its affairs as to have but one Secretary. At first there was a suspicion that the incentive behind the resolution was a desire to cripple the Home Board in this city in furtherance of the "Indiana plan," which has been strongly advocated by Chicago and other Western representative men. This suspicion was also heightened when Winona was again chosen as the place for the assembly meeting in May, Winona is a part of the "Indiana plan." The members of the Home Board decided not to act hastily, and, after one or two meetings, asked the Secretaries, the Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts, the Rev. Dr. Duncan J. McMillan, and Oscar E. Boyd, to serve until Autumn. Whatever the secret for the adoption of the one-Secretary plan, the board decided that the best ends would be served by selecting a wholly new committee. Before this decision was known, however, the Rev. Dr. McMillan resigned. It is understood that there were two candidates for his place, both ex-Moderators of the General Assembly, and one of them resident in Chicago. The outcome was, however, the unanimous election of Dr. Thompson, one of the board members, and the man perhaps best fitted by inside knowledge of the work of the board and by previous training, for the position.

The reasons for the great difficulties that beset any man who assumes the position at the present time are the agitation about the "Indiana plan" and the debt of the board. The "Indiana plan" provides that each Synod shall sustain its own home missionary work, and send a balance to the general body, to be used in territories and in dependent Synods. There is some feeling between friends of this plan and those of the old one that the Home Board shall receive collections direct from the churches, and attend to the details of its expenditure. A committee of the General Assembly, with the Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow of Chicago as Chairman, is now engaged in adjusting the various plans to the work of the Home Board. The probable outcome of it will be a modification of the "Indiana plan," and the taking up of some of the best features of the plans at present in operation in the synods of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, which have worked well, and which provide that some money shall be spent by the Synods themselves, and some be sent to the general board.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 30.

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SUBJECT—How to Pray.—Matthew vi., 5-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Pray to thy Father which is in secret.—Matthew, vi., 6.

Every one thinks that if he knows anything, he knows what prayer is. It is need coming to abundance and power, and asking that its needs may be supplied. And yet such prayer may be nothing more than the cry of a wounded bird or the whine of a beast. Surely true prayer is something greater than this. Many students have tried to understand it, many volumes have been written to explain it. But prayer to God still remains a great ocean whose depth cannot be fathomed and whose breadth cannot be measured, and yet a child may bathe in it and be refreshed. To-day we have the inexpressible privilege of sitting at the feet of Him in whose name alone any prayer finds acceptance with God, and—with His disciples on the Mount—we are to hear His explanation of the nature of prayer and the manner of prayer.

On another occasion, "as He was praying in a certain place, when He ceased, one of His disciples said unto Him, 'Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples.'" (Luke, xi., 1.) Now, these disciples were not prayerless men. As devout Jews they had been trained from their youth to attend sacredly to their devotions. There are many like them in every community to-day. It is related of a man converted in his old age that he used to say: "I am the man who said his prayers for seventy years, and yet all that time had never prayed at all." Saul of Tarsus was an earnest, devout Jew, no "went up in the temple to pray" regularly for thirty years, and yet, after he had seen Jesus in the way, when Ananias was sent to him in Damascus, it was with the significant description, "Behold, he prayeth." As if he had only just learned what it was, and how to do it, by seeing Jesus Christ aright.

In the section of the "Sermon on the Mount" just preceding this, in which our lesson is found, our Lord has been considering the nature of God's law and its application—as a rule of life for His disciples—to all of the social, civil, and commercial relations with men. Now He turns to consider it as a rule for their spiritual intercourse with God. The directions just given them had been to let their "yea be yea, and their nay, nay; to resist not evil," to "love their enemies," that they might "be the children of their Father, which is in heaven." But men are so apt to look upon such holy and careful lives as in themselves meritorious before God that He immediately adds a "take heed."

He applies this caution to three forms of religious observances. They were giving, praying, and fasting as the personal, private acts of the individual, not as the public acts of a large company or community. Concerning each of these He tells us how they ought not to be done, and then how they ought to be done. The one is man's way of being righteous, the other is God's way.

Guard Against Hypocrisy.

Last week we saw that there were two kinds of righteousness expected of every child of God—one is imputed, the other is inwrought. The one is received by faith; the other is manifested in daily life. The one is the righteousness of Christ; the other is the righteousness of the Holy Ghost. The one is invisible; the other is visible. It is "seen of men." But because it is "seen of men" it is very often counterfeited by men who are not "in Christ," but still remain "in Adam." They perform religious services simply "to be seen of men," and flatter themselves that they can deceive God and be accepted by Him. The disciples of Jesus, however, must "take heed" that they do not their "alms," or "righteousness" as it is translated in the margin and in the Revised Version, with any such false idea. It is the motive of the "hypocrite," or as it might be translated, of an "actor." (Young,) who appears before the public in another character than his own, and all for the purpose of gain.

Many of the Scribes and Pharisees our Lord plainly designated as such. They "outwardly appear." He says, "righteous unto men, but within are full of hypocrisy and iniquity." (Matt., xxiii., 28.) Simon Magus was such a one. He was baptized and earnestly desired the gift of the Holy Ghost, simply that he might retain his influence with the people. (Acts, viii., 9-24.) Judas Iscariot was also another of the same class. He walked with Jesus for nearly three years, and yet he was willing to betray Him for "thirty pieces of silver," because, in his heart, "he was a thief." (John xii., 6.)

But it is not merely against such characters that our Lord warns His disciples. The great majority of those who seek to be "justified by works" that are "seen of men," are, in fact, not "hypocrites"—they are only "like them." It is against this likeness—"thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are"—that He bids them "take heed." Saul of Tarsus, for instance, was honest and sincere when persecuting the Church. So was the rich young ruler, who had kept the law from his youth up. (Matt., xix., 20.) So was the Pharisee who went up to the Temple to pray, and said, "I thank Thee, that I am not as other men are." So was Nicodemus, one of the best among his people, and yet he needed to be "born again." Such were the great body of Israelites, of whom Paul testifies, "I bear them record that they have a seal of God, but not according to knowledge. For they being ignorant of God's righteousness, and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves to the righteousness of God." (Rom., x., 2-3.)

True Spirit of Prayer.

The Church is full of such to-day. They are by no means hypocrites, but they are "ignorant of God's righteousness." They think that the righteousness which is "seen of men," and approved by them, must of necessity be the righteousness which is approved and accepted by God, especially as there are works of righteousness which our Lord commands to be "seen of men." (Matt., v., 16.) They forget, however, that all such are the works wrought by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost; and they are to be seen, He says, that men may "glorify your Father which is in heaven"; not that they may commend the doer upon earth.

Thus we have set before us the spirit in which all holy service is to be done by Christ's true disciples. It is particularly the spirit in which personal, private prayer is to be offered. It is a communion of the individual soul of the believer upon earth with his "Father in heaven." It must be "in secret"—not intended for the eye or ear of any others. This is an essential feature of God's way of accepting sinners. It ignores man's opinions altogether, but it brings men into the closest relations possible with God Himself. It is thus the secret spring of the grandest and best deeds of the grandest and best of men.

Having laid down this principle, the Lord goes on to give some specific directions for private prayer. "When thou prayest," He says, "enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father." All distracting things are to be shut out, and you are to be shut in, alone with God. But to "enter into thy closet" does not imply that a small private apartment is an essential requisite. The "closet" may be in a crowd, if the soul be alone with God. Gen. Washington found his "closet" in the bushes at Valley Forge, and many a poor child has found in the darkness of a cellar the very gate of heaven. Some time ago I cut from one of our Sunday school papers an excellent acrostic illustration of this point. It was stated that it was prepared by "Mr. McKee of New York City, for the use of his scholars." As it may be helpful to many, I give it as follows:

Bible Closets.

By his camel, Abraham's servant prayed. (Gen., xxiv., 11-13.)
In a field, Isaac prayed. (Gen., xxiv., 63.)
By a brook, Jacob prayed. (Gen., xxxii., 22-24.)
Lying in a dungeon, Jeremiah prayed. (Lam., iii., 55.)
Encompassed by lions, Daniel prayed. (Dan.
Covered by a fig tree, Nathanael prayed. (John, i., 48.)
Lodging in a cave, David prayed. (Psalm liii., 142.)
On a housetop, Peter prayed. (Acts, x., 9.)
Standing before a King, Nehemiah prayed. (Neh., ii., 4:)
Even in a fish, Jonah prayed. (Jonah, ii., 1.)
Turning his face to the wall, Hezekiah prayed. (Isa., xxxviii., 2.)
Solitary on a mountain, Jesus prayed. (Luke, vi., 12.)

"Wherever we seek Thee, Thou art found,
And every place is hallowed ground."

Avoid Vain Repetitions.

Another direction for praying is, "When thou prayest, use not vain repetitions as the heathen do"; and the reason for it is, "They think that they shall be heard for their much speaking." There is a great deal of that kind of praying to be found even yet among those who are not "heathen" in the ordinary meaning of that term. But, as Bishop Hall says, 'It is not the arithmetic of our prayers, how many they are; nor the rhetoric of our prayers, how eloquent they are; nor the geometry of our prayers, how long they be; nor the music of our prayers, how sweet our voice may be; nor the logic of our prayers, how orderly they may be; nor the divinity of our prayers, how good the doctrine may be, which God cares for. Fervency of spirit is that which availeth much."

And yet it is not "repetitions" in themselves which are to be avoided. Repetitions sometimes mark true earnestness. So the Apostle Paul says he prayed three times that the thorn in his flesh might be removed, (Second Corinthians, xii., 7-8,) and our Lord Himself, in Gethsemane, time and again prayed, "saying the same words." (Matthew, xxvi., 44.) No, it is only "vain repetitions," empty, meaningless words, multiplied as a show of earnestness, which are condemned. They are such as the prophets of Baal used when they cried "from morning until the time of the offering of the evening sacrifice," "O Baal hear us; O Baal hear us," expecting to be "heard for their much speaking." (First Kings, xviii., 20-29.)

With these simple directions to regulate the habit of prayer, our Lord then tells His Disciples after what "manner" they are to pray. The model is emphatically—"The Lord's Prayer"—not because He prayed it, but because He taught it. No merely human mind could ever have expressed so much in so few words with such perfect simplicity and clearness. It is the model prayer, the form given by our Lord when His disciples asked Him to teach them "how to pray," (Luke xi., 1-4.) It needs no explanation, for it explains itself. It clearly shows that every little child can use and understand it, because every little child knows what it is to come to a loving father. And yet the wisest men have never been able to measure its fullness. Without attempting to analyze it, therefore, let us simply look for a few moments at some of its more prominent features.

Notice then first, how near and into what blessed relationships it brings God to us. He is "Our Father in Heaven." He is not simply the Creator of all men, looking upon them from His throne in the heavens, "as a father pitieth his children." Psalm ciii., 13.) That simply makes all men brothers; it binds us to one another as those who have common interests and common responsibilities, and that is a most blessed and helpful thought. But these words mean more than that. They were spoken by our Lord Jesus Christ to His beloved disciples, and He bids them pray to God as "our Father," my Father and yours He says. This is a higher fellowship than brotherhood with man. It unites us to Jesus Christ, the Son of God. He is our "Elder Brother," and we are "His brethren." He has been accepted for us, and we are accepted in Him. What then can separate us from the love of God, our one Father? (Romans viii., 39.)

Three Features of the Lord's Prayer.

But note again not only how near this prayer brings God to us, but how much it makes of His kingdom. The first three petitions all fix the mind on desiring His supremacy not only in our own hearts, but in all the world. They are:

Thy name be holy.
Thy kingdom come.
Thy will be done.

In putting these first our Lord seems to emphasize His saying "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness." That the name of God may be everywhere honored and glorified, that His kingdom may everywhere be set up, that His will may everywhere and in all things be accomplished, are to be the first and great anxieties of His children.

Then also the last three phrases all relate to Him. They are:

Thine is the kigdom,
Thine is the power.
Thine is the glory.

What can be more comprehensive and glorious than these ascriptions? The kingdoms of this world not only shall become but are now "the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ"—the power that rules in all things is His; the glory must be His also.

Note, lastly, how little it makes of man, and yet how completely it covers all of his wants. The three middle phrases are all that have to do with us. They mark our dependence. They are:

Give Us.
Forgive Us.
Lead Us.

But what more can any man ask? To have all wants supplied; all of our sins forgiven; all of our steps, from day to day, directed by Infinite Wisdom and Love, by Him who is "our Father in Heaven"—surely that is enough.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of prayer and of our privilege in this lesson?

What illustrations are given of saying prayers without praying?

To what does Jesus—"take heed"—refer, and why is it introduced here in "The Sermon on the Mount"?

What two kinds of righteousness must God's children have, and what is said of the counterfeit?

What illustrations are given of hypocrisy?

Against what are the disciples cautioned and what illustrations are given of sincerity?

What is said of those who are "ignorant of God's righteousness" and of the ground of their thought?

What is an essential feature of God's way of accepting sinners?

What is the first specific direction for personal prayer and how is it illustrated?

What is the second direction and how is it illustrated?

What is said of "repetitions" in prayer?

Why is the model given called "The Lord's Prayer," and what is said of it?

To what three features of this prayer is attention called and what is said of each?

CHILDREN'S MISSION WORK.

Services in Six Churches To-morrow of the Junior Department of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Annual missionary services of the junior department of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions will be held simultaneously in six churches in this Protestant Episcopal diocese to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Ten-minute addresses will be made at each service, interluded by the singing of hymns. Bishop Henry C. Potter will preside over the service held in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, and will make a short address. The other addresses will be by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, the rector; the Rev. B. M. Spurr of Moundsville, West Va., and the Rev. Sherman Coolidge.

In Trinity churches there will be addresses by Venerable Archdeacon Tiffany, the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of Trinity, and the Rev. Francis L. Hawk Pott of Shanghai, China. In the Church of Holy Trinity, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the speakers will be Bishop Lemuel H. Wells of Spokane, the Rev. Dr. C. De Witt Bridgman, rector of the church, and Mrs. A. T. Twing, the honorable Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Bishop W. H. Dare of South Dakota will preside at the services in Christ Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, and addresses will be delivered by the Venerable Archdeacon Johnson of Richmond, rector of the church, and the Venerable Archdeacon Johnston of Wyoming and Idaho. In St. John's Church, Yonkers, the Venerable Archdeacon Van Kleeck of Westchester will preside, and there will be addresses by the Rev. William Cabell Brown of Brazil and the Rev. A. B. Hunter of Raleigh, N. C. In St. Paul's Church, Poughkeepsie, the Rev. George Clarke Cox will conduct the service, assisted by Mrs. A. B. Hunter of Raleigh, N. C., and the Rev. A. B. Clark of Rosebud Agency, South Dakota.

The junior department of the Woman's Auxiliary is the Central Committee, to which reports are brought by the delegates from each parish of all work done by the junior societies and Sunday schools in the cause of missions. It includes the Babies' Branch. Monthly meetings are held on the last Friday of the month from October to April at 2:30 P. M. in the almonry of St. Thomas's Church, New York, when the reports are read and a missionary address given. The officers of the junior department are: Chairman—Mrs. Henry Mottet; Vice Chairman—Miss Cora M. Hall; Recording Secretary—Miss L. H. Schanck; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Bertha Smith; Corresponding Secretary, pro tem—Mrs. John Jewell Smith; Treasurer—Miss C. T. Lawrence.

AGNOSTIC AND CHURCHMAN TOO.

Mr. Hitchcock, Church Trustee, Financial Backer of The Truth Seeker.

In this week's number of The Truth Seeker, a journal of free thought, which will be issued to-day, appears an obituary of Ephraim Eaton Hitchcock of 31 West Forty-fourth Street, a wealthy business man, who died Jan. 16, in which it is stated that the deceased had been for years assisting in the propagation of agnostic views, and had been the financial backer of The Truth Seeker. Mr. Hitchcock had all his life been a regular attendant at Presbyterian and Universalist churches, and was looked upon by the greater number of his friends and acquaintances as a consistent Christian and church member. He had for years partially defrayed the expenses of prominent free thought campaigners, and at the same time was a liberal contributor to various churches, and at the time of his death was a Trustee of the Church of the Eternal Hope, at 142 West Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. Hitchcock, when seen yesterday, stated that she had always known that her husband had contributed to the support of The Truth Seeker, although he did not indorse all of its views. "He made no secret of his liberal views on all subjects," said she, "and took no pains to conceal the fact that he was in many respects an agnostic. He also admired many features of the Christian religion, and contributed liberally to various churches and charitable funds. He attended the Universalist Church because I am a member of it. But he was not accustomed to air his views, and many of his largest gifts to Christian work are not generally known of."

His Fiftieth Anniversary.

The fiftieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. David J. Patterson of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Atlantic Avenue and Bond Street, Brooklyn, will be celebrated to-morrow and Monday. At the morning service to-morrow the Rev. Thomas Walter of Pittsburg, Penn., will deliver the sermon. In the evening the Rev. F. W. Anderson of the Thirty-fourth Street United Presbyterian Church will speak. At 3 o'clock the Sabbath school will tender their pastor a reception. On Monday evening, when the concluding exercises will be held, addresses will be made by the Rev. J. F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church, Dr. R. J. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Reid of the Charles Street United Presbyterian Church, Manhattan, and Silas B. Dutcher.

Mr. Patterson went to Brooklyn in 1848, and established the First Reformed Presbyterian Church on Washington Street. In 1858 Mr. Patterson joined the United Presbyterian Church, and most of his congregation went with him. This became the Second United Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Patterson has remained the pastor ever since.

Moody's Continuous Meetings.

When Mr. Moody returns to New York on March 13 he will go to the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue, above Forty-second Street. Six men will pay for the rental of the palace, one man paying for two days. The campaign is for one week only, but the hope is expressed that these meetings will be so successful that they can be continued for several weeks. There will be no collections taken, and there will be no system of tickets. The innovation is to be tried of having the meetings continuous, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasting until 10 at night. Mr. Moody will speak at certain advertised hours, and music will furnish a large part of the remainder of the services. Speakers who will assist Mr. Moody are the Rev. Drs. Dixon and Gregg of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia.

Bishop Potter's Engagements.

Bishop Potter's engagements for the coming month are as follows:

2.—Mornings, St. Peter's, Albany.
3.—Evening, St. Thomas's Chapel, New York.
6.—Morning, Church of the Ascension, West New Brigton; evening, Pro-Cathedral.
8.—Evening, The Church Club.
10.—Morning, St. James's, Hyde Park.
20.—Afternoon, Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass.
23.—Evening, Church of the Holy Cross, Kingston.
27.—Morning, Ascension Memorial, New York; evening, St. Mary's, Mott Haven.

Business Man as an Evangelist.

A series of revival services of unusual interest will be held in the Baptist Temple, Schermerhorn Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, from Jan. 30 to Feb. 13. The remarkable feature is the evangelist who will conduct these services. He is William P. Hall, President of the Hall Signal Company, a man whose weekly income is over $5,000, and who, although not a professional evangelist, goes about the country as much as his business interests will permit doing evangelistic work without remuneration. He has recently completed a two weeks' revival campaign at Calvary Methodist Church, Harlem. He has conducted very successful services at Pawtucket, R. I., where in one Sunday over 200 persons were moved to profess conversion, and at Danbury, Conn., where his work resulted in 100 converts.

Catholic Summer School.

The Rev. John Talbot Smith, who proved so successful last year, will again conduct the college camp of the Catholic Club at Bluff Point, Lake Champlain, this Summer. The newly elected members of the Board of Trustees are the Rev. James P. Kiernan of Rochester, James K. McGuire, Mayor of Syracuse, and Thomas J. Gargan of Boston. The old board includes the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Rev. D. J. McMahon, John B. Riley of Plattsburg, and the Rev. Thomas McMillan of this city. The plan of lectures as carried out last year will be continued. The subjects include practical aspects of social science, epochs of American history, legal advice for women, lecture recitals on great musicians, English literature, ethics, science, philosophy, art studies, and women of the White House. Practical class work, conferences on charities, and reading circle work will also be discussed. The session will be opened on July 10 and closed on Aug. 28.

Dr. Hall's Installation.

One week from next Tuesday evening, in Adams Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall will be formally installed at President of Union Theological Seminary. The sermon will be preached by the late President, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings.

Church News and Notes.

On and after to-day the Metropolitan Independent Church will hold its sessions at the Berkeley Lyceum, where the Rev. Henry Frank will speak this morning of "The Inner Light."

Robert Spear, who has recently made a tour of the world in the interest of foreign missions, is to occupy the pulpit of the Church of the Puritans to-morrow and give a foreign missionary address.

Beginning Saturday evening, Feb. 5, Dr. Randolph H. McKim will conduct a mission in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector. There will be daily services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

John W. Wood, Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will speak at the men's meeting to-morrow afternoon at the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 158 to 162 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Stainer's cantata, "St. Mary Magdalen," will be sung at St. Andrew's Methodist Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, to-morrow evening by the choir of the church and a chorus under the direction of Dr. Thomas Arthur Humason, organist.

"Staff Captain" Williams is holding revival services in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. Next week the meetings will be held afternoons at 3 o'clock and evenings at 7:30.

Gaul's cantata, "The Holy City," will be sung under the direction of Paul Ambrose at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening. The choir will be assisted by Miss R. Berge, harpist, and a large chorus.

Having concluded his lectures on "Morality in Fiction," the Rev. Dr. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity will now deliver a course

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Mignon—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
CHICKERING HALL—Parisian Concert—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cleopatra—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Governors—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Idol's Eye—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—La Belle Helene—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Countess Valeska—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tannhauser—2:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 11:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO MAYOR VAN WYCK.

Mayor VAN WYCK needs some plain advice from a judicious friend. Some things he has lately been doing and saying are not consistent with the spirit of a fair man or the manners of a gentleman. They are, moreover, likely to bring upon his administration the distrust and contempt of sensible people, whose approval Tammany openly seeks and without which, in the long run, not even Tammany can get along.

The latest instance of this behavior, though by no means the only one, is the Mayor's treatment of Mr. HUBBELL, the President of the Board of Education, on Thursday. Mr. HUBBELL is a gentleman of high standing in the community who has devoted, entirely without pay or advantage, much time and intelligent work to the service of the city. In these respects he is at least the equal of the Mayor, and by all the customs of civilized society, as well as by the dictates of justice and good sense, he was entitled to respectful and courteous treatment. We do not say that his views or the budget of expenditure for the Board of Education he presented must be held to be above criticism, or that he should have received all the money he asked for. But he should in any case be treated with courtesy and his policy should have been judged in the light of knowledge, carefully digested.

The Mayor's treatment of him was not courteous; it was not even decent; it was rude, coarse, and brutal, such as he himself would not and should not bear for a moment from any one, however high in official or political rank. The Mayor should be ashamed of such manners in private life; but in private life he would indulge them with the chance of proper rebuke, or worse. As Mayor he is the representative of the city; he is in duty bound to respect its dignity. He is entitled to respect himself on account of his high office, and he must own that he has received it ungrudged and without stint, even from those who bitterly—and, as we believe, quite properly—opposed his election. He ought to respect the office himself and do nothing that would bring it into contempt. He ought to pay to it the tribute of self-control and manliness which Mr. HUBBELL paid in the long and trying interview from which not the President of the Board of Education but the Mayor emerged discredited.

So much for the Mayor's deportment. He showed weakness in another respect which, considering the line he chose to pursue, was equally blameworthy. He did not know what he was talking about. He knew nothing about manual training, or vacation schools, or the function of high schools, or the value of experience in those at the head of these schools; he did not know what teachers of teaching are required for; he did not know that the Normal College graduates girls only; he seemed to think that there is no difference between sewing shirts and organized teaching of sewing, and he was plainly ignorant of the immense service done to the children of the poor by the teaching of cooking and sewing and by manual training. These are the A B C of modern public instruction. They are matters in which little towns not one-twentieth the size of New York far surpass us, and the Mayors of these towns would blush to betray such primitive and narrow views regarding them as Mr. VAN WYCK seems proud to entertain. The Mayor will concede that THE TIMES has gone to the very verge of fairness in asking for him from its readers an unprejudiced trial. But in such a trial the verdict will be made up on the facts, and the facts the Mayor is just now supplying are extremely damaging.

FOR HIGH WAGES AND CHEAP GOODS.

Men who write the history of this century will record the development of one great principle. It is the principle of association. It is finding expression in every phase of human life and in all directions. People are protesting against it under the form of trusts, great corporations, aggregations of wealth; but all forms of it are tending one day, to the supplying of all human wants at less cost, and at the same time to the increase of wages. The nineteenth century has done what seemed impossible—it has cheapened the necessaries of life and increased the wages of those who produced them.—Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT, at the annual meeting of the University Settlement Society.

We are glad Mr. HEWITT has had the frankness and the courage to speak these plain, true words, and to speak them at a meeting of the University Settlement Society. We have of late been so flooded with the ignorant, undiscriminating talk of the half-baked about "predatory wealth," "culpable luxury," and the "octopus" that men of intelligence and wisdom have seemed to be intimidated into silence. They shrank from making themselves a target for the socialistic writers of Bryanite newspapers and the frothing demagogues of the stump. But Mr. HEWITT is too eminent as a philanthropist, he has by word and work and gift striven for too many years to make the poor happier and more comfortable to leave it open to any man to call him a plutocrat, predatory or otherwise. And the University Settlement was denounced during the recent campaign as a concern engaged in sowing the seeds of socialism. Mr. HEWITT was therefore just the man to make the bold declaration that some trusts and combinations are beneficent, and the University Settlement Society's meeting was just the place to make it. This double proof of sincerity and good faith heightens the effect of the declaration.

For trusts that buy tariff laws which enable them to establish baneful monopolies, abolish competition, and maintain high prices THE TIMES has an honest hatred. Mr. HEWITT had nothing to say in behalf of that kind of trusts. But when he said that there are combinations that cheapen the cost of the common necessaries of life and yet are able to increase the wages of their workmen, and that this principle of association is extending and has become the conspicuous industrial tendency of the time, he spoke from a knowledge of observed facts.

It will be largely through combinations that reduce cost of production while maintaining high wages that we shall be able, when we have become enlightened enough to tear down our tariff wall, to enter the markets of the world and sell goods in competition with the goods of England and Germany. We have become accustomed to a certain standard of wages that it is impracticable to lower very much. American workingmen live better and spend more money for food and clothes and rent and in recreation than foreign workingmen. They get high wages compared with either foreign wages or with American wages thirty years ago. But high wages, even though the high-paid operative turns out more units of product, may mean costly goods, and costly goods we cannot sell in China and South America in competition with the cheaper, or "pauper-made" goods of Germany and England. We cannot very well lower the standard of wages. We ought not to lower it. The cost of our goods must be reduced in some other way. Intelligent manufacturers are attempting to reduce the cost per yard and piece by resorting to what Mr. HEWITT calls the principle of association. Half a dozen mills making the same article maintain half a dozen offices in New York, half a dozen Presidents and Treasurers, half a dozen lawyers, half a dozen complete administrative outfits. They enter into association and get along with one New York office, one President, one Treasurer, one lawyer, and one administrative outfit. The economies effected by consolidation enable the concern to reduce prices a fraction of a dollar or a fraction of a cent. That fraction benefits the consumer. More than that, it brings the goods into competition with foreign goods in foreign markets, and now that our manufactories are every year producing a greater surplus over home demand, their prosperity and the prosperity of the country depend on building up a great export trade.

If we are to maintain wages we must reduce cost of production. The American workman will not be long in deciding whether the principle of association is a good thing for him. At present the declaimers against predatory wealth have his ear. He will presently listen to the calm and truthful expositions of men of wisdom like Mr. HEWITT.

Every American manufacturer who is an honest believer in the beneficence of the principle of association, however, ought to see and understand that the really predatory trust, the combination founded in Congressional bribery and maintained for iniquitous extortion, is his deadly enemy and the enemy of American prosperity. It is the genuine, undoubted octopus that is the whole stock in trade of the Socialistic agitators against all forms of combination, that gives plausibility to their harangues, and an example to illustrate their appeals.

VALUABLE INDORSEMENT.

Senator STEWART is "glad that the President has thrown off the cloak and made this issue [of the gold standard] directly with the people."

Senator CANNON, who is a prominent specimen of that most mischievous of political "freaks," a "silver" Republican, also criticises very bitterly the speech of the President in this city on Thursday evening. He draws a flaming picture of him attending the banquet of millionaires, perusing his menu bound in gold, and then declaring in favor of paying Government obligations in gold in violation of the Nation's right to dictate what money they should be paid in.

These declarations, one by a former Republican now a Populist, and one by a silver Republican, are interesting mainly because their authors find in the President's words precisely the meaning that all advocates of a sound and stable currency are rejoiced to find in them. They show that there is no room for compromise between these men and the President, and that the latter must have made up his mind clearly to face the inevitable split which his declaration involves. There is now no longer any danger that Senator CHANDLER will visit the White House and return with a declaration that Mr. MCKINLEY is as good a bimetallist as the Senator himself, or will report that Mr. WOLCOTT is about to be sent again to Europe to hold a palaver on international agreement.

The President has cut loose from the trimmers. He must look now to the support of all honest believers in the gold standard. Together nothing can withstand them.

TOO MUCH PROTECTION.

In more ways than one the dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers night before last was a significant occasion. It was very significant in this, that it was an assemblage of representatives of protected industries in which scarcely anything was said about protection or the tariff. In fact, all the talk that was had upon that subject was in the way of apology for Dingleyism. Here has Congress just been enacting the most "protective" tariff in the history of the country, and at the meeting of the manufacturers who are supposed to be benefited by it, and therefore assessable in the interest of the party that made it, nobody dares to eulogize it. What was said upon the subject was all in the way of apology and deprecation. And this was said by Mr. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, who praised "reciprocity." Among other things he said that "reciprocity is the polar star of commercial expansion." Upon the face of it, this remark is mere gibberish, as nonsensical as the remark in the Republican platform that "protection and reciprocity go hand in hand." But if we consider the condition to which the Republican Party has been reduced by McKinleyism and Dingleyism, we can pardon Republican orators for talking nonsense. There has been built up, by the tariff, if you please, a manufacturing plant in this country far more than capable of supplying its domestic needs. To find profitable employment it must export its products. But this is impossible when its raw materials are so taxed that it cannot meet foreign competition on equal terms. So the advocates of protection resort to "reciprocity." Senator FRYE asserts that he would be willing to have all our goods admitted free into the Spanish-American countries. Noble fellow! There is nothing mean about him, though there is a little vagueness about the means by which he would bring the Spanish-American countries to "the free admission of all our goods into them."

Mr. CHARLES EMORY SMITH steers straight for the "polar star of commercial expansion." He subjects his intellect to a frightful risk of dislocation in trying to express how inexpressibly different reciprocity is from free trade. The gist of his explanation is that reciprocity consists in breaking holes here and there in the Chinese wall as fast as they are found to be needed for outlets, while the horrible and nefarious desire of the free traders is to kick the wall over altogether.

All this is very instructive. It is as different as possible from what would have been said and applauded at a banquet of manufacturers ten years ago. It is as different as possible from what was embodied in the McKinley tariff, or what is embodied in the Dingley tariff. Why? Simply this, the manufacturers will no longer stand the nonsense that used to be talked to them with impunity, and it is necessary to provide them with a new kind of nonsense. Hence this rubbish about "reciprocity." Since the McKinley tariff the manufacturers have seen a great light. That light is the Wilson tariff. That measure, "marred, as we see, by traitors" and frightfully shorn of its fair proportions, had yet enough left in it, as it was enacted, of the good and wise intentions of its framers, to open the door for the outlet of those products of American industry for which the "home market" is far too narrow. It began the expansion of American trade. It set the manufacturers to thinking, and the result of their thinking is that they can no longer be fed on the old flapdoodle of protection, but that a new flapdoodle of "reciprocity" must be offered to them. The manufacturers have come to see where their true interest lies. With this perception will come, if it has not come already, the doom of protection, under whatever name it may masquerade. American industry needs chiefly for its expansion the removal of artificial restrictions upon its expansion. Give her but room, and do not bind her when she sleeps." That has become the sentiment of American manufacturers, and the present business of Republican orators is to represent this demand as compatible with "Republican principles." Evidently they are having a hard time.

THE POLICE.

The report of the Chief of Police is almost necessarily, and quite properly, upon the whole a commonplace document. As a matter of fact, Chief MCCULLAGH'S report is less commonplace than might reasonably be expected. This is because it deals with topics which ordinarily the Commissioners would take for their province. But just at present the Chief, as the one constant factor in an environment of vicissitude and fluctuation, is entitled to express his own views, not only to his superiors but to the public at large. Anybody would rather have Chief MCCULLAGH'S opinion upon any point connected with the routine of the department than to have that of Mr. YORK, or of any other of the Commissioners. The present administration has already shown a strong desire to get rid, in several departments, of inconvenient experts, or people who know too much. It is perhaps well for the public that there is one department in which the expert, being imbedded in the law, so to speak, and not susceptible of summary discharge, can make known his opinions upon the matters which he has exceptional means of understanding.

Perhaps the most striking of Chief MCCULLAGH'S recommendations is that for the restoration of the Broadway squad. That picturesque municipal possession was done away with by Chief CONLIN, with the approbation of his superiors, but the abolition of it was a great mistake. The Broadway squad was really a municipal possession, and served the same ornamental purpose that is served by a body of household troops. Broadway is not altogether what it was when the Broadway squad was established. Perhaps the purpose of its original institution might now be better served if its gigantic members patrolled Broadway only from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second. A supplementary squad might pervade Fifth Avenue from Forty-second Street to Fifty-ninth. With proper precautions in the selection of the squad against that tendency to knock-knee which is the besetting vice of procerity, the Broadway squad might once more become the "praesidium et dulce decus," the defense and dear delight of the young women from the country who have to brave the perils of crossing Broadway.

But the most painful defect of the force as at present constituted is one to which its Chief does not even advert. This is the complete lack of training into which almost all its members fall after they have joined. Mr. MCCULLAGH does indeed proclaim the need of a gymnasium at Headquarters "for the use of the Police Surgeons in examining applicants for admission to the force." But he does not say anything about the necessity of gymnasiums or other means of keeping up their physical condition after they have been admitted. As a matter of fact, there are very few patrolmen on the force of two years' standing who could repass their entrance examinations. They expand laterally with a frightful rapidity, and at thirty-five are apt to exhibit those contours which are becoming only at fifty. Whether this be the result of the surreptitious ministrations of the barkeeper and the side door, or of the servant girl and the area door, or of the necessity of sustaining the new lamp posts, makes no practical difference. The consequent obesity is fatal to the efficiency of the force. It has been well said that "a cop should always be in condition to get away from a thief." The Chief cannot possibly go about among his globular subordinates without opining that they do not fulfill this primary requirement. There are very few patrolmen who have been even a year on the force who could run half a mile at top speed without endangering their lives. It is not a gymnasium at Headquarters that is alone needed, but a gymnasium at every station house, with such regulations for its use as will keep down the epigastric curves of the patrolmen and keep them in decent physical condition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That real sailors can be trained only on sailing vessels is a belief which until recently nobody has ventured to question, but the conditions of life afloat have now reached a point at which the need of investigating the truth of this belief is absolutely necessary. So people are doing it, and, naturally enough, they are beginning to suspect that ways will be discovered or invented for continuing the supply of officers and crews with the sort of competency now demanded even after the last sail has been furled. The existence of international commerce depends, or soon will depend, upon the solution of this problem, and no sane person can doubt that a solution will be found. Already it is noted that the boy on one of the few sailing vessels that are left works extremely hard, and that only a small part of what he does is of educational value to him. His food is meagre in quantity and of wretched quality, while he may spend months in port with nothing to do except to chip iron, and exposed to the most demoralizing influences. In steamers, on the other hand, there is plenty of employment for apprentices; they are at sea most of the time, and whenever the owners choose to issue the necessary directions to their Captains, every steamship will become the same sort of a school for the steam service that sailing craft used to be, but are no longer, for the vanishing race of sailors with intelligence and ambition. The seamen of the future will not reach the bridge through the stokehole, which will always continue to give employment merely to laborers, but there is no reason why they cannot get all needed training without ever setting foot on a slave of the winds.

—Judging from the pictures and descriptions of the immigrant station which is soon to be erected on Ellis Island, the gateway of the Nation is at last to be of a sort to give the new-comer some idea of what this country really is and ought to be. Hitherto the immigrant has always been landed in a wretched barrack, more congruous with Spain or Turkey than with the great Republic of the West; his life has been in danger from fire every moment of his stay in it, and he was started on his career as an American citizen with the impression that shiftlessness, stupidity, and lack of taste had official sanction in his new home. It is a pity that this reform has come so late. The stream of immigration is only a rill now compared with what it used to be, and many of the drops composing it flow in only to flow out again a few months later. The man whose object is to earn a few hundred dollars and carry them back to Italy or Hungary will profit from the lesson given by the new station, but his profit will not be ours to any great extent. The moral effects of Castle Garden were not very great, perhaps, but, such as they were, they were bad and permanent. There is little use, however, in mourning over the past. Late is better than never, and the future includes more years than two or three.

—Nothing could be more amazing than the pleas now making by certain physicians of this city for the free and unrestricted propagation of consumption. They attempt no denial of the danger that exists, but rely on obviously undemonstrable assertions that the hope of exterminating tuberculosis is "a Utopian dream," or else wander off into the realm of political economy and declare that the city has no right to sell antitoxins in competition with individual manufacturers. A few of them express ludicrous horror at the thought of being asked or compelled to act as "informers," and yet many doctors before now have shown much energy in detecting and bringing to punishment members of their own profession, within as well as out of the recognized schools, who violated State and municipal laws, or that strange thing known as the "code of medical ethics." The real explanation, of course, for this outrageous assault upon the Board of Health is the fear of offending and losing profitable patients. A suspicious observer might see in the onslaught evidence of a desire to prevent even an attempt at decreasing the prevalence of a disease which makes more "business" than any other for doctors and their partners, the druggists and the undertakers, but this would probably be going too far. No physician, however, has a right to resent even that charge if he has put himself on record as saying that the failure of efforts to extirpate consumption, made in Italy over a hundred years ago, is an argument against renewing them here and now. The man who gravely utters a statement like that is beyond the reach of anything except denunciation as a public enemy.

PERSONAL.

—Taking a hint from America, the German and Russian authorities are preparing to wage a vigorous campaign, directed for once, not against the lives, interests, or rights of human beings, but against the ice which for a considerable portion of every year puts an embargo on the commerce of so many German and Russian ports. Both Admiral MAKAROFF and Baron WRANGEL are strenuously advocating the construction of large steamers like those which have proved so effective in keeping open the Straits of Mackinaw and harbor entrances of the Great Lakes. These vessels are of great solidity and power, and are made with bows sharply slanting forward. When driven at the ice, they rise upon it and break it down by their weight, rather than by colliding force. Two such steamers, Admiral MAKAROFF assures his countrymen, could escort regular caravans of freight steamers into the Ob and the Yenissei in Summer, and secure the sea traffic of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg in Winter—services which would very soon cover the expense. He also believes that exploration toward the pole could be made much easier if expeditions were sent out in vessels of this kind, and he asserts that, in Summer at least, there is rarely any floating pack on the Arctic Ocean through which an ice-crusher of 20,000 horse-power, and provided, as are those of the best American type, with bow screws to loosen and remove the broken fragments, could not force its way with comparative ease. NANSEN has already proved conclusively that comfortable existence in the Far North is merely a matter of intelligent and adequate preparation—that is, of preliminary expenditures sufficiently large. If MAKAROFF'S ideas are well founded, there would seem to be no reason why the pole could not be reached by anybody with a fortune and the inclination to spend it for some rather sterile fame.

—If we had not been so often and so laboriously assured that Gen. BLANCO is the exact antithesis of Gen. WEYLER, in other words that he is a soldier instead of an assassin, and that he has introduced methods which make the war in Cuba as humane as war, even among civilized nations ever can be—if we had not believed this and rejoiced over it, the details of NESTOR ARANGUREN'S death would be taken as a matter of course. As it is, the story of this great Spanish achievement necessitates an immediate and painful rearrangement of ideas. Here was a man seated at a table and writing. He was in a lonely farmhouse with but a single companion—or two, if one counts the young woman whom the rebel leader had traveled miles from his camp to see. Three columns of Spanish troops and a squadron of cavalry were led to the house by a spy, and surrounded it before ARANGUREN had any warning of their approach. The surprise was well planned and neatly accomplished, and as a prisoner of war, the dashing officer would have been well worth exhibiting in Havana. But, instead of capturing him alive, as one might have expected an army to do, they shot the man dead, then and there! If this isn't Weylerism of the worst sort, what is it?

—A knotty problem in ethics is reported from Vineland, N. J. Residing there is Mrs. MARY VAN DYKE, a widow, with six children. The family was very poor, but they had a horse, and with its help had managed to support themselves. As might have been expected, the horse was also very poor. Some folks said that he was slowly starving to death. Among those who held this view was A. T. LE CLAIR, the local representative of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He took the horse away from Mrs. VAN DYKE and put it out of its misery. Now she says that she and the six children will do what the horse did—slowly starve to death. The case has excited much comment, and a philanthropic lawyer has sued the defender of animals.

RELIEF FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 27th inst. appeared an article entitled "Doctors and Health Board," with the further heading, "Dr. Satterthwaite tells the Commissioners that tuberculosis can never be exterminated."

The article referred to purports to give the proceedings which took place between the representatives of the County Medical Society and the Board of Health. From the discussion on the part of the representatives of the society one would be inclined to think that there is no hope for the victim of consumption. Dr. Satterthwaite is quoted as having said that "the extermination of tuberculosis was a Utopian dream that can never be realized." He is also further quoted as saying that "bacilli of tuberculosis could not be exterminated because they were too widely disseminated, and the city could not give hospital accommodation to tuberculosis patients because of their number and because of the great expense."

I beg to differ with the pessimistic views of the learned physician, and submit for the consideration of your readers a few thoughts upon this all-important subject, which may be of great interest to many. In the first place, let me say that it will hardly be denied that if every consumptive now living should die to-morrow and none others take the disease, the "Utopian dream" would then be realized. The doctor is right when he says that the bacilli of tuberculosis are too widely disseminated to make it practical to isolate the consumptive poor, because of their number and the great expense.

It is my opinion that isolation or segregation of all consumptives to prevent the further spread of the disease is not only impracticable, but absolutely unnecessary and entirely unjustifiable. To do so would shake society from centre to circumference. It would separate the husband from the wife, the mother from the daughter, the sister from the brother, and generally rend asunder the warmest ties of kindred and friendship.

Now for the remedy: The germs of this disease are in daily contact with us, and all of us; yet the majority of us escape their blighting influence. Our exemption comes from our powers of resistance. We do not inherit consumption, as is generally believed, but many do inherit a weak constitution and are thereby, unaided, unable to ward off the microbic attack, and hence become victims of this awful scourge.

It is well known that the baseball player, while filling the position of catcher, wears a mask to protect his face from the effects of a possible and forcible contact with the ball. The man who works among bees, and with thousands of them constantly flying about his face, escapes being stung by the use of a preventive measure in the shape of a fine wire screen or thin gauze netting adjusted about his head so as to keep the insect from reaching his face. It is another well established fact that, no matter how numerous mosquitos may be in a certain vicinity, one may escape their assaults by surrounding himself with a liberal supply of smoke. It is unpleasant for the mosquito to do business in this kind of an atmosphere, and it is likewise unpleasant, disagreeable, if not entirely impossible, for bacteria or bacilli to make any progress where there is an abundance of salt surrounding and permeating the object of their attack. Salt is the great preserver of meats, which is due to the presence of the chlorine which it contains and which is the chief component of salt. If we put sulphuric acid with salt, the result is the production of a gas, and which gas is chlorine.

It is well established that no germ life can live when brought in contact with this gas. This being the case, there seems to be no reason why, if this gas be liberally inhaled by a consumptive, it will not thoroughly disinfect his sputum and destroy all bacterial life in the same and render the patient absolutely harmless while coming in daily contact with his friends. But I fancy now that I hear some one say, yes, this would be true if chlorine could be inhaled; but that its inhalation is impossible. To this objection the best answer is that it is being daily inhaled, and is doing the very thing that I here contend for.

Under the present state of medical therapeutics and scientific progress, it has been found that by combining eucalyptol, salicylate of methyl, camphor, and menthol, dissolved in alcohol, a corrective is formed which, when put with the chlorine gas, may be then liberated and inhaled as easily and as safely as the air we breathe, while at the same time retaining its antiseptic and germicidal qualities. By the use of a small inhaler bottle, with the corrected chlorine in it, the consumptive who will use it daily need not be separated from his friends, nor will there be any danger of his communicating the disease to those about him, and the cost will not exceed 10 cents per day.

If the above statements be true, and if the reasoning be sound, it is quite clear that the Board of Health would do well to investigate the matter at once; or, if it should fail to do so, then those who are directly interested, by a little inquiry, may be able to realize the "Utopian dream" of seeing their kindred freed from this "white plague."

J. J. RUSSELL.

New York, Jan. 27, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Prosaic Fellow.

Romantic Maid—And would you be willing to die for me?

Practical Man—No, but I'll gladly try to make a living for you.—Chicago News.

At the Dentist's.

Dr. Molar (kindly)—Now, does that hurt?

Phiz—I don't mind you working on the tooth so much, if you would only keep your sleeve button out of my eye.—Roxbury (Mass.) Gazette.

Human Nature.

Boss Barber—Ten o'clock and not a soul has come in to-day.

Second Barber—Suppose we hang up a sign, "No Admittance"? That'll bring 'em.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Quite Just.

A writer, who, perhaps, means well, suggests to Sarah Grand that "The Beth Book" might be followed by "The Thecond Beth Book" and "The Nekth Beth Book." Thith ith the wortht thuggestion we have theen lately in regard to bookth.—Chicago Interior.

All Alike.

"You seem to have omitted all description of your heroine's looks," said the publisher.

"Yes," said the author, moodily, "I had a lot of stuff about her looks, but as soon as you told me you were determined to have the story illustrated by Glibston I cut it out. He'd make her look the same as all his other women, no matter how I described her."—Indianapolis Journal.

SPAIN.

N. Albert Sherman in Springfield Republican.

Spain, arrogant boaster! court no longer the glory
Blent with the cannon's thunder! sheathe your degenerate sword!
Half doubted your ancient annals, a brilliant romantic story;
Behold the army you've vaunted—a ravening, vengeful horde!

Alack! your valorous Captains—mail-covered robbers and raiders—
Cortez, Pizarro, De Soto, strewed the new world with gore;
While Philips and Alvas menaced the old with intrigues and amadas;
Watchful and anguished, the nations were harassed on sea and shore.

Your hapless victims were bondmen wherever your banners were planted;
Your peasantry beggared by wars, and minions to luxury bred;
In the shadow of grandee and tyrant, who plundered finery flaunted,
Crouched in tatters the swineherd with hope and ambition dead.

Castile and Arragon, laden of old with riches and glories;
Little of ancient greatness, or chivalric faith remains;
Empires and isles of the ocean, prey of your conquistadores,
Saw ruler and subject tortured, and loaded with bigots' chains.

Heirs of Princes and warriors, vassalage long is ended,
Vex no more nor insult us, your braggarts and mobs disband;
Bury the useless armor of cruel ancestry splendid;
Beat sword and scabbard to plowshares, reclaim your impoverished land.

Dream no more of the glories that follow the cannon's thunder,
Nor of far-away lands, and billows covered with armaments vast;
Your ancient prowess is vanished; no longer the dread and the wonder
Of foe and reluctant ally, ye cannot redeem the past.

ANNUAL WATER COLOR DISPLAY.

Another rolling year brings again the annual display of the American Water Color Society, at the old Academy of Design, which will open to the public on Monday morning and will continue until the evening of Feb. 26.

This exhibition—the thirty-first—signifies a life of a generation and a half for the Water Color Society, and will be found, in its general features, similar to its predecessors of the past ten years. The leading painters in the lighter medium are represented much as usual, and there is little change to be noted in their general choice of subject or methods of execution. They seem to have happily emancipated themselves from the overuse of body color which so marred many of the displays of a decade ago, and there is a commendable movement toward broader methods, more direct and forceful treatment, and less reliance upon adventitious aids. The influence of the impressionistic Parisian painters also appears to be on the wane, and the almost entire absence of pictures of the impressionistic character from this year's display will excite remark. The day of "star" pictures also appears to be well over. There is really no great painting among the 517 water colors which adorn the walls of the old Academy, but there are more of an even standard of merit than even last year, and more paintings, and especially little bits here and there, which catch the eye and call for more than a passing glance.

Water colors allow, and even call for, decorative backgrounds and surroundings, and the task of decorating the galleries of the Academy, always a difficult one, was wisely accorded again this year to Mr. Walter Satterlee, who was so successful last year in transforming the familiar galleries into beautiful and attractive rooms. Mr. Satterlee, who would have achieved unquestionably fame and fortune as a decorator, had he chosen that line of art, has surpassed himself this year, and the attractiveness of the exhibition itself is greatly heightened by the effective and artistic manner in which he has covered the walls and furnished the rooms of the old building. Each gallery has its own color scheme well carried out, so that each brings a surprise. The always difficult corridor has been hung with green draperies around brocaded green panels. Over the door of the north gallery stands a lifesize, gilt-draped female figure, holding in outstretched arms a gilded sheaf filled with purple grapes. This figure is flanked on either side by tall, beaten silver vases, filled with Ascension lilies. Two similar large gilded and draped female figures, holding gilt chains, stand over the south gallery door. The color scheme of the north gallery is one of white and gold, and the walls are draped with white cheesecloth, stamped with gilt butterflies, and held in place by large gilded chaplets and garlands and torches, with here and there a bunch of pink and yellow chrysanthemums. The west gallery is furnished in yellow and brown, and on the brown velvet of the frieze are gilded elephants of papier-maché, strung together with ropes of yellow glass balls. Over the south gallery door is a large and fine gilt and bronze image of Buddha. The south gallery walls are covered with salmon-colored stuffs and brown velvets and burlaps. The stuffs are stamped with gilt lotus leaves, and there are Egyptian gilt decorations at recurring intervals. The most effective room, however, is the east gallery, which has a color scheme of light green. The portières are of dark green velvet, the frieze is of a light dappled green paper, to represent sea water, and around the room just below the frieze runs a festooned net, in which here and there are silver and blue cardboard fish. If any adverse criticism could be passed upon Mr. Satterlee's decorations, it might be that they are so effective and artistic as to detract from the interest of the water colors themselves—or, in other words, that the frame is worthy of as much study as the picture, if not more.

But it is of the water colors and not of the decorations that one is supposed to write, and so let us return to these always bright and cheerful records of days afield and afloat, of cheery mornings or quiet afternoons in cozy and luxurious studios. The term "always cheerful" is applied to the lightness and freshness of the medium and not always to the subjects chosen. Indeed, the prize picture, this year well chosen, Mr. Albert Herter's "Sorrow," strikes a truly mournful note, and it is more than pathetic in sentiment. It depicts two mourners, a young man and woman, evidently a husband and wife, clad in deep black, weeping presumably over a child's death in a dimly-lit room. The Madonna-faced young woman, with upturned eyes, is seated on a rich sofa, dark in color, while kneeling at her feet, his head upon her knee, in attitude of hopeless affliction, is the young husband. The wife holds his left hand in her right, and lays her left hand caressingly on his head. The woman's expression and attitude are resigned; the man's signify hopeless crushing sorrow. The color is soft and the drawing strong and true. There is a decorative background, very harmonious in color. The picture is a strong one and much more forcible than is usual with this artist, who has been known heretofore more as a decorative colorist; but its story is too hopelessly sad to make it altogether attractive.

Landscapes, as is usually the case at the Water Color exhibition, predominate this year, and figure subjects are fewer in number than usual, while marines are about as abundant as ever. Of the better known figure painters, G. R. Barse, Jr., has only one example, an allegorical piece, "The End of the Day"—a maiden partially draped, floating in space, with a delicate color scheme of light greens and grays. J. C. Brown has two rather unimportant examples; J. Wells Champney two, "Gathering Poppies" and "Old House at Cookham," the last the best, and F. S. Church three, one "A Winter Idyl," more than usually good and amusing; Charles C. Curran six, one "Pomona," so well drawn and so charming in color and sentiment as to make one wish to forget the others, and especially his large "Dance of the Dryads." In the south gallery, with its ungracefully posed and stiffly drawn figures and its abnormally long-limbed satyr, George W. Edwards shows seven examples, for the most part his usual well-drawn, well-lit, and freshly colored Dutch and Flemish interiors, or Dutch peasant women's figures. The most important is the "Breakfast at the Blue Grape." Harry Finn has three of his Eastern sketches, all good, as usual. Alfred Fredericks shows a delightful study, "A Cracked Memories"; Frederick Peeps a study of two female heads, "Last Day on the Beach," full of expression and good feeling; Francis C. Jones three, none particularly notable; Leon and Percy Moran have each five examples, none of which, it must regretfully be said, show any marked advance, but rather a retrogression from their work of previous years. Walter Satterlee shows five pictures, one in particular, "The Future Bride," has a well-told story and nicely painted details, and James Symington has six examples, none of which calls for especial notice.

Of the landscapists, to whom one looks instinctively for better work, the Eatons, C. Harry and Charles Warren, are to the fore, the first with three and the second with eight examples—all in their usual happy vein. Horatio Walker has a "Summer Morning" with pearly light and tender sentiment. Bruce Crane sends five pictures, in which he has allowed his craze for purples to run away with him. One sees a Winter sunset with a purple effect very rarely, if ever, but Mr. Crane apparently sees one every day. Henry Farrer, W. C. Fitler, Bolton Jones, George H. McCord, J. Francis Murphy, Arthur Parton, Walter Palmer, Rhoda Holmes Nichols, Will S. Robinson, W. Merritt Post, Orrin S. Parsons, F. Hopkinson Smith, R. M. Shurtleff, D. W. Tryon, and R. W. Van Boskerck are all well and worthily represented by characteristic landscapes. Ross Turner does not strike as high a note as he sounded with his "Golden Galleon" last year, but he has well rendered that same feeling of the heave of the ocean in his "Off Cape Ann." F. K. N. Rehn has five examples, of which that in the South Gallery, "Early Moonlight—Cape Ann," is the strongest. Other good marines are by Bricher, C. T. Chapman, Alice Preble Tucker de Haas, George W. Maynard, J. C. Nicoll, William T. Richards, and Edward Moran.

ART NOTES.

Among the more notable pieces in the Van Slochem collection, to be sold by auction, beginning this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, is a Louis XIV. bedstead, with canopy, beautifully carved and finished in gold, pronounced to be the finest specimen of wood carving of the period now in existence. Two specimens of wood carving in form of Console tables, of the same period, are also to be sold to-day. The bedstead, which is No. 490 of the catalogue, is said to have been presented by George III. to one of his favorites.

There will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries a number of pictures by Carleton Wiggins, who has recently returned to this country after a sojourn abroad of three years. The collection, which comprises canvases painted in England, France, Holland, and this country, during the past five years, will be shown Thursday, Feb. 10, and on subsequ

CHINESE LOAN DICKERING

A Guarantee to Defend Her Against Russian Displeasure Agreed to by Great Britain.

OFFER TO DIVIDE THE AMOUNT

Russia's Fleet Tied Up at Port Arthur Because Japanese Coal Contractors Have Defaulted—British Cabinet Meets.

PEKIN, Jan. 28.—The report that Russia has offered China a loan on the same terms as Great Britain is confirmed.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Pekin that after Russia had offered China a loan on the same terms as Great Britain, China invited Russia to guarantee to defend her against the possible displeasure of Great Britain. Russia, it appears, was evasive in her reply, but a similar guarantee asked of Great Britain against Russia was promptly agreed to.

The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The French attitude has undergone a sudden change and now appears to give a reluctant support to the menacing language of the Russian agent, M. Pavloff, Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, against the opening of Ta-lien-wan. The Chinese, having made inquiries, disbelieve M. Pavloff's statement that Russia can provide a loan on the same financial terms as Great Britain.

"At the meeting of the Grand Council last night (Thursday) the Chinese decided to approach the English and Russian Governments with a proposal of compromise, each power to provide one-half of the loan on its own financial terms, and the other conditions to be adjusted between them."

The Daily Chronicle understands that the prospect of an English loan to China is very favorable, and thinks it possible that China has already accepted.

The British Cabinet reassembled to-day for a lengthy session.

The Russian fleet at Port Arthur, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, is helpless for want of coal, being unable to steam even to Vladivostock. It is added that the Japanese coal firms which had contracted to supply the Russian fleet have defaulted.

An anonymous article in The Contemporary Review asserts that the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Osborne, while outward bound with the Gefion and the Deutschland, was for the purpose of explaining that the Emperor William's "mailed fist" speech was not intended as a warning for Great Britain.

The tact of the Prince of Wales, says the article, baffled Prince Henry's frantic effort, during his mysterious visit to London, to deliver a similar personal message to his Royal Highness, although Prince Henry pursued the Prince of Wales even to a private box at the theatre.

The Daily Chronicle says the Far Eastern situation was discussed between the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier, and United States Ambassador Hay before the latter started for Egypt.

According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, Sung, the Chinese Commander at Port Arthur, recently informed Capt. Chichester of the British warship Immortalité that the Russian warships had the Tsung-li-Yamen's special permission to remain there. Capt. Chichester thereupon insisted that Sung should obtain by telegraph similar permission for the Immortalité. Sung complied with the demand, and permission was granted.

The first-class battleship Barfleur, sister ship of the Centurion, the flagship of the British squadron in Chinese waters, will leave Malta for China on Feb. 6.

It appears that the Gefion of the cruiser division under Prince Henry of Prussia missed two colliers, which waited for her at the Island of Socotra for a week, as stipulated in the contract. When the Gefion arrived at Socotra the colliers had returned to Aden.

FOUR GERMAN TARS KILLED.

Twelve Attacking Natives Also Lose Their Lives at Kiao-Chau.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Shanghai, received here to-day, that four German sailors have been murdered by the Chinese.

The Geramn Admiral threatens to take strong measures.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Che-Foo to the Mercury of Shanghai gives details of the assassination of a German sailor named Schulz, belonging to the cruiser Kaiser, announced in a dispatch from Berlin on Jan. 26, while on outpost duty at Tsimo, the extreme German post in Kiao-Chau Bay. The crime, which was committed by a Chinese rabble on Monday night last, was not discovered until three men of the Corporal's guard were making the rounds in order to relieve the sentries. Then Schulz was discovered, his head having been severed from his body. The relieving guard was directly afterward attacked by a hundred natives, and it is reported after a stubborn fight all the sailors were killed. Twelve natives were killed during the fighting.

It is added that in consequence of the outrage, the greatest excitement prevails at Kiao-Chau, and it is believed the incident will form the basis of further German demands upon China.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The German Government has no news confirming the details of the assassination of the German sailor Schulz, as announced by the Mercury of Shanghai.

RUSSIAN LEPER IN LONDON.

Woman Discovered in a Private House in Tottenham Court.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Daily Mail says this morning that a Russian woman, suffering from the worst form of leprosy, has been discovered living in a private house in Tottenham Court Road, in the heart of London.

POPE'S DIAMOND JUBILEE MASS.

Sixtieth Anniversary of His First Celebration to be Observed.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Pope will celebrate mass at St. Peter's Cathedral on Feb. 13, the sixtieth anniversary of his first mass. The ceremony will be the same as was observed at the Jubilee Mass of his Holiness in 1888.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY

To Force the Sultan to Accept Prince George as Governor of Crete.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Odessa says it is reported there that M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, holds an ultimatum in readiness to be delivered to the Porte, in certain contingencies, to enforce the Sultan's acceptance of Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete.

LEOPOLD BUYS THE MAYFLOWER.

King of Belgium Pays $400,000 for the Late Ogden Goelet's Yacht.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—It is reported here that King Leopold of Belgium has purchased for $400,000 the yacht Mayflower, built for the late Mr. Ogden Goelet of New York.

At the office of Tams & Lemoine, in whose care the Mayflower has been since she was laid up, it was said yesterday that she had been sold and that the reported price was correct. The purchaser, it was said, was Henry Sharpe of England, and it was believed that he had bought the yacht for his personal use. If the Mayflower was bought for the King of Belgium, Messrs. Tams & Lemoine have no such information. The Mayflower is now being refitted in the Erie Basin. She will sail about Feb. 10 for Southampton.

Dr. Jameson Arrives in London.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Dr. Jameson, the former leader of the Transvaal raiders, has arrived in London

ENGINEERS TO RESUME WORK.

Committees Vote to Accept the Employers' Terms—The Strike Has Cost the Men $22,000,000.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the committees representing the Federated Employers and the Allied Trades Unions today the result of the ballot accepting the employers' terms was communicated, a formal agreement embodying the terms of settlement was duly signed, and arrangements were completed for a simultaneous resumption of work in all the federated workshops on Monday next.

The strike began on July 13 last with a lock-out upon the part of the employers, which was followed by the engineers calling out men until, last week, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers distributed $185,000 in strike pay to 83,000 men who had thrown up their jobs or else had been deprived of work by the lock-outs. The main demand of the men was for forty-eight hours' work per week, and that all overtime must count as one and a quarter time for the first two hours and as time and a half after that. One of the results of the strike is that Great Britain has lost an enormous amount of business which would otherwise have fallen to her, but which has gone to the United States, to Germany, and other places. In addition, about $20,000,000 in wages has been lost and about $2,000,000 contributed to the funds of the strikers has disappeared. Last, but not least, trades unionism in Great Britain has received a very severe blow.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN DIFFER.

Parliamentary Committee Fails to Agree on a Better Arrangement.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 28.—The Parliamentary committee appointed to draw up proposals for the better regulation of the relations between Norway and Sweden will conclude its labors to-morrow without reaching an agreement.

The Swedish and Norwegian Conservative Commissioners substantially agree in proposing a common direction for foreign affairs, their plans differing only in details, but the Norwegian Leftists make no proposals. They simply maintain that the fundamental laws of both kingdoms provide for a separate direction of foreign affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE.

Mr. McKinley Returns to Washington Well Pleased with His Brief Visit to This City.

President McKinley returned to Washington yesterday after a sojourn in this city of just nineteen hours. He arrived at the Pennsylvania ferry, at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and left the same place yesterday morning at 10:30. He said he had enjoyed the trip greatly, and was much gratified by his reception at the banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers.

As soon as Mr. McKinley returned to the Windsor Hotel after the banquet he went to bed. It was then just 1 A. M. He slept soundly until 7:30, when he awoke and got up. The morning newspapers occupied his attention until 9 o'clock, when breakfast was served. His brother, Abner McKinley, and Mrs. Abner McKinley and J. Addison Porter breakfasted with him in the dining room of the Presidential apartments.

After breakfast he received several of his friends. Among those who called were Gen. H. L. Burnett, William Brookfield, George R. Bidwell, James Speyer, R. A. C. Smith, Warner Miller, C. A. Moore, John Leslie, and Edwin Einstein. James Speyer was the only stranger. He was presented to the President by Mr. Brookfield, and had a five minutes' talk with him. Edward Lauterbach called to pay his respects, but he was late, and did not see Mr. McKinley.

At 10:15 o'clock the carriages were announced to take the party to the ferry landing. Mr. McKinley rode in a closed carriage, with his private secretary, his brother, and R. A. C. Smith, and the others of his escort followed in two carriages. There was no police escort, and beyond a single patrolman at the door and the Presidential and National flags flying above the hotel, there was nothing to tell the passerby that the President of the United States was a guest there.

Through his private secretary, Mr. McKinley authorized the statement that he was greatly pleased with the editorial comments of the newspapers on the address he had made at the preceding night's banquet.

When Mr. McKinley first accepted the invitation of the National Association of Manufacturers, he had intended to spend two or three days in New York, and the publication of that intention had, it is supposed, much to do with the comparative quiet he was permitted to enjoy during his brief visit. Had it been known that he was to return to Washington so early, a movement would have been started to induce him to hold a formal reception. There was some talk to that effect as it was, but the association, whose guest he was, was not in favor of it, and the project was abandoned. One of the reasons for Mr. McKinley's hurried return was his desire to accompany Mrs. McKinley to the reception given last night by Vice President and Mrs. Hobart.

The President in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President and party arrived here from New York at 4:35 o'clock.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ABROAD.

London Stock Exchange Favorably Affected by His Remarks.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The speech of President McKinley, at the third annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at New York last night, favorably affected business on the Stock Exchange today.

The morning papers, commenting upon Mr. McKinley's speech, characterize it as impressive and sounding, but vague and non-committal and as giving little hope of a bold stand against the silverites.

The Morning Post says: "The speech was evidently intended to mark the line of battle in the coming Congressional election. Every one interested in American property will rejoice if the Republicans frankly adopt the policy suggested."

ROBBERY STORY DOUBTED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Christian Klein, President of the Klein Flour and Feed Company, who was shot last night, is still alive to-day. He adheres to his statement that he was assaulted by two highwaymen, robbed, and then shot.

The flour and feed company made an assignment to-day, reporting assets of $7,000 and liabilities of $29,000. This business embarrassment gives weight to the theory of attempted suicide, which is advanced by the police.

PENNSYLVANIA WOMAN'S CRIME

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Jennie Sherman, colored, early to-day sent a thirty-eight-calibre bullet into the lungs of her sleeping husband, George Sherman, and afterward tried to brain him with an axe. The husband, half dead, managed to escape from the woman and made his way to the residence of Dr. George F. Hartman, nearly half a mile away.

The woman, who was attired only in her nightgown, has not been seen since, and it is believed that she threw herself into the Schuylkill River after her unsuccessful attempt to kill her husband. The woman tried to commit suicide a few days ago, and it is thought she was insane.

Against Sunday Cycling.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the American Sabbath Union last night at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church Dr. I. M. Hathaway, General Secretary of the union, announced that that organization would push this Spring a general crusade against Sunday bicycling. He said that the crusade would begin among the young people of the church, and that they would be expected to take it up. Col. Alexander S. Bacon of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters also spoke.

A Life Sentence for Wife Murder.

Edward M. Bates, nineteen years old, was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for life for the murder of his wife Virginia, by Judge Newburger in the General Sessions Court yesterday. Bates shot his wife in the neck while walking with her in West Forty-eighth Street. He was jealous of the attentions another man had been paying to her. He was indicted for murder in the first degree, but pleaded guilty to the second degree of the crime.

ROSSINI AT THE OPERA.

A Spirited Performance of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" at the Metropolitan.

It was a night of genuine pleasure at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Rossini's delightful comic opera "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" was performed in a manner which reflected the greatest credit on the managers of the season. It was without question the best all-around performance thus far offered, and the person who cannot enjoy a thoroughly good presentation of this opera is not easy to please. The work has not been heard here since the Spring of 1890, when it was given under the direction of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau in a short supplementary season of Italian opera following the regular series of performances in German. The Rosina at that time was no less a personage than Adelina Patti. A condensed version of "Il Barbiere" was recently given at the Astoria with Mme. Sembrich as Rosina. Of course it is not difficult to tell why this opera is not often given. In the first place there is not always a competent Rosina about, and in the second place good Figaros and good Bartolos are not to be found in every company.

But "Il Barbiere" deserves to be heard oftener. It is a genuine masterpiece of Italian opera bouffe, and in this field Italian opera of the older kind is decidedly at its best. The libretto of this particular work is a remarkably good piece of comedy, and the incidents of the play are sufficiently amusing to keep any audience in a good humor, and to send it home happy. The music is excellently written, and abounds in pleasing numbers which are full of character. The lesson scene gives the Rosina abundant opportunity to introduce such favorite airs as she may choose.

The Rosina last night was Mme. Melba, who has not been heard in this part in this city before. She achieved a decided success in the rôle, which is one excellently suited to her abilities. In action Rosina must be vivacious and full of fun, and Mme. Melba, while not at all subtle in her delineation of the changeful moods of Rossini's heroine, was nevertheless sufficiently bright and spirited to preserve the general effect. At the beginning of her first scene her voice showed a hoarse and veiled, and its lower notes were quite without their usual character. But later on she sang with her customary brilliancy. It was a pity that her voice was not in its best condition in the beginning, otherwise her "Una voce poca fa" would have been more satisfactory. In the latter scene she aroused the audience to great enthusiasm by her singing of Massenet's "Sevillana," and for an encore gave a pretty Italian song, to which she played her own accompaniment on the piano. Rosina is distinctly the right kind of a part for Mme. Melba. She will not injure her beautiful voice in singing this kind of music, and she is always sure to delight her hearers.

Among the other members of the cast the honors were shared by Signor Campanari as Figaro and Signor Carbone as Bartolo. The former is one of the best Figaros we have ever had in New York. His fine voice and musical style are thoroughly suited to the music, which he sang last night with perfect understanding and splendid spirit. His "Largo al factotum" has often been heard on the concert stage, but with the accompaniment of action it gained greatly in effectiveness. He acted excellently, and played the guitar accompaniment to Almaviva's serenade very well. Signor Carbone's Bartolo is very familiar to old opera-goers. It is an excellent performance in every way, replete with comic business, and always in keeping with the spirit of the play. The buffo's voice is still equal to the demands of the music.

M. Salignac was not a great Almaviva, but he was at least acceptable. The florid passages in the music were a little too much for him, but he sang with vivacious spirit and acted vigorously, if not with detailed skill. M. Boudouresque's style of singing was well suited to the music of Basilio, and Mme. Van Cauteren was acceptable in the rôle of Bertha.

The traditional stage business of the opera was well done and the general effect of the performance was excellent. Signor Bimboni conducted well. This afternoon "Tannhauser" will be sung.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Fourth Public Rehearsal at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

The fourth public rehearsal of the fifty-sixth season of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. As usual, there was an audience which quite filled the house, and which was very enthusiastic after the performance of the soloist. The programme consisted of Schumann's overture to Byron's "Manfred," the G minor symphony of Mozart, the D major violoncello concerto of Edouard Lalo, with young Jean Gerardy as soloist, and Prof. Edward A. MacDowell's "Indian Suite." At the beginning and the end this programme was somewhat sad in tone, for the Schumann work is tragic, and the Indian music has a grim edge even in its festival measures.

It is a long time since the Schumann overture has been performed here. It is not of the popular kind, but it deserves to be heard oftener, because it is a noble exposition of Schumann as a romanticist at his best. The emotional content of the work is intense in its feeling, and as a consistent mood picture, this work has no superior among more recent compositions. The Mozart G minor symphony, with its simple, clear-cut themes, its crystalline working-out, and its symmetrical form, afforded pleasing relief after the Schumann work. The Lalo violoncello concerto is not one of those things that make the breath come fast, but it serves a purpose. M. Gerardy, to be quite truthful, is not so amazing as he used to be when he wore short trousers and was an "infant phenomenon." His tone has lost some of its beauty, and his stopping is not always accurate. If he continues to make this kind of progress he may succeed in developing into a wholly ordinary 'cello player.

Prof. MacDowell's "Indian Suite" is not new to this public, but it made its first appearance yesterday on the desks of the Philharmonic players. It is a pleasant thing always to find the works of native composers on the programmes of the Philharmonic, and certainly this one deserves its place there. It is admirably made, full of character, and rich in color. As a mood picture it is excellent, while its employment of real Indian tunes gives it a historical interest. Of the work of the orchestra yesterday there must be only words of praise, except for the horns, which did some damage in the Mozart symphony.

THE HAMMERSTEIN SCHEDULES.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Proprietor of Olympia.

The schedules of Oscar Hammerstein, theatrical manager, show total liabilities of $166,000, of which $62,559 are direct, $98,500 contingent, and $5,000 preferred; nominal assets $78,000, and actual assets $5,250.

The assets consist of real estate at the southwest corner of Tenth Street and Avenue D, which cost $50,000 and is subject to a mortgage of $25,000; the nominal equity is $10,000, actual equity $5,000; theatrical scenery which cost $5,000, actual value $250; small stock of wines, cigars, &c., worth $250, but more than covered by executions; two claims for libel amounting to $60,000, and a claim against Yvette Guilbert for $5,000 damages for breach of contract.

There are 102 creditors included in the actual liabilities, for materials to buildings, merchandise, groceries, supplies, advertising, &c., and also for borrowed money. Among the creditors are the Twelfth Ward Bank, $15,989; Standard Terra Cotta Company, $3,530; Frederick De Bary & Co., $1,081; Behlen & Schlegel, $1,327; Homes & Le More, $1,927; H. B. Coho, $1,000; Curtis & Blaisdell, $3,077; Park & Tilford, $1,001; Acker, Merrall & Condit, $3,217; Rose Seifert, $1,400; Joseph E. Marsh, $1,900; Wright Lumber Company, $1,667; James McCreery & Co., $1,492; Leo Von Raven Publishing Company, $3,125.

The contingent liabilities are disputed claims for lumber, elevators, fire extinguishers, legal services, &c.; also, claims in favor of Julius Weintz, $25,000, and Acton Davies, $50,000. In addition there are several claims secured by bond and mortgage, on which he is liable in case of any deficiency. They are a mortgage on the Olympia for $900,000 in favor of the New York Life Insurance Company; mortgage on house 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street to James Everard for $15,000, and mortgage on house at Avenue D and Tenth Street for $25,000 to the estate of Benjamin Lichtenstein, all three mortgages being under foreclosure.

Tennessee Senatorship.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28.—Thirteen ballots for United States Senator were taken by the Democratic caucus to-night, but no nomination was made. The last ballot gave McMillin 35, Taylor 29, and Turley 23.

THE RED DOMINO DANCE

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop Provide a Novel Entertainment for the Smart Set.

DISGUISES OFF FOR SUPPER

Cotillion Led by Worthington Whitehouse, Dancing with Miss Bishop —Red Color Scheme Prevails in Flowers and Favors.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop of 881 Fifth Avenue last night gave the red domino dance which has been the subject of social interest and speculation for a long time, and it was in noticeable contrast to the general trend of balls since the famous affair given last February by the Bradley Martins.

The dance was not nearly so large an affair as Mrs. William Astor's or Mrs. Henry Sloane's of this season, and it was closely restricted to the exclusive set. There were about 150 people present, by no means merely representative of the younger element of society.

It was about 11 o'clock when the carriages and coupés bearing their freight of strikingly appareled revelers began to drive up in numbers to the Bishop residence, and strange hooded figures hidden by long scarlet dominos were assisted to alight and take immediate refuge in the entrance that led to their expected haven. Except for differences in height, stride, and footgear, it was rather difficult to distinguish the men from the women. They were uniformly red, even to the slippers in the case of many feminine comers.

The entrance was by the rear of the house near the ballroom. The front door was closed, and the carriages and pedestrians came in on the driveway leading north from Sixty-ninth Street, about halfway between Fifth and Madison Avenues, to the door in the rear of the building.

The Church Temperance Society coffee cart was stationed on the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, where the lethargic, blanketed old horse to which it was hitched might brace himself against the curb. The sharp night air made the coffee and sandwiches "go first rate," as the coachmen put it.

The color—red—was carried out in the house decorations, which were elaborate. The flowers, which came from Stumpp's, were chiefly of a crimson hue, with some contrast of green and of white. The long hall on the first floor was decorated here and there with fine, large palms, and the staircase at the east end was banked on either side with specimens of the same plant. Directly opposite the stairway, in a recess leading to the room in which the hostess received, stood an ornamental table loaded with brilliant meteor carnations. The reception room itself, on the south side of the dining room, was most tastefully decorated. Two handsome vases, about four feet high, and each filled with nearly 100 Easter lilies, adorned the mantel. Three other tables bore large jardinières of white lilacs. The hallway leading from the reception room to the ballroom had been transformed into a floral arbor.

Many of the guests arrived late, having driven over from the opera, but dancing was started about 11:30 P. M. Lander's Orchestra of fifteen pieces, which furnished the music, was stationed in the balcony at the north end of the ballroom, almost spanning its entire width. They were not sheltered by palms. Strauss's waltz, "Leitartikel," opened the musical programme. There were three new waltzes introduced. These were the "Serenade" waltz, by Victor Herbert; Wiegand's "Wedding Chimes," and "Rendezvous," by "Rosey."

About 1 A. M., the hooded cloaks that had concealed the features of the guests were thrown aside, and as the fair incognite disclosed their several identities to their newly discovered dance partners supper was announced. Some thirty small tables were set in the dining room and hall, some of them adorned with dark red tulips and some with meteor carnations, and here the formal supper was served, there being a buffet meal afterward for the benefit of those whose appetites might return.

The cotillion was then danced, Worthington Whitehouse leading, with Miss Mary Cunningham Bishop, daughter of the hostess, as his partner. Miss Bishop is the only unmarried daughter of the family. Her sister, Mrs. Moses Taylor, was the only married daughter present, as the others are now abroad.

Shorn of their scarlet disguises the dancers presented the usual radiant appearance characteristic of the smart set on such occasions. Miss Eva Barbey wore a handsome gown of white. Mrs. Harry W. McVickar was in a red satin gown, with slippers of the same color. Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart was gowned in cream color, and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany appeared in black velvet.

The favors, which had been partly imported and partly furnished by Mrs. Collins, consisted of various odd gifts, in accordance with the spirit of the evening. After one figure a huge scarlet shoe was brought into the ballroom, and dolls, covered with tissue paper and trimmed in red, were given to the men and women. The men got the small ones. There were also some English silver trinkets, heart-shaped sachets, trimmed in red; bunches of artificial fish, tied with red ribbon; small silver lamps for the women and cigar lighters for the men, also trimmed in red.

The guests included most of the exclusive set now in town. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, William Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Fish, Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Sr., Belmont Tiffany, Harry Whitney McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendelton, William R. Stewart, J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Craig W. Wadsworth.

Reception to Archbishop Corrigan.

Archbishop Corrigan was the guest of honor last night at a reception given by the Seton Circle in the Schnorrer Clubhouse, at Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Borough of the Bronx. The Seton Circle is composed of Catholic women of that borough who are engaged in the higher culture of their sex. Civil Justice J. M. Tierney delivered an address of welcome to the Archbishop.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, 25 Madison Square North, gave a large dinner on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Church's dancing class met in the large ballroom at Sherry's last night. Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Henry Beekman, and Mrs. Alfred Pell were the patronesses. Raymond Lefferts led the cotillion.

The midwinter ball of the Polytechnic's senior class was held last evening in the Polytechnic's gymnasium, at Livingston and Court Streets, Brooklyn. The affair was largely attended by many of Brooklyn's most prominent people.

Many well-known society people attended a musicale given by Mrs. Fairfield Osborne at her home, 850 Madison Avenue, last evening. One of the features of the programme was the singing of Miss Annice Welles of Hartford, Conn.

A musical was given last evening at the Pouch Mansion, in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Rainbow Cot, St. John's Hospital. Selections were given by Miss Florence E. Dame, Miss Julia F. Ayer, Albert Girard Theirs, and William Paulding De Nike.

The third of the Snedeker dances took place in the small ballroom at Sherry's last night. Besides Mrs. Alfred M. Snedeker the patronesses were Mrs. Charles Tracy Hawkins, Mrs. William Tyson Hayward, Mrs. Alexander Thain, Mrs. Charles S. Gregor, Mrs. John A. Douglass, and Mrs. Evans.

Several authors read selections from their works at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall last night. It was for the benefit of the Columbia College Crew. Prof. Brander Matthews presided. John Kendrick Bangs read from "The Houseboat on the Styx"; James Barnes, Ruth McEnery Stuart, E. W. Townsend, and Henry G. Paine also read.

There was a large assemblage yesterday afternoon at the reception given by Mrs. Robert Allan Pinkerton, in her new residence, 71 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. She was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Anna Pinkerton; Miss Mabel Nash, Mrs. Thomas Pearsall, Mrs. E. B. Jordan, Mrs. Charles L. Rickerson, Miss Alice Gibb, Miss Adella Frank, Miss Gibb, Miss Lillian Omera, Miss Grace Maxwell, and Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt.

A HIGHWAYMAN'S LETTER.

Handed to the President of a St. Louis Trust Company Whom He Attempted to Rob.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The case of the young man who was arrested in an attempt to hold up President Madill of the Union Trust Company last Tuesday and secure $5,000 at the point of a pistol is as mysterious as ever. To-day the following letter, which was handed to Mr. Madill by the man at the time of the attempted robbery, was made public for the first time:

"Mr. Madill: I have been employed to come here on a most unusual errand, which, though very distasteful, is very urgent. To save words I have tried to put the nature of my business in writing, which I want you to read from beginning to end before making any comments, for the end may seem brighter than the beginning. I will tell you now that I stand ready to blow your brains out if you make the slightest outcry, so I warn you not to do so.

"Mr. Madill: I have been employed to murder you by two people whom I suppose will benefit richly by your death, for they have offered $5,000 to kill you. It was planned to kill you at night, but before committing such a crime I decided to first come here and give you a chance to save your life. I am a desperate man—desperate for money—and when I tell you that I must have that money to save my life you will understand why I am willing to commit murder and take a chance at the gallows to get it.

"Mr. Madill: I do not want to kill you. I am doing this for money only, and if you want to save your life there is but one method, and that is by advancing me five thousand dollars. I am not a common criminal, Mr. Madill, and I do not wish to either kill or rob you, and if you pay me the money and promise me not to try to prosecute me, I will promise you upon the honor of a man to repay every cent of it to you.

"Mr. Madill: I think you understand the situation. It is a matter of money or death. If you want life spared say so. If not, say so, and may God be with your soul if you say no."

The would-be robber, who still refuses to give his right name, exactly duplicated the performance of the mysterious man who robbed President Moffatt of the Denver Bank on March 20, 1889, of $21,000.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY ARRESTED

Sued by His Former Cook for $5,000 Damages for Alleged Assault.

H Maitland Kersey was arrested in the corridor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel late Thursday night in an action for damages begun against him some time ago by Julia Gleason, who was formerly employed by him as a cook. She demands $5,000 damages for alleged assault. Mr. Kersey gave cash bail in the sum of $500, and was at once released. The allegation in the complaint is that, while the Gleason woman was in the employ of Mr. Kersey he slapped her in the face.

Daniel Lord of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, who is Mr. Kersey's counsel, said that the arrest was an outrage, and made a general denial of Julia Gleason's allegations.

HAIR TORN OUT BY A THIEF.

Ruby Waters Loses Her Locks After a Fierce Struggle in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Twelve-year-old Ruby Waters was returning from the Marquette School yesterday when a young man with a pair of scissors accosted her. He gripped her by the arm. Ruby struggled so violently that the scissors fell into a snowdrift and were lost. The hair stealer threw the child into the snow and, pressing her down with his knees, wound her curly locks firmly round his fingers. Then, with a vicious tug, he tore out by the roots all the hair from one side of her head, and, springing from his victim, ran into an alley. Ruby regained her feet and ran after the brutal thief, crying for some one to stop him, but no help came, and he disappeared in the vicinity of Robey and Jackson Streets. A policeman escorted the little victim to her home, and there she became so hysterical that it was necessary to summon a physician.

EMMA WEIR SENT TO PRISON.

Queen of Chicago Shoplifters Gets an Indeterminate Term.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Emma Weir, known to the Chicago police for twenty-five years as the "Queen of Shoplifters," was convicted of larceny in Judge Chetlain's court yesterday and sentenced to an indeterminate term in the Joliet Penitentiary. This is the ninth time she has been convicted, and it is her second trip to Joliet. In this instance she was convicted of stealing a sealskin sacque from a State Street store.

Emma Weir, as the leader of the notorious Weir gang, has caused the Chicago Police Department more trouble in the past twenty-five years than any other half-dozen women in town. The police estimate the amount of property stolen by the gang at $100,000. The big stores in State Street have been their prey. Originally there were eight in the gang. Four of them are now in prison, and two others are on the threshold.

Mr. Holahan Worried Over Bonds.

President Maurice F. Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements urged the Mayor yesterday to press the collection of the Queens and Richmond assessment arrears so that the city would not be placed in an awkward position in regard to its bonded indebtedness. He told the Mayor that as all the money required for the Queens and Richmond budgets would have to be raised by revenue bonds in anticipation of the tax levy for 1899 there was a serious question as to whether these bonds would not be considered by the courts as an addition to the bonded indebtedness of the city, which is limited by the Constitution. The Mayor will confer with the Corporation Counsel regarding the matter.

The Trial of W. A. Bellwood Begun.

William A. Bellwood, alias William Balensi, who has sometimes been called the Prince of Blackmailers, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Newburger in the General Sessions Court. He was wanted in France for blackmailing Max Lebaudy out of several million francs, but District Attorney Olcott refused to surrender him. The charge for which he is on trial was brought by William E. Marcus & Co., jewelers, at Broadway and Seventeenth Street. This firm says that he obtained from them jewelry worth $25,000 on memorandum, for which he did not pay. Most of yesterday was occupied in getting a jury.

A Cold Wave and Snow.

The temperature fell to 16° at 8:30 A. M. yesterday. This was the coldest it had been since Jan. 4, when the mercury fell to 14°. The humidity was low most of the day, and the weather in consequence delightful. The wind was from the northwest. The mercury gradually ascended till at 6 P. M. it registered 26°. Then it began to fall again, and was down to 17° at 10:20 P. M. The wind, working around to east, sent up the humidity after nightfall, and there was a consequent rawness. It felt like snow, and the flakes began to fall about 11:30. By midnight the city had a gauzy covering of white.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Anthony R. Dyett.

Anthony Rainetaux Dyett, who died at his home in Netherwood, N. J., yesterday morning, was one of the oldest, most industrious, and most successful members of the New York bar. He was a native New Yorker, and throughout the seventy-three years of his life, here was the field of his labors. Mr. Dyett was born on what used to be known as Golden Hill, in William Street, near John, in 1824. He was of English and French descent on his paternal side, but his mother belonged to the old Knickerbocker family of Brevoort. As a boy Mr. Dyett attended the public schools of New York, and while quite young he began the study of law in the office of Hiram P. Hastings. He finished his studies with Kinney & Townsend, and was admitted to practice in 1847.

In 1855 the law firm of Townsend, Dyett & Raymond was formed, and Mr. Dyett's association with Mr. Randolph W. Townsend continued up to the time of his death. The firm underwent various changes. For a number of years it was Townsend, Dyett & Einstein, and more lately it has been Townsend, Dyett & Levy. Mr. Dyett, while known as a good general lawyer, gave his attention largely to commercial law, and he was counsel for many large corporations. He had been counsel for the Importers and Traders' National Bank since its organization, and at one time he was counsel for the New York Clearing House Association. In the latter capacity and as counsel for numerous country banks he appeared before the Legislature in Albany and opposed the Saturday half-holiday movement, and succeeded in getting the original bill modified in some important particulars. In 1862-3 he was President of the Union League Club in Brooklyn.

Mr. Dyett's residence before he removed to New Jersey, about five years ago, was in Fifty-seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue. He leaves a widow and two children, Mr. Charles H. Dyett, a lawyer, and Mrs. John H. Hill of Netherwood. Funeral services will be held at the family residence, 473 Belvedere Avenue, Netherwood, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

John Siddons.

John Siddons, a well-known woolen importer, died yesterday of pneumonia at his residence, 42 West Seventeenth Street. The deceased was born fifty-three years ago in Northamptonshire, England. He received his education from a private tutor in Fotheringay. In 1870 he came to this country and purchased a plantation in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He was a member of an English colony of sixty families that settled in that vicinity. He came to New York fifteen years ago and entered the house of W. P. Willis & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in woolens, at 158 Fifth Avenue. He was the junior member of the firm at the time of his death. He leaves a wife. The funeral services will be held on Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 149 West Forty-sixth Street. The interment will take place at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. DEBORAH MERSEREAU, eighty-four years of age, a life-long resident of Mariners' Harbor, Richmond Borough, died there on Thursday. She was a member of the old Van Name family, which was one of the first to settle on Staten Island.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Waltham Watches.
The best in existence. Eight millions in use, all keeping correct time. Prices much lower, but quality higher than ever. Best assortment in the country; inspection invited.
HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DIED.

DYETT.—At Netherwood, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 28, 1898, Anthony R. Dyett, in his 74th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 473 Belvedere Avenue, Sunday, Jan. 30, at 4 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving at 2:30 P. M. Sunday, foot of Liberty Street, Central Railroad of New Jersey.

DE BEVOISE.—Thursday, Jan. 27, 1898, John I. De Bevoise, in his 85th year. Funeral will be held at the First Reformed Church, Academy St., Long Island City, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DREIER.—On Thursday morning, January 27, at his home, 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, Theodor Dreier, in his 70th year. Funeral services at the German Evangelical Church, Schermerhorn St., near Court St., on Saturday, Jan. 29, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

FOLSOM.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, Charles Folsom, of pneumonia. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. S. E. Davenport, 31 West 47th St., Monday, Jan. 31, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GAWTRY.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, 1898, Anne E., widow of William M. Gawtry, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 34 West 46th St., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LA BAU.—At the residence of her son, Francis La Bau, 498 West End Av., New York, 27th inst., Hester Freeman, widow of the late Francis La Bau, in her 80th year. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., Saturday, 29th inst., at 3 P. M. Interment private.

LANSING.—At Albany, Friday, Jan. 28, 1898, Helen Franchot Douw, wife of J. Townsend

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

J. S. STANTON,
DEALER IN
THE EST INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES,
16 and 18 Broad St., New York.
Tele[illegible]e. Cortlandt 2487.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.
IN RESPECT OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES.
23 Wall Street,
NEW YORK, January 26, 1898.
Pending completion of the foreclosure sale under the trust indenture of September 4, 1891, and distribution of proceeds thereof, the undersigned, on and after February 1, 1898, will purchase Warrant No. 2 from each of the above described Certificates for the sum of Seventeen 93-100 Dollars, (being the full amount payable thereon,) upon presentation of such Warrant at their office, 23 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston.

This amount is determined as follows:

Aug. 1 to Aug. 16—15 days @ 6% on $1,000		$2.50
16 to Sept. 28—1 mo..12ds.@ 6% on 950		6.65
Sept. 28 to Oct. 22—24 days @ 6% on 650		2.60
Oct. 22 to Feb. 1— 3 mos..9 ds.@ 6% on 375		6.18
		$17.93

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE AND TERMINAL TWENTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.
The above bonds having been called for redemption on June 1, 1898, at 105 and accrued interest, the Illinois Central Railroad Company hereby gives notice that it will pay for each of such bonds of $1,000, with the coupon due June 1, 1898, attached, upon presentation thereof at its office, No. 214 Broadway, New York, at any time prior to February 10, 1898, $1,065.06, being the redemption value thereof, less discount on the same at 3% per annum, from February 10 to June 1, 1898.
E. T. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.

To the Holders of
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
5% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925.
(Loan of 1885.)
The undersigned are prepared to purchase on and after February 1st next Coupons maturing at that date, at their face value, on Bonds of the above issue, which have been deposited with them, and to pay the amount thereof to the holders of Trust Receipts issued under the Agreement of April 10, 1896, for deposited bonds on presentation of such receipts at their office, to be stamped with such purchase.
SPEYER & CO.
New York, January 25th, 1898.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 31st 1898, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $140,165.51 deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1898, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
December 30th, 1897. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

National Union Bank,
32 NASSAU STREET.
New York, January 25, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. H. B. Fonda was appointed Assistant Cashier from February 1st, vice Mr. H. H. Swasey, who has resigned to accept the Secretaryship of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company.
Mr. Fonda will sign as below.
Respectfully,
E. O. LEECH, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J CHATRY Asst. Secretary.

To Corporations:
The services of a capable Executive Manager, with 20 years' experience in large interests and knowledge of New York and Brooklyn, can be obtained after Feb. 1. Highest references available. Address EXECUTIVE, Box 110 Times Office.

220 SHARES THE WATERBURY WATCH CO. stock, par value $25.00, will be sold at AUCTION, in blocks of five or ten shares, at Fourth National Bank, Waterbury, Conn., February 1st, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon. This is fine investment opportunity—the first of the stock ever offered at public sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Again yesterday Wall Street had an active day. Transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated approximately 500,000 shares. The market exhibited much strength, although heavy sales for profit-taking purposes were responsible for declines in many conspicuous stocks.

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President McKinley's speech at the Manufacturers' dinner Thursday night was an inspiriting influence, but, as was to have been expected, many stocks bought in anticipation of this were marketed during the day. Wall Street's expectations were fully realized in the confident tone of the President's speech, and much satisfaction was expressed in all quarters. Professional traders, however, who had counted on the better feeling that would naturally result from a "bull talk" from the Executive, and who had previously bought stocks, threw them overboard yesterday in pursuance of the Wall Street rule, which directs selling on favorable developments.

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The selling tendency yesterday was most pronounced during the latter part of the day, but chiefly this represented profit taking by traders. There were no indications of liquidation to any extent by the larger financial interests. The sales in the last hour were largely for the short account.

***

The profit taking was the largest in those stocks which within the past few days have been showing buoyancy. On the other hand, many issues were again notably strong, and made substantial advances. This was true particularly of the Klondike stocks and those representing Southwestern railroad properties. The weakness of the Granger group was wholly natural, profits being taken on stocks bought in anticipation of the St. Paul and Burlington December statements and the publication of the Rock Island refunding circular.

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London bought stocks in the New York market yesterday, early quotations showing advances and the arbitrage houses taking about 30,000 shares of stock in the first two hours. President McKinley's speech was well received in the London financial world.

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Government bonds were quiet. There was a sale of $50,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 129¼.

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In State bands, $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	¾	Michigan Central	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Nat. Lead pf	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Nor. Pacific pf	¾
Chi. & Northwest	1⅛	Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	⅞
Clev., Lor. & W.	½	St. Louis S. W. pf	½
Den. & Rio G. pf	1	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Evans. & T. H. pf	½	U. S. Express	1½
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Rubber pf	¾
Illinois Steel Co.	1¾	Wabash	¾
Lake Shore	1¼	West Chicago Street	½
Louis. & Nash.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1⅜
B. & O. S. W. pf	⅝	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	⅞
Brook. Un. Gas	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	½
Delaware & Hudson	1	P. C. C. & St. L.	⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	1	Rio Gr. & W. pf	⅞
Manhattan Con.	⅝	West. Un. Tel.	1¼

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cleve. & Can. 1st, t.r.	1	St. P., M. & M., Mont. Cent. 6s	1¼
Col. & 9th Av. 1st	1	Tex. Pac. East. Ry. 6s.	1
Flint & P. M. con. 5s.	1	U. Pac. pur. money	1½
Gal., H. & H. 2d	2	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1⅛
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	1⅛		
Mich. Cent. con. 7s.	8		

Bonds Declined.

Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1	S. L. & S. F., Southwest Div. 5s	1
Peoria & East. 1st	3	U.P., D. & G. 1st, t.r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $161,141,719; balances, $11,232,858; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $680,250.

Money on call in London, 2¼ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long, and 5.20@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16@94 15-16, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraph, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.15, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 200 Mexican at .27, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .15, 300 Yellow Jacket at .34. On the Mining Exchange 3,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .01 buyer 30@.01⅛ buyer 60, 1,000 Pilgrim at .00½, 2,500 Rocky Mountain at .17 buyer 60, 110 St. F. Caribou at 2.75@2.62½, 1,500 Waldorf at .13 buyer 60, 700 Yukon at .10, 5,000 Alamo at .03 buyer 10, 5,000 Argentum at .20 buyer 30, 10,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10 buyer 30@.10½ buyer 30, 276,000 Cannon Ball at .004 buyer 30@.003 seller, 30@.005 buyer 30, 700 Elkton at .86 buyer 30, 12,000 Garfield Gr. at .07 buyer 30@.07½ buyer 30, 13,000 Golden Fleece at .50 buyer 30, 5,000 Isabella at .32½ buyer 30, 14,000 Jefferson at .04 buyer 30@.4½ buyer 30, 30,000 Justine at .01½@.01@.01½, 5,200 Lillie at .66 buyer 30@67½, 1,700 Mollie Gibson at .19½ seller 30, 5,000 Mount Rosa at .13½ buyer 30, 10,000 Pharmacist at .07 buyer 30@.07½ buyer 30, 1,500 Portland at .81 buyer 30, 32,000 Sentinel at .003⅛@.004¾@.003 cash @.004⅝, 10,000 Tamarack at .006¾, 6,000 Union at .14½ buyer 30, 12,000 Work at .04½ buyer 30@.04¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1¼, to 109½; Erie first preferred, ½, to 40¾; St. Paul, ⅝, to 99½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 58¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 60⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 11⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 91½, and New York Central, ⅜, to 122⅝. British consols were unchanged, at 112⅝ for money and 112 11-16 for the account. The Bank of England lost £10,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 159.10. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 22½c and exchange on London was 25f 22c.

BULL FACTORS PREDOMINATE.

Speaking yesterday of stock market conditions, Mr. David A. Boody of the Stock Exchange firm of Boody, McLellan & Co., expressed the opinion that the financial situation presents many more favorable than discouraging features, and that Wall Street is at the beginning of a long period of activity. Mr. Boody said:

"The principal bull card at the present time is the refunding of old 7 and 6 per cent. bonds by many of the important railroads of the country. With these bonds out of the way an immense saving comes to the stockholders, for the companies are enabled to pay larger dividends than they have recently paid. This refunding operation also establishes a lower rate of interest on first-class securities. The country is coming to accept 3½ and 4 per cent. as the maximum rate where the security is undoubted. I called attention to this matter a year or two ago, and then predicted that it would be the most important development in the near future in connection with railroad property.

"Another point bearing upon the present situation is the fact that while railroad development has been practically standing still the country has grown enormously in population and wealth. The volume of securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange has not largely increased for many years. During the panics of the last five years a large percentage of the securities have been paid for and taken from the market.

"It should be remembered also that the largest financial interests of the country are identified with the reorganization of many railroad properties, and recently there has been noticeable an apparent disposition on the part of important railroad interests to increase their ownership in the properties with which they are identified. These conditions place a remarkably strong foundation under the market.

"There are, however, considerations on the other side which should not be overlooked. The readjustment of our National finances cannot be accomplished without some curtailment of the currency. This may produce some apprehension. It may also produce, temporarily at least, higher rates for money. And then, too, the Cuban question is one still unsettled.

"The favorable conditions, however, seem to outweigh those of a discouraging character. I believe one feature of the times can be counted on with considerable confidence, namely, that we are to have active times in Wall Street for a long time, and a general revival in confidence and in speculation."

AS TO PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Mr. W. A. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co. has prepared a letter, in which he points out pertinent facts regarding the financial position and the earning capacity of the Pennsylvania Railroad and makes some very interesting and timely comparisons between the figures of that property and other conspicuous railroads. Mr. Dick presents only facts and figures, but his comparisons make self-evident the excellent position of Pennsylvania Railroad stock. Mr. Dick says:

While the Vanderbilt stocks are enjoying their present boom, a few facts in re Pennsylvania Railroad may be appropriate. Reasons why Pennsylvania Railroad stock will sell much higher:

It has a capital stock of about	$129,000,000
Bonded debt of about	88,000,000
The company has in its treasury	
Stocks of par value of over	132,000,000
Bonds of par value of over	41,000,000
Income last year from above securities	4,615,432

which amounted to nearly 4 per cent. upon their cost and more than provided for interest on the funded debt.

We submit the following:

	Penn-sylvania.	Lake Shore.	N.Y.C.	N.Y., N.H. & H.
Miles	4,708	440	2,393	1,447
Gross	123,634,120	20,193,957	44,280,139	29,623,333
Op. ex	88,329,329	13,726,155	29,648,146	19,429,185
Net	35,304,791	6,467,802	14,631,993	10,194,148
Surplus	766,700	54,410	51,867	74,729

As shown by the above figures, the surplus for credit to profit and loss of these three Vanderbilt lines for the last fiscal year amounted to only about $181,000, and the Pennsylvania carried forward $768,700, or more than four times the combined surplus of these three lines. If, therefore, the earnings of the Vanderbilt lines justified increased dividends, Pennsylvania must undoubtedly participate to even a larger extent.

Lake Shore, at 185, nets the investor, say, 3.24.

New York Central, at 119, nets the investor, say, 3.36.

New York, New Haven and Hartford, at 190, nets the investor, say, 4.21.

Pennsylvania Railroad has paid cash dividends continuously, and has also declared numerous scrip and stock dividends, since 1862 down to the present date, with the exception of one semi-annual, in 1877, result of the Pittsburg riots. This the company made up, however, the next year in scrip.

The following shows surplus carried forward by the four railroads above mentioned:

	Penn-sylvana.	Lake Shore.	N.Y.C.	N.Y., N.H. & H.
1896	$766,701	$54,410	$51,867	$74,729
1895	2,169,459	60,325	43,793	58,348
1894	895,090	949	*1,024,194	*315,302
1893	2,127,026	228,654	758,340	*1,257,615

*Deficit.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of January to-day will cover sixty-seven roads and will show 14.13 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

Third Week Jan.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$37,672	$4,918	....
Ann Arbor	32,361	10,676	....
Atlantic & Danville	11,810	1,158	....
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	112,084	8,011	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	64,662	8,112	....
Canadian Pacific	396,000	81,000	....
Central of Georgia	125,247	....	1,912
Chesapeake & Ohio	202,465	....	16,454
Chicago & East Illinois.	81,233	....	9,514
Chicago Great Western.	86,520	13,320	....
Chi., Ind. & St. L.	53,338	5,174	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	554,101	65,953	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	22,600	....	2,593
Chi. & W. Michigan	27,503	3,119	....
Choc., Okla. & Gulf	21,379	9,257	....
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel.	30,938	9,056	....
Denver & Rio Grande	137,000	30,000	....
Det., G. Rapids & West.	22,990	2,671	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	4,888	880	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	20,821	105	....
Flint & Pere Marquette.	37,411	7,937	....
Georgia	35,914	....	957
Georgia & Alabama	26,360	2,480	....
G. Rapids & Indiana	37,095	5,111	....
Cincinnati R. & F. W.	7,832	699	....
Traverse City	906	172	....
Musk., G. Rap. & Ind.	2,135	321	....
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & G. Trunk	445,851	46,892	....
Det., G. Hav. & Mil.			
International & G. Nor.	68,525	3,803	....
Kanawha & Michigan	10,463	392	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf.	51,525	40,206	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt.	7,560	1,888	....
Lake Erie & Western	63,844	2,607	....
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	26,400	2,701	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	7,713	....	182
Louisville & Nashville	409,280	38,365	....
Mexican Central	253,388	14,806	....
Mexican National	106,271	6,249	....
Minn. & St. Louis	34,416	3,846	....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	55,536	12,048	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	223,099	7,840	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	435,000	47,000	....
Central Branch	21,000	5,000	....
Mobile & Birmingham	10,934	3,244	....
N. Y., Ontario & West.	66,391	3,667	....
Norfolk & Western	257,217	63,541	....
Northern Pacific	307,071	87,463	....
Ohio River	18,978	1,410	....
Om., Kan. C. & East.	16,844	6,213	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	113,658	32,789	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	15,162	....	893
Pittsburg & Western	43,061	7,472	....
Rio Grande Southern	8,879	1,648	....
Rio Grande Western	54,000	13,650	....
St. Jo. & Grand Island.	21,000	1,000	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	119,091	11,212	....
St. Louis Southwestern.	106,900	18,300	....
Southern Railway	399,023	26,285	....
Texas & Pacific	140,285	6,556	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	33,793	588	....
Tol., St. L. & Kan. Cy.	37,362	....	2,271
Wabash	207,793	17,821	....
Western N. Y. & Penn.	58,900	7,300	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	28,749	10,031	....
Wisconsin Central	93,040	28,076	....
Total, (67 roads)	$6,601,421	$852,169	$34,776
Net increase, (14.13 p.c.)	....	$817,393	....

THE VANDERBILT GROUP.

Heavy realizing sales were responsible for the decline in New York Central toward the close yesterday. With the exception of Northern Pacific preferred, the stock was the most active on the list, and early in the day sold up to within a fraction of 120. In the afternoon, traders who have been following the New York Central advance started to take profits, and there were also indications that some short stock was put out. New York Central closed at 118⅝, with a decline of nearly 1 point.

Lake Shore sold early yesterday close to 190. In company with New York Central, it declined later to 188¼, closing at that price.

Northwest suddenly developed strength in the afternoon, and on light transactions advanced to 125¼. The followers of a prominent outside operator were credited with manipulating the stock up. Omaha, in sympathy, advanced to 76¾. The other Vanderbilt stocks were dull, but notably firm.

GRANGERS UNDER PRESSURE.

Upon the publication of the St. Paul and Burlington December statements yesterday, the traders started to sell the Granger stocks. This selling was for both accounts, some of the professionals professing to look upon the two statements as showing unexpectedly small net earnings. All day, however, there was confident commission house buying of all of the Granger stocks, which kept them comparatively firm. None of the group scored more than a fractional decline for the day.

SENATOR FRYE AND HAWAII.

There was some disappointment among the bulls on Hawaiian Sugar yesterday over Senator Frye's remarks at the Manufacturers' dinner Thursday night, in which he stated that the advocates of Hawaiian annexation in the Senate were still short of the necessary number of votes to confirm the annexation treaty. Friends of Hawaiian Sugar, however, are still confident that the Hawaiian matter is to be settled favorably. Yesterday the stock was very dull, but little more than 1,000 shares being traded in. It fluctuated within fractional limits.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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London cables announced the withdrawal of 10,000 sovereigns from the Bank of England for shipment to this city.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $2,027,000 additional Northern Pacific prior lien fours.

Dividend on Chicago and Eastern Illinois common stock to be declared next July, according to Directors of the company.

Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio to apply to court for authority to secure 5,150 new cars, of which 1,900 will be for coal and the remainder box cars.

Statement that Denver and Rio Grande is understood to have consummated an arrangement for refunding the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.

London a buyer of stocks, particularly Union Pacific and Atchison preferred.

Dispatches from Chicago that Argentine shipments of wheat in the past two weeks were more than half as much as was shipped during the year 1897.

Increase of nearly $400,000 in value of dry goods imported as compared with previous week. Increase of nearly $300,000 in amount marketed.

Favorable reports of condition and business of Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway received from officer of the company now in Texas.

Suspension of injunction against "Huckleberry" Railway from using certain electric appliances now in use pending appeal.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal today will say:

"There is little change in the general condition of the anthracite coal trade over all the territory tributary to New York. As is always the case when the production of domestic sizes falls off and the demand for steam sizes continues, there is now a growing scarcity of the pea and buckwheat. If the restrictions on production continue, as seems possible, this scarcity is sure to be felt more keenly and the outlook is distinctly unfavorable to consumers. Some of the roads say they are out of the market altogether on steam sizes.

"As far as can be ascertained, the coal roads have taken to heart the lesson taught by the general demoralization of prices last Fall and are in no hurry to increase production. As it is simply a choice between profit and loss, the chances are that the restrictions on production will continue.

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"The seaward soft coal trade for present shipments is quiet, and it is not believed that any of the shipping ports have on hand for present shipment more than ten orders each. There is little pressure for shipments East, these orders coming from along the Sound and all the New England ports. East of the Cape there is now the least demand. The Sound is taking small amounts from New York Harbor ports. The New York Harbor shipments are fair, but trade local to the shipping ports is dull. The all-rail trade shows a fair amount going forward. The chief interest in the trade is centred on the season's contracts. A great number have been closed, but they will continue to come on the market for a month and a half.

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"The iron trade generally continues in about the same condition as was reported a week ago. The volume of business is large, but prices continue low, and there seems no present prospect of any increase. All talk about heavy demand and possible scarcity is met by references to the large production, and the ease with which it can be still further increased in case of necessity.

"Bessemer pig has shown some weakness, though the sales continue good. In foundry iron there has been a somewhat better demand, but no change in prices is apparent.

"Southern iron continues to sell well, but the prices remain about the same, and the Birmingham price for No. 1 foundry is still $7.50.

"Finished iron continues in very good demand, but the conditions are the same as with raw iron and steel—prices do not advance. The sales of structural material continue on a considerable scale, while bar and plate orders are satisfactory in quantity."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities for the last two or three days has been unusually quiet, much to the surprise of the brokers who watched the buying movement on the Stock Exchange. A renewal of activity in both tractions and gas securities is, however, looked for with some degree of confidence. There is a large demand for local and out-of-town gas bonds, but many of the transactions are made in the offices of promoters of these various companies. Central Union bonds are now as high as they were previous to the hitch in the negotiations for a consolidation of the Equitable and East River Companies. New Amsterdam bonds, when issued, are at their top price. Yesterday Buffalo stock was very active and a higher figure was reached at the close, 29 being bid. Syracuse Gas rose fractionally and St. Joseph bonds were slightly firmer.

In the ferry securities Hoboken alone showed activity, scoring an advance of 1 point. Among the industrials weakness was the general feature. Standard Oil had a recession of 2 points, and Malt common, notwithstanding the circulation of favorable reports as to earnings by parties understood to be well informed upon the property, suffered a decline. Glucose was steady, closing fractionally under the figures of Thursday. Bidding on Hudson River Telephone stock reached 72 at the close, with offerings at 75, this advance being made on but slight transactions. The present price represents a gain of 10 points in the last few weeks, and the absorption of the stock has been done so quietly that few brokers have had any knowledge of what was going on.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	203	204
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevated trust receipts	5	5½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	100
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	96
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2.	92	94
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	51
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103	105
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	2½
New Orleans Traction pf	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	180	182
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	103½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94½	95
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York.	320	330
Madison (Wis.) stock	65	68
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	112	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87½	88½
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	147	149
Standard Gas, New York, pf	162	169
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracure Gas stock	20	21
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	88
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounde's	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	34	36
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92½	92¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	96
Lorillard Company pf	115	116½
Malt common	21	23
Malt preferred, ex dividend	74	74¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	91	96
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaraugua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	391	393
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	93
Union Typewriter 2d pf	77	81
Wagner Car Company	157½	158½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅞	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	51¼	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div	150	151½
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	112

TO ADVANCE COAL 25 CENTS.

Result of the Raise in the Wage Scale of 10 Cents a Ton for Mining.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Tribune says the coal operators will shortly advance the price of their product 25 cents a ton as the result of the recent inter-State joint conference of operators and miners, which conceded to the latter an advance of 10 cents a ton for mining.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 28, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
160	163	5	Adams Express	160½	160½	160½	160½	.....
21⅞	22	800	American Cotton Oil..	21	22	21	22	+1
76⅝	76½	2,710	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	76	76⅞	76	76⅞	+1
119	120	94	American Express	119½	119¾	119	119¾	.....
8¾	9	150	American Spirits Mfg.	9	9	9	9	.....
21	21½	110	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
137	137¼	25,847	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	139	139¼	137	137½	−1½
113½	114½	60	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	113½	113½	.....
91	92	34	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	91	91	91	91	.....
87⅝	87⅞	5,518	American Tobacco	87½	88¼	87½	87⅞	+ ⅝
113	..	20	American Tobacco pf..	115	115	115	115	.....
34½	35½	350	Ann Arbor pf.....	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	.....
13⅜	13¼	1,440	At., T. & S. F.....	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	.....
31	31¼	14,879	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	31½	31⅝	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
13⅜	13¼	408	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13¼	.....
6	7	130	B. & O. Southw. pf....	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
3⅞	4	1,365	Bay State Gas	4	4	3⅞	4	.....
40¾	40½	16,685	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	40¾	41	39⅞	40⅜	− ⅛
122	123½	515	Brooklyn Union Gas..	123½	123½	122	122	−1½
5¼	5⅜	10	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd..	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
28	29⅜	400	Buff., Roch. & Pitts...	28	28	28	28	.....
54½	54⅜	770	Canada Southern	55	55	54½	54⅜	+ ⅛
89	89¼	1,200	Canadian Pacific	89	89¼	89	89⅛	− ⅛
22¾	22⅞	3,719	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
165	..	101	Chicago & Alton.....	165	165	165	165	− ½
99¾	99⅞	21,225	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	100⅞	100⅞	99⅝	99⅝	− ½
108½	109½	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	− ¼
14½	14⅝	11,900	Chicago Great Western	14⅞	15	14⅜	14⅝	− ¼
35½	36¼	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	35½	36¼	35½	36⅛	+ ⅝
9½	9⅞	250	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	402	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.....	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	− ⅛
95⅜	95½	18,030	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	96¼	96¼	95¼	95⅛	− ¼
144½	145	540	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf...	144⅞	144⅞	144½	144⅝	− ¼
124½	124⅝	9,370	Chicago & Northw....	123½	125¼	123½	124½	+1⅛
93¼	93⅜	31,428	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	94	94½	93¾	93¼	− ⅜
7⅜	7⅝	1,204	Chi. Term. Trans.....	7½	7⅞	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
26½	27	1,060	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	36¼	3,284	C., C., C. & St. L.....	35⅞	36½	35⅝	36	+ ¼
17⅛	17⅜	5,500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	17	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
¼	1	300	Colorado C. & I. Dev..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	860	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	24½	25	24½	25	.....
7	7½	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	7¼	7¼	7	7	.....
6⅞	7	1,425	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
21	21¼	200	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	20	21	20	21	.....
191	192	2,185	Consolidated Gas	192	193	190½	192	+ ½
35	35¼	870	Consolidated Ice	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
112½	112¾	400	Del. & Hudson.....	112¾	112¾	112	112	−½
153	154	305	Del., Lack. & West...	153¾	153¾	153	153	−1
50⅜	51	8,770	Denver & R. G. pf..	50	51⅜	50	50⅜	+1
15⅜	15⅝	965	Erie	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
38⅞	39	4,700	Erie 1st pf.....	39¼	39½	38⅝	38⅞	− ⅛
40	45	155	Evans. & T. H. pf....	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
12¾	12¾	400	Flint & P. M.	12½	12¾	12½	12½	.....
39	40½	200	Flint & P. M. pf....	41	43	41	43	.....
15¼	15⅝	560	Ft. W. & Rio Grande..	15	15½	15	15½	.....
35⅞	36	3,295	General Electric	36½	36½	35⅝	36	− ⅜
132	136	125	Great Northern pf....	134	134	134	134	.....
..	..	23	H. B. Claflin Co.....	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	.....
30½	31	1,000	Hawaiian Sugar	31½	31½	30⅜	31¼	− ⅛
108¼	108½	2,672	Illinois Central	108¾	108½	108	108¼	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	730	Illinois Steel Co.....	53	54½	53	54½	+1⅛
8¾	9	5	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
19¾	20¼	500	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	20	20¾	20	20¼	+ ⅜
44	44½	1,350	Laclede Gas, ex div...	45	45½	44	44½	.....
72	72½	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞	.....
187½	188½	1,320	Lake Shore	189½	189½	188¼	188¼	+1¼
57⅜	57½	12,837	Louisville & Nashville.	57⅛	58	56¾	57½	+ ¾
116½	116⅝	15,470	Manhattan Con	117¾	117¾	116½	116½	− ¾
145⅛	146	2,835	Metropolitan St. Ry...	147	147⅛	145¼	145¼	−1⅝
106¾	107	710	Michigan Central	107½	108¾	106¾	107	+ ¼
54½	55½	400	Mo., K. & T. 2d pf...	55	55¼	55	55¼	+ ¼
59	60	510	Minnesota Iron	59⅞	60	59⅝	59⅞	.....
13¾	13⅜	2,205	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	14	14	13⅜	14	+ ¼
39⅜	39½	17,920	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	40½	41	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	17,240	Missouri Pacific	35	35⅝	34⅞	35	− ⅛
30	30½	200	Mobile & Ohio.....	33	30	30	30	− ½
35¼	35¼	810	National Lead Co.....	35½	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	− ¼
107	108¼	225	National Lead Co. pf..	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
18	19	215	National Linseed Oil..	18½	19	18½	19	+1
94	94½	1,070	New Jersey Central ..	95	95	94	94¼	− ¼
118¼	118½	35,439	New York Central	119¾	119¾	118¼	118⅜	− ¼
191½	194	15	N. Y., N. H. & H....	192	192	192	192	.....
14½	15	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
39	39¾	80	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	39½	40	39½	40	+1
..	..	10	N. Y., Lack. & West..	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	.....
10	12	60	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	11	11	11	11	.....
28	28½	200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
65	67½	200	Norfolk Southern	65	65	65	65	.....
14½	15	125	Norfolk & Western...	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	1,178	Norfolk & Western pf.	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	6	1,585	North American	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	.....
27⅝	27¾	25,195	Northern Pacific	27⅝	28¼	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
67	67⅛	49,401	Northern Pacific pf....	66½	67⅞	66½	67	+ ⅛
17¾	18	7,570	Ontario & Western....	18⅛	18⅜	17¾	17⅞	− ⅛
27⅞	28½	1,025	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	28	28½	27½	27⅝	− ⅛
51	52	900	Oregon R. & Nav.....	51	52	51	51⅝	− ⅛
71	72	323	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	71½	71½	71½	71½	− ⅛
24⅜	24½	1,250	Oregon Short Line	24¼	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅛
31⅜	31¾	900	Pacific Mail.....	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
116⅜	116⅝	1,300	Pennsylvania R. R....	116⅝	116¾	116¼	116¼	− ⅛
96⅝	96⅞	10,025	People's Gas, Chicago.	97⅜	97⅝	96⅜	96¾	− ⅛
42¾	42¾	1,120	Pitts., C., C. & St. L..	43½	43½	42¼	42¼	− ¾
170	..	55	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi...	169	169	169	169	.....
177¾	178¼	1,059	Pullman Pal. Car Co..	178½	179	178	178	.....
22⅞	22⅜	1,010	Reading	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
51	51½	3,650	Reading 1st pf.....	52	52	51	51½	− ⅛
27¼	27¾	1,300	Reading 2d pf.....	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
56½	59	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	58	58	58	58	− ⅞
122	122	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens...	122½	122½	122½	122½	.....
6¾	7¼	350	St. J. & G. I.....	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
48½	49	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
17	18	15	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
56½	57	425	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	56⅝	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	− ⅛
26⅛	26¼	1,050	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	.....
10	10½	100	St. L. Southw. pf.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
23	24	100	St. Paul & Duluth	23	23	23	23	.....
84	87	175	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	85	85	85	85	.....
121¼	124	10	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	124	124	124	124	.....
75⅜	76¼	4,660	St. Paul & Omaha.....	76	76⅜	75½	76⅜	+1
20	20⅜	200	Southern Pacific	20¼	20¼	20	20	− ⅜
9¼	9⅜	200	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
30⅞	31	4,516	Southern Railway pf..	31¼	31⅜	31	31	.....
25¼	25½	1,412	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25½	.....
11⅞	12¼	1,297	Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	− ⅜
180	182	60	Third Avenue	182	182	180	180	.....
33⅜	33¾	29,105	Union Pacific	33⅞	34⅜	33½	33⅝	.....
9¼	9⅜	1,100	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	.....
41	45	113	United States Express.	41½	41½	41½	41½	+1½
6⅞	7¼	900	United States Leather.	7	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
64½	65	350	U. S. Leather pf.....	64¾	64⅝	64½	64⅝	− ⅛
16½	17¼	500	United States Rubber.	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
66	66¾	500	U. S. Rubber pf.....	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼	+ ¾
7⅝	7⅞	265	Wabash pf.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
18¾	18⅞	1,535	Wabash pf.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	.....
112	116	70	Wells-Fargo Express..	115	115	114	114	.....
..	..	300	West Chicago Street..	100¾	101	100¾	101	+ ⅛
90½	90¾	3,710	Western Union Tel....	92	92½	90¾	90¾	−1¼
3⅛	3⅜	2,275	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd..	3¼	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
13½	14¼	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Sales.....		490,542						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Consol. Ice pf.	86	87¼	Minn., St. P. & S.		
4s, r., 1907	113	113¼	Den. & R. G.	13¾	14	S. M.	7	..
4s, c., 1907	114⅜	114⅞	D. M. & Ft. D.	12	13	Minn., St. P. & S.		
5s, r., 1925	127⅜	128¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	S. M. pf.	16	..
5s, c., 1925	128⅜	129¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4	National Starch..	7½	9
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113¾	Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8	Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	80
5s, c., 1904	114⅜	114⅞	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131¼	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	107½	110	New Cent. C.	7½	8
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	..	Eighth Avenue.	325	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	71	75
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	..	Erie 2d pf.	19⅛	20	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117⅜	..	Ev. & T. H.	23	28	Ont. Mining	2½	4
			G. B. & W.	30	40	Penn. Coal.	340	365
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Homestake	44	45½	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1	1¼
Am. Coal.	120	140	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98	Peo. & East.	4	7
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25	Ind., Ill. & Iowa.	..	25	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	70
Ann Arbor	12¼	13	Iowa Cent. pf.	33	34	Pitts. & West. pf.	7	9
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Jollet & Chicago.	160	..	Quicksilver	2	3
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	67	Kanawha & Mich.	6	8	Quicksilver pf.	2	3
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	..	Keokuk & D. M..	3	4	Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Capital Traction.	70¼	..	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16	Keokuk & West.	34	38
Central Pacific.	13¼	14¼	Kingston & Pem..	1	10	Rio Grande W.	22	26
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Lac. Gas, pf., ex d	90	92	St. L. & S. F.	7⅜	7⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.	59½	60	L. E. & W.	17	17½	St. L. S. W.	4½	5
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	23¼	24¾	Long Island	42	45	St. P. & O. pf.	148	152
Chi. & N. W. pf.	165	..	Manhattan Beach.	5	7	Sil. bullion certfs.	56½	57⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	85	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	Sixth Avenue.	195	210
Clev., L. & W. pf.	48	49	Mexican Central..	6	6¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Twin City R. T.	17⅜	20
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½	Minn. & St. L.	24½	25	West. Union Beef.	7⅞	8½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	70	78	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	86	Wis. Central.	2	3
Com. Cable.	173	185	Morris & Essex.	170	175	Wis. Central pf.	5	8
Consol Coal	38	..						

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The first month of the new year has brought rather more increase in business but less improvement in prices than was expected. With payments through Clearing Houses 7.3 per cent. larger than in 1897, and probably the largest ever known in any month, with railroad earnings 11.2 per cent. larger than the best of past years, the fact that prices are very low only shows more clearly the increase in quantities of products sold. Nor is there any disposition to refuse orders, even at present prices; indeed, the competition of manufacturers seeking orders alone prevents a rise. Most of them have all they can manage, many working night and day and one great steel concern running on Sunday, but the works not yet filled with orders are seeking contracts at as low prices as have ever been made, indicating that even these are not entirely unprofitable. The settlement of wages on a 10 per cent. advance April 1 for 200,000 coal miners of the central region, with other changes, will tend toward a larger demand for products of all kinds, though also toward some increase in cost of manufacture. Political apprehensions have been allayed rather than increased by the presence of the Maine at Havana and by the course of domestic events.

"The cotton manufacture is in more difficulty than any other, not merely because prices do not much improve, nor as yet the demand for goods, though both are helped by the closing of many mills, but largely because the manufacturers and workers have considered too little the rapidly growing production at the South. Of that, also, the export demand for goods has been restricted, though much less than the demand for British goods. The woolen manufacture is doing well, fine worsted goods having opened at an advance of 20 per cent. over last year, and the large mills are constantly buying wool, even at current high prices, which implies great confidence in the future, presumably based on larger orders than are publicly reported. Such purchases of wool have been frequent of late, even by mills supposed to be supplied far ahead, and one Providence mill appears to have taken 250,000 pounds worsted wool at Wheeling this week. Sales at three chief markets have been 8,080,100 pounds, and for four weeks 30,421,070, of which 21,367,720 were domestic, against 26,547,600 last year, of which 23,397,300 were domestic.

"Shipments of boots and shoes in January have been 367,375 cases—15 per cent. larger than last year, nearly 12 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 42 per cent. larger than in 1892. While all accounts make new orders small, the shops are not only putting out quantities beyond all precedent, but are also buying leather in great quantities for future use. As nobody can be found who has paid higher prices than those quoted for boots and shoes, it is inferred that large future operations are based on such quotations. Leather is higher for glove grain and buff, and hides slightly higher at Chicago.

"The iron manufacturer is getting larger orders for finished products, which crowd many works almost beyond their capacity, although some others are still in the market and keeping prices down. Pig iron is steady, except that Bessemer, at Pittsburg, is 10 cents lower, the output last year being officially reported as 9,652,680 tons, and the consumption in this country, unsold stocks considered, 9,625,383 tons, against 9,601,504 in the largest previous year, which was 1895, and 9,394,932 tons in 1892."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Favorable conditions in the trade situation continue to far outweigh those of an opposite character. Stormy weather throughout a large section of the country this week has checked the movement of merchandise into consumption, but a perceptible increase in the demand for seasonable goods is reported as already resulting. The last week of the month closes with increased activity in many lines, a number of price advances, heavily increased bank clearings, as compared with one year ago, at nearly all cities, another considerable drop in the number of failures reported, large exports of cereals, particularly wheat, corn, and flour, and perceptible confidence in nearly all branches of trade as regards the outlook for Spring business. Another favorable feature of the week is the slight but distinct improvement in the cotton-goods situation, in which speculative activity is awakening.

"Bank clearings, while smaller than last week, aggregating only $1,283,000,000, against $1,417,000,000 last week, a drop of 9 per cent., are 34 per cent. larger than last year, 44 per cent. larger than 1896, and 67 per cent. larger than 1894. A total is indicated for the month of January of not far from $5,900,000,000, which is only slightly below December's immense total, and has only been exceeded three times in the history of the country. The unanimity of gains in weekly clearings, as compared with a year ago, is a special feature, only two cities out of seventy-nine reporting decreases, and totals at most large cities being one fourth larger than last year.

"Business failures for the week are the smallest reported in the fourth week of January for five years past, numbering only 288, against 309 last week, 326 in the corresponding week of last year, 393 in 1896, 312 in 1895, and 340 in 1894. Of the failures reported, 251, or 87 per cent., were of concerns having $5,000 capital or less, and 95 per cent. in all were of concerns having less than $20,000 capital.

"Cereal exports are again heavy, total shipments of wheat, including flour, for the week amounting to 5,110,624 bushels, against 3,926,000 bushels last week, 2,515,000 in this week a year ago, 2,550,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,083,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports have also heavily increased from last week, amounting to 4,962,000 bushels, against 3,486,000 bushels last week, 3,011,000 bushels last year, 3,197,000 bushels in 1896, and 942,000 bushels in 1895."

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Chicago City Railway sold at 240 to-day. There were only three sales of West Chicago. It closed at 101. The day's business was small, and most of the stocks were dull and stationary.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	32½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Chi. Brewing and Malting Co.	7½
Chi. Brewing and Malting Co. pf.	30
Chi. Packing & Provision Co.	28
Chi. Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49¾
Chicago City Railway	238
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	141
Lake St. Elevated	14½
International Packing Co.	10
International Packing Co. pf.	35
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	8½
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	33
New York Biscuit Co.	64⅝
North Chi. Street Railroad	220
Street's West Stable Car Line	20½
West Chicago Street Railroad	100⅜
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs.	12½
South Side Elevated Railroad	60

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 81
50,000 ..... 81½
2,500 ..... 81½
5,000 81
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
11,000 ..... 83½
5,000 ..... 83⅝
Atch, Col & Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
8,000 ..... 36½
400 37
At, T & S F gen 4s
32,000 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 92½
25,000 ..... 92½
3,000 ..... 92½
25,000 ..... 92½
41,000 ..... 92½
9,000 92
Adjustment 4s
195,000 60
13,000 ..... 60½
10,000 60
6,000 ..... 59⅞
20,000 60
4,000 ..... 59⅞
79,000 60
9,000 ..... 60½
6,000 60
10,000 ..... 59⅝
23,000 60
Atlantic & Danv 1st
10,000 ..... 96½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
1,000 122
42,000 ..... 122¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 86
2,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 86¼
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 ..... 94⅞
5,000 95
14,000 ..... 95¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
5,000 114
Bklyn W. & W Co 5s
5,000 ..... 100½
Canada So 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 110⅜
2,000 111
7,000 ..... 110⅞
Canada Southern 2d
2,000 109
17,000 s20F 109¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
3,000 ..... 91⅜
10,000 ..... 91⅝
15,000 ..... 91½
12,000 ..... 91⅝
13,000 ..... 91⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000 113
3,000 s20F 112⅜
10,000 s20F 113
10,000 113
Registered
17,000 112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000 ..... 82⅝
4,000 ..... 82½
9,000 ..... 82⅝
15,000 ..... 82⅞
25,000 83
2,000 ..... 82⅜
7,000 83
11,000 ..... 82⅜
7,000 ..... 82⅝
5,000 ..... 82⅜
8,000 ..... 82⅞
Ches & Ohio con 5s
70,000 s5F 116
4,000 ..... 115¾
Chi, B & Q con 7s
25,000 ..... 115⅜
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
12,000 ..... 110½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 s5F 107
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
10,000 ..... 99¼
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s
1,000 ..... 100½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 107
3,000 ..... 107¼
1,000 107
1,000 ..... 106½
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000 112
1,000 ..... 112½
Chi G L & C Co 1st
1,000 106
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
5,000 ..... 104½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s
4,000 s10F 85
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
5,000 106
40,000 ..... 106⅜
9,000 106
29,000 ..... 106⅛
30,000 106
10,000 ..... 106⅛
18,000 106
Registered
5,000 106
Chi Term & Trans 4s
20,000 ..... 85⅝
9,000 ..... 85½
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 71
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
7,000 s20F 97¼
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
7,000 67
3,000 ..... 67¼
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 ..... 20½
2,000 ..... 20⅝
Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000 ..... 122½
18,000 123
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 104½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
15,000 ..... 94¼
50,000 ..... 94½
12,000 ..... 94¼
4,000 s20F 95
5,000 ..... 95½
4,000 s20F 95
5,000 ..... 95½
5,000 s30F 95
1,000 ..... 94½
Dul & Iron Range 1st
10,000 ..... 103⅝
7,000 ..... 105½
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
2,000 ..... 110½
1,000 ..... 110¾
11,000 ..... 110⅝
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 103
Erie gen lien 3-4s
50,000 71
9,000 ..... 70¾
5,000 ..... 70⅞
2,000 71
63,000 ..... 70¾
11,000 71
Erie 4s prior bonds
80,000 ..... 90⅜
32,000 ..... 90½
5,000 ..... 90¾
Flint & P M 5s
5,000 ..... 91⅜
5,000 92
6,000 ..... 92½
Ft W & D C 1st
2,000 ..... 74½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
5,000 94
9,000 ..... 94¼
Gal. Har & San An 2d
5,000 103
7,000 104
Total sales $5,432,000

Gen Elec Co deb 5s
5,000 ..... 101½
Gr B & W deb, B
5,000 ..... 6¼
10,000 ..... 6⅜
25,000 ..... 6½
10,000 ..... 6¼
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
10,000 ..... 101⅜
4,000 ..... 101⅝
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s
3,000 105
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
10,000 ..... 88¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s
10,000 100
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000 ..... 79⅝
15,000 ..... 79½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
7,000 ..... 90½
50,000 ..... 90⅜
25,000 ..... 90⅞
98,000 ..... 90⅜
10,000 ..... 90⅞
37,000 ..... 90⅝
72,000 ..... 90⅞
118,000 ..... 90⅝
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
5,000 87
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 105
L S & Mich So 3½s
6,000 ..... 106½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre cons, assented
20,000 101
10,000 ..... 101½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
10,000 123
Long Island G M 4s
5,000 88
Louis & Nash collat tr 5s
1,000 ..... 103½
Unified gold 4s
2,000 86
General Mtge 6s
1,000 ..... 117⅝
Louis & Nash cons
1,000 ..... 102⅜
1,000 ..... 102⅞
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000 ..... 97½
Metropolitan Elev 2d
13,000 105
Mich Cent cons 7s
2,000 123
Mil & St P, Chi & Mil Div
5,000 ..... 140½
Chi & Pac 6s
1,000 121
Chi & Pac West 5s
10,000 ..... 116½
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000 ..... 106¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
35,000 90
2,000 ..... 89⅜
6,000 ..... 89⅝
1,000 ..... 89⅜
10,000 90
12,000 ..... 89⅜
5,000 ..... 89½
10,000 ..... 89⅜
35,000 ..... 89½
7,000 ..... 89⅜
10,000 ..... 89½
25,000 ..... 89⅜
Mo, K & T 2d
18,000 ..... 67½
10,000 ..... 67½
2,000 ..... 67½
22,000 67
5,000 ..... 67¼
50,000 67
1,000 ..... 66⅞
15,000 67
2,000 67
Mo, K & T ext 5s
25,000 ..... 83¾
Mo, K & T of T 5s
10,000 ..... 83½
Missouri Pacific 3d
1,000 ..... 108⅞
Mo Pac 1st con 5s
20,000 .....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Day's Business Mostly in Up-Town Lots—Private Sales and Auction Room Dealings.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for Henry Wilson the plot on the south side of Eightieth Street, 125 feet west of West End Avenue, 75 by 102.2. Messrs. Gregor & Son were also the brokers in the sale of the northwest corner of Eightieth Street and West End Avenue, to Morris Steinhardt, reported yesterday.

Tim & Co. have sold for Mrs. Josephine Bissell to F. Balk, for $48,000, the six-story brick and stone front flat 215 East Tenth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Hirsh Brothers have sold to a builder for improvement four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 350 feet east of the Boulevard.

Paul Halpin has sold for Hannah M. Halpin, for immediate improvement, the plot One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 500 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.

Mr. Halpin has also purchased from Jacob Hess four lots at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Two Hundred and Eighth Street.

Weil & Mayer have sold the six-story tenement 186 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100, and the five-story tenement 108 Lewis Street, 27 by 89 by 100.

Brooke & Georger have sold for Dr. Eliot Norton to an investor, for about $43,000, the six-story brick flat 151 East Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Park & Gruetzner have sold for Katharine Kohler to William Wieland, at a reported price of $50,000, the five-story flat 223 Central Park West, 21 by 85 by 100.

The buyers of the block front on the west side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, are a syndicate of builders, represented by Adolph J. H. Mayer. It is said that they will erect on the plot two apartment houses, each 30 by 95, and eight seventeen-foot dwellings.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Rosalie A. Oakley, for $13,900, the five-story stone-front flat 2,434 Seventh Avenue, 19.10 by 75.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 87, Joseph Cirrito of 20 West Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 80 and 82 Fourth Avenue, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 50.3 by 82, McKinney & Von Schoen of 1,461 Broadway, owners; W. J. Dilthey, architect; cost, $130,000.

No. 621 East Twelfth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 24.11 by 99.5, P. J. Hollerer of 139 Ludlow Street, owner; Julius Kastner, architect; cost, $10,000.

Sixty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 30.8 by 100, Emma H. Crocker, Astoria Hotel, owner; Brite & Bacon of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 130 Liberty Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and restaurant, Meeker & Lewis of 139 Broadway, owners and architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 1 Greenwich Street, to a six-story brick station, Manhattan Railway Company, owner; J. Waterhouse of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 268 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick and frame storage house, A. M. Morgenthau, owner; H. Hafers of 164 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 28.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 179th St, 25x150; regular; Louis Wendel, Jr., and wife to John Menke and wife..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 179th St, 25x150x irregular; John Menke and wife to Louis Wendel, Jr..... 1

ARTHUR ST, e s, 200 ft n of 188th St, 53.11x87.6; Bernard Thies to Elizabeth C. Riker..... 8,000

BROOME ST, n s, 25 ft e of Lewis St, 20x75; Christina Schmidt to Louis Lese.. 1

BROOME ST, n s, 25 ft e of Lewis St, 20x75; Louis Lese and wife to William Wirth..... 1

HILLSIDE ST, s e s, part of Plot 146, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 168x209.9x152.9x312.6; Max Marx and wife to Marcus Nathan..... 10

HOME ST, s s, 128 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x86.9x26.9x106.4; Frank McCone to Henry K. Woodruff..... 3,800

KING AV, e s, Lots 351 and 352, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; Caroline M. Spooner to Annie C. King..... 1

LEROY ST, 45, 25x50; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Mary A. Haring..... 6,800

LOT 154, map of the Harlem Commons; Attorney St, w s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; 4th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2; David Zabinsky and wife to Theresa Hirsh..... 1

MADISON ST, n s, Lot 61, map of Nicholas Romayne, 26.6x90.7x26.6x89; John Kehoe and wife to Louis Lese..... 80,000

MADISON AV, 87 24.8x100; Willie A. Tenney and another to William M. Martin..... 1

PROSPECT PLACE, 55, e s, 83.9 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Prospect Place, 59 to 65; Elmore D. Alvord to Anna M. Alvord..... 1

RIVERSIDE AV, s e corner of 80th St, 103.7x52.9x102.2x35.8; William E. D. Stokes and wife to The Metropolitan Improvement Company..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 53 ft s of 85th St, 25.10x105.10x25x112.3; Patrick Callaghan to Adam Miller..... 23,250

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Home St, 25x103.6x36.7x100; Daniel Lane and others to Ellen Lane..... 10

UNION AV, e s, 111.6 ft s of 152d St, 16.8x90; James Staus and wife to Arthur Gorsch..... Exchange

WEST ST, 288 and 289, e s, 84 ft s of Hoboken St, 46x100; Henry Luers and another, administrators, to Herman Reessing..... 45,900

WHITE ST, 125, s s, 20.9x99x20.9x99.3; Jakob Fanto to Louis R. Berg..... 50,000

1ST AV, 132, s e corner of 8th St, 21.2x53.10; Leopold Adler and wife to Belle Bloch..... 1

1ST AV, 1,493, 20.4x100; Gabriel Moses to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 28,500

1ST AV, n w corner of 92d St, 25.8x79; Gertrude Hildebrandt to Chessie E. Zeller..... 1

2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 104th St, 25.6x75; Leopold Adler and wife to Belle Bloch..... 1

7TH ST, 199 East; 7th St, n s, 273 ft e of Avenue B, 20x96.6x21.6x88.8; plot 24.2 ft e of Avenue B, at centre line of block, between 7th and 8th Sts, runs e 46.4x s 2.8x w 49.10x n 21.3; Leopold Adler and wife to Belle Bloch..... 1

29TH ST, 212 East, 25x98.9; Walter Attorney to Annie Burns..... 35,000

36TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 25x68.9; Henry W. Payne to Lillie G. Field.. 10

72D ST, 16 West, 25x102.2; John H. Shults to Caroline C. Shults..... 1

77TH ST, 110 West, 21x102.2; Harriet A. Crouch to John D. Crouch, 1-12 part.... 1

77TH ST, 110 West, 21x102.2; John D. Crouch to Louisa J. Hatchinson..... 1

77TH ST, 110 West, 21x102.2; John D. Crouch to Rosa E. Merrall, 1-12 part.. 1

80TH ST, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; William W. Brower and wife to The Metropolitan Improvement Company.

81ST ST, 207 to 213 West; Stephen W. Jones and wife to William W. Skiddy..

83D ST, 111 East, 25x102.2; Arthur Gorsch and others to James Staus and wife, exchange and..... Exchange

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; John Casey and wife to D. W. James..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 38 ft e of Lexington Av, 24.10x82; James Staus and wife to Arthur Gorsch, exchange and..... Exchange

90TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; William Holbein and wife to Adele Emanuel..... 1

95TH ST, 220 East, 25x100; Charles Scheuer to Bernard Brindge..... 1

97TH ST, 159 East, 27x100.11; James S. Osborne and wife to The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company..... 1

100TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; James Staus and wife to Arthur Gorsch..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 34.6x100.11; Jacob Hirsch and wife to Joseph Cirrito..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 104.6 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Mary T. Constant and another to Samuel V. Constant..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 104.6 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Samuel V. Constant and wife to Mary T. Constant..... 1

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; Atlas Improvement Company to Edward Hirsh and another..... 1

122D ST, 136 East, 17x81.8; Herman Gampert and wife to Emma Hassinger.. 1

141ST ST, n w corner of Edgecombe Av, 69x99.11x52.2x101.4; Alfred W. Stone to William J. Nicklas..... 1

144TH ST, n s, 121.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x99.11; Robert J. Young to William C. Sheldon and others..... 1

145TH ST, s s, 46 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x99.11; Franklin Bien, referee, to Paul H. Fuch..... 100

151ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 45x50x165.7; also plot 34 ft s of 152d St and 100 ft w of 8th Av, runs e 25x s 65.8x w 25x n 65.8; Thomas C. Higgins and others to Jennie C. Lock..... 1

151ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; William C. Lester and wife to Jennie C. Lock..... 10

152D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Bradhurst Av, —x—; James J. Faye and others, executors, to Jennie C. Lock..... 2,000

Recorded Leases.

BINZEN, Christina, to Frederick E. Steeg; 1,997 3d Av, 2 years..... $1,080

BINZEN, Christina, to Louis Baldischweiber; 1,997 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,080

BRINCKMANN, Henry F., to Paul Koch; 84 7th St, 3 years..... 516

BREVOORT, Henry W., to John Buck; 88 4th Av, 3½ years..... 1,800

CAVINATO, Louis, to William Lowe; 2 Bradhurst Av, store, 5 years.....$720.

GOLDMAN, Manassah L., to Wolf Fish; 11 Allen St, 5 years.....$840.

HERTH, Wilhelmina, to Aaron J. Freedman; 129 Pitt St, 5 years..... 600

IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY to R. du Madrazo; 59 and 61 West 45th St, 3 years..... 3,500

JAEGER, Margaret, to William Hennessey; 226 East 9th St, 5 3-12 years..... 1,500

RENNERT, George W., to Fridolin Stratman; 317 East 114th St, 3¾ years..... 420

SPIES, Henry, to John J. Buttel; Lincoln Av, n c corner of 132d St, 5 years, 3½ months..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BRAGDON, Millie C., to George S. Carter; s w corner of Broadway and 20th St, 1½ years..... $1,000

BRADBURN, Thomas, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 120 East 113th St, 1 year..... 3,500

BELL, Julia, to Dolly M. Turner; Lot 165, map of McGraw estate, 3 years..... 1,000

BERG, Lou's R., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 125 White St, 2 years..... 5,400

BERG, Louis R., to Clara Noble-Earle; 125 White St, 3 years..... 4,500

BRINDZE, Bernard, to Charles Scheuer; s s of 95th St, 373.9 ft w of 2d Av, instalments..... 2,200

BURNS, Annie, to Walter B. Atterbury; 212 East 29th St, 1 year..... 1,500

CIRRITO, Joseph, to Jacob Hirsch; n s of 112th St, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year.. 33,380

CONNOR, John, to Cornelius J. McCarthy; 457 West 44th St, 5 years..... 1,000

CROHEN, Clara S., to Hattie M. Hall; s s of 152d St, 68 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years..... 10,000

DE SILVA, George, to Percival C. Smith; w s of Prospect Av, 94.10 ft s of 152d St, 5 years..... 4,000

FOWLER, Edwina G. and Theodosius O., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 177 West Houston St, 3 years..... 13,500

GORSCH, Arthur, to Henry Wendt; n s of 81st St, 38 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 months..... 3,000

HIRSH, Edward and Henry, to Atlas Improvement Company; s s of 114th St, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 1½ years..... 60,000

HASSINGER, John D., and wife to Herman Gampert; s w corner of 122d St and Lexington Av, 1 year..... 6,400

KIRALFY, Elise to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 38 Washington Square West, 1 year..... 2,000

LANE, Ellen, to the John Eichler Brewing Company; n w corner of Southern Boulevard and Home St, 1 year..... 2,741

LEDNER, Lena, to Samuel Weil; 100 Monroe St, ½ year..... 5,500

LEDNER, Lena, to Lena Lewis; 100 Monroe St, 3 years..... 2,000

LEDNER, Lena, to Estelle D. Weekes; 100 Monroe St, 5 years..... 23,000

LESH, Louis, and William Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 307 and 309 Madison St, demand..... 5,000

LEVY, Maurice, to John Stemme; s w corner of Mulberry and Park Sts, 1 year. 5,000

LEVY, Maurice, to Benigno S. Suarez, trustee, &c.; s w corner of Mulberry and Park Sts, 5 years..... 32,000

LIBERMAN, Joseph, to Ernest Von Pape; 98 Forsyth St, leasehold, demand..... 3,500

LIMMER, William, to George Armstrong; e s of Kirkside Av, 644.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 1 year..... 350

LIMMER, William, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Kirkside Av, 644.9 ft n of Wellesley St, Installments..... 1,000

LOCK, Jennie C. and Charles H., to Thomas C. Higgins and another; n s of 151st St, 75 ft w of 8th Av, and two other parcels, 1 year..... 7,200

LOCK, Jennie C. and Charles H., to William E. Thorn, trustee; n s of 151st St, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 2,800

LOCK, Jennie C. and Charles H., to William E. Thorn, trustee; n s of 151st St, 75 ft w of 8th Av, and two other parcels, demand..... 7,791

LOVELL, William, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 58th St, 380 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 35,000

MANN, Julia, to Elizabeth M. Anderson; 288 8th Av, 5 years..... 18,000

MILLER, Catherina, to Patrick Callaghan; e s of Riverside Drive, 52.11 ft s of 85th St, 3 years..... 12,750

MILLS, Adele, to Alvah Miller; 310 West 113th St, 1 year..... 2,250

MORRISON, Adelia A., to Elizabeth Wright; Lots 50 and 51, map of McGraw estate, 3 years..... 2,000

McINTYRE, Robert W., to William H. Glover; n s of 18th Av, 165 ft w of White Plains Road or Av, installments.. 450

NUGENT, Edward, to Charlotte R. Johnson; n s of 46th St, 455 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 159 Monroe St, ½ year..... 14,000

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to the Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of New York; 157 Monroe St, 5 years..... 25,000

REESSING, Herman, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 288 and 289 West St, 5 years..... 30,000

RICHEY, David, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; n e corner of 119th St and Manhattan Av, 3 years..... 30,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; s s of 148th St, 16.11 ft e of Bergen Av, ½ year..... 6,000

SCHNEIDER, Charles, to Louise P. Schneider; s s of 156th St, 130 ft e of Prospect Av, —x96.10x20.3x99.4, 3 years.. 2,800

SCHUTZ, John, to Elizabeth Sippellus; s w s of 4th St, 80 ft n w of Avenue B, leasehold..... 500

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to Annie McFeat; Grand Av, centre line, 130 ft n of centre line of East 184th St, 3 years..... 6,000

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to Annie McFeat; centre line of Davidson Av, 130 ft n of the centre line of 184th St, 3 years..... 6,000

SMITH, Frank, and others to S. V. R. Cruger and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 77th St, 211.8 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 40,000

SMITH, Frank, and others to S. V. R. Cruger and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 77th St, 145.2 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 40,000

SMITH, Frank, and others to Sophia J. Torrance; s s of 77th St, 178.4 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 41,000

SMITH, Frank, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another; s s of 77th St, 145.2 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 31,500

STONE, Alfred W., to Daniel E. Reilly and another, trustees; n w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, ½ year.... 10,000

STONE, Alfred W., to Judson S. Todd; n w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, ½ year..... 1,706

STONE, Alfred W., to Bradley & Currier Company; n w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, 3 months..... 5,165

STONE, Alfred W., to John W. Haaren; n w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, 1 year..... 1,750

STONE, Alfred W., to John H. Storer; n w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, ½ year..... 2,091

STONE, Alfred W., to William F. Johnston; n w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, ½ year..... 787

TAYLOR, Thomas and Ellen J., to John Y. McDonald; n w corner of 153d St and Melrose Av, ½ year..... 1,000

TIERNAN, Margaret, to Mary Stremel; 420 West 49th St, 1 year..... 4,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 80th St, 200 ft w of West End Av, 135.9x103.7 to Riverside Drive x102.2x80.1, 1 year..... 75,000

WIRTH, William, to Louis Lese; n s of Broome St, 25 ft e of Lewis St, 1 year.. 1,500

WAGNER, Albert, to Ludwig Baumann; e s of Park Av, 75 ft n of 80th St, 4 months..... 8,000

WOODRUFF, Henry K., to Nineteenth Ward Bank; s s of Home St, 128 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 1,000

ZUCK, Charles H., to Philip Paff; south corner of Wales or Tinton Av and 146tr St, 3 years..... 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BONAVIA, George, to Abraham Nelson.. Nom.

CLARK, Clarence H., and another, trustees, to Clarence H. Clark and others, trustees. Nom.

DEYO, Robert E., trustee, to Hellmuth Kranich..... $10,169

GLOVER, William H., to George Bonavia. 450

Hirsh, Jacob, to the Germania Life Insurance Company..... 22,400

JARVIS, Welcome S., to Octavia Bogert.. 3,013

JONES, Martha M., to D. Comyn-Moran and another, executors, &c.;..... ...

KLAGES, Margaret, to Sarah E. Schweikert..... 1,500

MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Charles Weinberg..... Nom.

SCOFIELD, Lydia H., to William D. Dayton..... 350

SCHERMERHORN, Catharine A., to William S. Lambert..... 3,512

STRANGE, William, and another, executors &c., to William Strange, guardian, &c., (re-recorded)..... 49,000

WALKER, Thomas S., to Frederick A. Snow..... Nom.

WALLACE, Margaret F. J., to the rector, &c., of Calvary Church of New York City. Nom.

WINTER, Joseph, to Louise Pryibill..... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DUANE ST, s e corner of Elm St, 102.2x85.2x100x109.8; Patrick Marrin against Albert Wagner, owner and contractor.... $6,385

LONGWOOD AV, s s, 150 ft e of Mohawk Av, 25x100; John Lanzer against Siemon Brutan, owner; Harold R. Gillingham, contractor..... 477

29TH ST, 158 and 160 West; George W. Jump & Co. against Hall Association of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, owners; Frank J. Farrell, contractor.. 66

43D ST, 47 and 49 West; 44th St, 44 and 46 West; Christopher Cunningham & Son against estate of and Frederick Billings, owners; the New York Realty Savings Company, lessees; the Mulhearn Steam Heating Company, contractors..... 885

48D ST, 47 and 49 West; 44th St, 44 and 46 West; John Loughran and another against estate of and Frederick Billings, owners; the New York Realty Savings Company, lessee; the Philadelphia and Boston Face Brick Company, contractor. 262

127TH ST, 28 and 30 West; Thomas O'Brien against Henry D. Bayne, owner and contractor..... 111

142D ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 24.11x107.2; James F. Welch against Henry D. Bayne, owner and contractor. 419

165TH ST, s s, 155.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; the Hudson Plasterboard Company against Joseph Stewart, owner and contractor..... 243

Lis Pendens.

BRONX RIVER PLACE, n w s, lot 885, map of Washingtonville, Eastchester, 25.9x198x25.10x190; Augustus Knapp and another, trustees, against William H. Bard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. B. & A. M. Mackay.

EDGECOMBE AV, 123 and 125; George S. Wilkes against John Walker, (specific performance;) attorney, J. L. Brower.

LOT 569, map of Section A of the Vyse Estate, 23d Ward; Helena B. Acker against Nellie Rice and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Carrington.

MISSION PLACE, s w corner of Worth St, 66.9x116.5x irregular; The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Mary Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

MORRIS AV, e s, 253 ft s of High Bridge Road, 100x125; Henry F. Crosby against Charles Schlesinger, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorney, R. H. Crosby.

MULBERRY ST, 40; Ophelia J. Cuthbert against Timothy D. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stanton, Gilson & Hopkins.

8D AV, n e corner of 46th St, 25.5x75; The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Thomas Regan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. and E. J. O'Gorman.

3D AV or Boston Road, w s, 106.7 ft n of 150th St, 27x94x irregular; Llewellyn S. Owen against Martha and John Palmer, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. J. Allen.

87TH ST, 103 West; Clement H. Smith against Henry J. Fisher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. L. Levy.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

263—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles H. Haber et al.—Leave granted to file supplementary brief for plaintiff in error, the defendant in error to have the right to reply, if so desiring, on motion of James Hagermann for the plaintiff in error.

425—Josephine C. Drake et al., executors, &c.; plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer. 463—Elizabeth E. Sawyer et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer, &c. 464—Jessie Norton Torrance Magoun, appellant, vs. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, executor, &c., et al.—Argued by William D. Guthrie and Benjamin Harrison for the plaintiff in error and appellant and by Edward C. Akin and Thomas A. Moran for defendants in error and appellees.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 282, 318, 311, 329, 331, 333, 336, 337.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 5471—Dieterien vs. Powers.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M. | Elizabeth Wiseburn. Jeannette Sanders.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Boyd vs. Jacobs—Pratt A. Brown. Fensterer vs. Larsen—George W. Carr. Unangst vs. Fitzpatrick—J. W. Hutchinson, Jr. Matter of New York Dental Supply Company—Jordan J. Rollins. Matter of Insurance Club—Julius H. Seymour. Shear vs. Mason—William E. Horton.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Merchants' State Bank of St. Paul vs. Lemon—Benno Lewhard. Matter of Schuchardt—Charles Donohue. hard. Matter of Schuhardt—Charles Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Cruit vs. Wolff—Carlos C. Aiden.

SUPREME COURT—Nash, J.—Seybel vs. Cain—Samuel B. Hamburger.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Edward M. Wray vs. Adella L. Hulin.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Jacob Ahles Brewing Company—George W. Donnelly. Lizzie Bardon vs. Aaron B. Cohn—Edward H. Fallows.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Disputes Over Bead Classifications—A Protest of the American Sugar Refining Company Overruled.

A number of protested tariff cases came up before the Customs Board of Classification yesterday, under the regular docket head of "Beads, bead and glass ornaments, buttons, braids, and trimmings." A wide range of duties applies to imported beads in their various forms, and many importers have declared that the customs authorities wrongfully put their goods in the higher duty classes.

Morris Goldberg of this city had three separate protests before the board yesterday. Two of his importations had been classed by the Collector as "articles made of beads" and assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem duty. One lot, Mr. Goldberg claimed, ought to have been assessed at 35 per cent. as "beads of all kinds strung," and the other lot at 20 per cent. as "imitations of precious stones." The latter were imitations of pearls strung on cord. Mr. Goldberg's third protest was against paying 35 per cent. duty on a lot of unstrung imitation pearls, which the Collector classified as "beads unstrung"; the importer's contention was that these imitation pearls should be admitted at a duty of 20 per cent., as "imitations of precious stones." Samples of the goods were exhibited in each case.

When Mr. Goldberg, on the witness stand, was asked if the strings of beads imported by him were not used as trimmings and known in the trade as bead trimmings, he replied that they were known to the trade simply as bead strands. Decision was reserved.

A protest submitted by the American Sugar Refining Company to the Customs Board of Classification was overruled yesterday, in an opinion written by General Appraiser George C. Tichenor. The merchandise involved was sugar imported from Java. It was entered on two Consular invoices, in which the quantity was specified in hundredweights, and the price as 11s. per hundredweight, the value being extended in British pounds. Below was written an amount in florins, said to be equal to the amount in pounds. The sugar was entered at the value in florins, and was expressly appraised in United States currency at a value less than the invoice value.

In assessing this importation for duty "upon the invoice value," according to law, the customs authorities added to the entered value in florins an amount, also in florins, sufficient to make the total equal to the value in pounds sterling, as stated in the invoice. The importers asked, in their protest, that the entry be relinquished on the basis of the florin price. The Board of Classification decided that the customs authorities were right.

J. T. CAREY'S GOLD STRIKE.

Bonanza in Colorado Revealed to Him in a Dream Proves Real.

DENVER, Jan. 28.—There is no longer any doubt that the big gold strike at the mouth of Indian Creek, four miles out of the town of Golden, is going to prove a bonanza. There has been a rush from Denver, as well as from Golden and other towns of the Clear Creek country, and the prospectors have verified the discovery to their satisfaction.

J. T. Carey, who made the strike as detailed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 21, is confident that he is going to become rich. He is a white-bearded man of fifty-seven years. "If I am ever a millionaire," said Mr. Carey, "I will owe it to the fact that I was wise enough—some people might say crazy enough—to stake my money on a dream and risk everything I had on its fulfillment."

Murder Suspected in Connecticut.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 28.—The body of Frank Hogan, forty-two years of age, a papermaker, was found in the woods near this city to-day. It was frozen stiff, and had been there prior to the recent snowstorm. In the head was a cut and the skull was injured. The circumstances lead to suspicion of foul play. Leading up to and away from the body were footprints of two men. An investigation is being made.

Anxious to Attend Luetgert's Trial.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—John Burns attempted to secure admission to the courtroom to attend the Luetgert trial this afternoon. He was refused, and drew two revolvers and a knife. Deputy Sheriff George Albrecht knocked the knife from his hand, and Burns, who was intoxicated, was locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅞
Oats No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Cotton, middling	.05 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	23.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.10
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	10.95

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Flour firm; 20c higher, some grades; No. 2 Spring wheat, 93@95c; No. 3 hard Spring wheat, 91½@96½c; No. 2 red, 99c@$1.08; No. 2 corn, 28½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 25½c; No. 2 oats, 24c; No. 2 white, free on board, 25¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 24¾@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 47½@48c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 29@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.27; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per barrel, $9.90@$9.95; lard, per 100 lb, $4.82½@$4.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.75@$4.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.20; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.

While the average of the cotton market gave encouragement to the friends of the staple, considerable irregularity was shown throughout the session. The opening call showed a gain of 1@3 points on Thursday's closing figures, after which there was an advance of 2 points on the more active positions, following advices of decidedly strong Southern spot markets, supported by claims of continued activity in the demand from exporters. Shorts during the forenoon and early afternoon were active buyers, and letters from New Orleans and other Southern points went in nearly all cases to the long side of the account. Investment buying, led by a few good Wall Street houses, was a feature of the forenoon market. Reports from Fall River indicating an active demand for print cloths with prices tending upward added to the early firmness. There were also plenty of claims that the advanced price of wheat and other grains would lead farmers in the cotton belt to devote a larger proportion of their area to cereals at the expense of cotton acreage. For a time the movement here was strongly upward. But in the afternoon the market took a decidedly downward course, following indications that the movement of cotton at the principal ports would materially overrun estimates. Receipts at New Orleans for to-morrow were officially estimated at 13,000@16,000 bales, against 6,496 bales last week, 8,106 bales last year, and 9,893 bales in 1895, the big crop year. This was too much for the market, and selling became quite general. Receipts at Houston for to-morrow were estimated at 6,500@7,000 bales, against 8,887 bales last week and 1,828 bales last year. Some of the more stalwart bulls absorbed the cotton thrown over. The market was finally steady, with January 1 point higher and other months 1@3 points net lower. Total sales, 178,200 bales. Spot cotton closed quiet and unchanged.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.75	5.77	5.72	5.73@5.74
February	5.74	5.76	5.72	5.71@5.72
March	5.78	5.82	5.76	5.75@5.76
April	5.83	5.83	5.80	5.78@5.79
May	5.85	5.88	5.81	5.81@5.82
June	5.88	5.89	5.84	5.84@5.85
July	5.91	5.93	5.87	5.88@
August	5.93	5.96	5.91	5.91@5.92
September	5.94	5.94	5.93	5.90@5.92
October	5.96	5.97	5.91	5.91@5.93
November	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.94@5.96

Spot cotton in Southern markets was as follows: New Orleans, 5¼c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5 9-16c; St. Louis, 5⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d. January, 311@312; January-February, 310⅛@⅜; February-March, 310⅛@⅜; March-April, 310⅛@⅜; April-May, 311b; May-June, 311½b; June-July, 312½b; July-August, 313@314; August-September, 314½@⅝; September-October, 315@⅜; October-November, 315⅛@⅜; November-December, 316@⅜.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	108⅛	109⅜	108⅛	109
May	98¼	100	98⅛	99
July	91¼	92⅛	90¾	91¼
Corn—				
January	....	....	....	35⅛
May	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
July	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35½
Oats—				
May	28¼	28⅞	28¾	28⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
January	....	....	....	108
May	96⅜	98½	96	97½
July	86¼	88	85⅞	86¾
Corn—				
January	....	....	....	27⅞
May	29½	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝
July	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅝
Oats—				
January	....	....	....	23¾
May	24	24½	24	24¼
July	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A sudden squeeze in shorts in the early afternoon provided somewhat of a sensation in wheat yesterday by forcing May up to $1. From this point it rapidly fell off under a hasty tumbling out of long holdings, attracted by the price, until at the close, while fairly firm as to undertone, it was 2 cent under the top, but ½@½c above Thursday night on all positions except July, which closed ⅝c net lower. The latter has made mod st response to the general upward movement for some time, owing to splendid Winter wheat prospects. On the curb still more long wheat appeared, causing May to equal Thursday's close of 98¾c. Speculative trade for the day was unusually large, coming mostly in the afternoon.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—January, 96¼c; May, 94¾@94⅞c; July, 94¼c; No. 1 hard, 97⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 97⅛c.

DULUTH, Jan. 28.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 96¼c; January, 95⅞c; May, 95⅞c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36⅞c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 30@33c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55¾@57c; No. 1 Western, nominally 57½@58c, free on board, afloat, New York. BARLEY—Feeding, 36½@37c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. SEEDS—Clover-seed, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy seed, $3@$3.50.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Barley—No. 3, 27½@40c. Rye—48c; May, 49⅜c. Flax—$1.27; N. W., $1.32; May, $1.29. Timothy—Cash and January, $2.80; March, $2.85.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$3.

ULSTER'S QUEER SHERIFF

He Makes His First Visit to New York and Takes Home a Prisoner.

HIS STRANGE PARAPHERNALIA

Had a Huge Revolver, Leg Manacles, Handcuffs, and a Set of Disguises, and Wore Blue Jeans and a Sombrero.

"Old Sleuth" is a fact. Persons familiar with the ordinary run of detectives who look like every-day citizens and do not say "Hist!" have long supposed the man of many disguises to be a fiction. But he appeared in Brooklyn yesterday, armed with a mammoth revolver, a pair of leg manacles, handcuffs, chin whiskers, and a set of disguises.

He is Matthias Bradford, Sheriff of Ulster County. He had been sent to Brooklyn to arrest a young restaurant keeper named Edgar S. Knapp, who is accused of having swindled an Ellenville livery stable keeper. He had never been to New York before, but he had heard much of the wiles of the wicked city and proposed to take no chances. He carried an ancient carpet bag containing a ten-foot rope, a mask, some disguises, and the irons mentioned. He wore blue jeans, tucked-in huge boots, and an immense sombrero. He fell upon Brooklyn on Thursday night, and by some rare instinct appropriately selected a hotel in Jay Street at which to put up. He insisted on carrying his "grip" to his room himself, saying that he did not propose to take any risks, and stipulated on having a room near the roof where he would have nothing in the way if fire broke out and he wanted to jump.

Protected from the wind by home-made mufflers, he drifted into Police Headquarters and explained his mission. Detectives Harrington and Ruddy arrested Knapp, who is a modest-looking young man and has been married to a Brooklyn schoolteacher for about six months. The young woman, who is pretty and devoted to her husband, accompanied him and declared her belief in his innocence. Then she surveyed the rustic detective from head to foot and said in a tone of profound scorn:

"This sleuth will never get him to Ellenville. He doesn't know enough to get across the bridge."

Mr. Bradford surveyed her ferociously, and the city detectives bit their lips. Then he solemnly opened his carpetbag and produced a pair of enormous leg irons. Covering Knapp with his immense revolver, he was about to fasten the irons on him when one of the detectives, looking singularly red in the face, explained in a muffled tone that leg irons were considered out of date in small larceny cases, and suggested ordinary handcuffs. Bradford reluctantly yielded, and insisted on shackling the prisoner on his way to the Grand Central Station. Mrs. Knapp, who went along, demanded that Bradford pay her husband's fare and her own as well. Bradford refused, and there was a scene at the station, but Mrs. Knapp yielded and paid her way.

Knapp, who has prospered in his business, will probably try to effect a compromise with the complainant. He is charged with having obtained $100 from Harvey Farrington of Ellenville by forged notes.

IN JAIL BECAUSE OF A BOAST.

A Man Set Free for Lack of Evidence Taunts His Accuser and Is Rearrested.

If Nicola Lupicka of 13 Bowery, charged with assault in the first degree, had not gone to the man who had accused him to boast of his acquittal of the crime, he would not be occupying a cell in the Tombs today with the chance of serving a long term in prison.

Lupicka's case came up for trial yesterday before Judge McMahon in General Sessions. It was alleged that on Oct. 28 last he had stabbed Pietro Govino, the proprietor of a barber's shop at 183 Worth Street, who lives in the rear of a tenement at 20 Mulberry Street. When the case was called the complainant did not appear. Policeman W. S. Burns and Subpoena Servers J. H. Driscoll and Benjamin Stediker swore that they had been to the address Govino had given and had not been able to find him. Consequently Lupicka was discharged. After leaving court Lupicka went to Govino's shop and cried jubilantly: "Well, I guess you can't do anything to me now. I've been discharged. That's what you get for trying to get me sent away."

Govino, leaving one of his customers to have the rest of his face shaved by an assistant, hurried to court. There he explained to the Judge that he had been in court when the case was called, but not being able to understand English very well, had not known when to present himself to the prosecutor. He said the reason the officer and subpoena servers had not been able to find him was that he lived in the rear of the tenement. He expressed himself as being greatly surprised at the prisoner's discharge.

Judge McMahon immediately issued a bench warrant for Lupicka's arrest. Detective McNaught found the man and locked him up in the Tombs.

SMALLPOX AT BARGE OFFICE.

Russian Immigrant, Who Came on the Amsterdam, Suffering from the Disease—Elaborate Precautions.

The discovery of a case of smallpox in the detention pen of the Immigration Bureau caused consternation about the Barge Office yesterday, and resulted in 120 employes and immigrants being subjected to vaccination.

The afflicted immigrant was Kire Lazarowitz, twenty-three years old, a Russian, who arrived on the steamship Amsterdam on Jan. 22. The Amsterdam left Rotterdam Jan. 13 with 106 passengers, all of whom were duly passed by the health officer at Quarantine.

Lazarowitz was detained by the immigration officials for deportation on the ground that he was liable to become a public charge. With him in the detention pen yesterday morning, when Dr. J. H. White, the bureau physician, made his rounds, were ninety other detained immigrants. The doctor made his usual examination of each person, and in coming to Lazarowitz made the discovery that he was suffering from smallpox.

The Board of Health was at once notified, Lazarowitz was sent to the Riverside Hospital, the detention pen was fumigated, articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected, and then all of the detained immigrants and thirty of the employes who had come in contact with them were vaccinated.

The Board of Health was also informed that about fifty of the passengers who had come on the Amsterdam were located in this city, and, as the addresses of most of them were known, Inspectors were at once sent out to learn if any other cases had developed.

The destinations of all the other passengers were also looked up, and telegrams were subsequently sent to the State Boards of Health of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, announcing the discovery and giving a list of the passengers from the Amsterdam who had gone to these States. The health authorities of Buffalo, to which city some of the immigrants went, were also notified.

Dr. White said that while all of these precautions had been taken, he really had little fear that other cases would develop. Smallpox takes fourteen days to develop, and thus far, on the assumption that Lazarowitz had contracted the disease in Amsterdam, it had reached its contagious stage only a short time before discovered. All of the detained immigrants who were exposed will, of course, be kept under observation till the expiration of the period of incubation.

Suicide of a Baltimore Hotel Man.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Gerard S. Johnson, former purser on bay steamers, and later proprietor of the Opera Hotel, adjoining Ford's Opera House, committed suicide early this morning at Ganzhorn's City Hotel by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum and turning on the gas in the room.

THE BOADICEA IN PORT.

Fouling of the New Leyland Liner's Quarantine Flag Caused Ungrounded Fears of Sickness Aboard.

The new steamship Boadicea arrived yesterday. She is the latest addition to the fleet of the Wilson & Furness-Leyland Line in the recently inaugurated passenger and freight service between New York and London. She is similar to the Alexandra and Victoria, which preceded her here, being built of steel, 480 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 36 feet depth, with a carrying capacity of 8,500 tons dead weight, and 10,500 tons measurement. She also has stalls for 700 head of cattle. She has accommodations for 125 saloon passengers.

Capt. Jacobson of the new vessel has been accustomed to going into the port of Boston, where the Massachusetts quarantine regulations require that a vessel shall fly the quarantine flag till she has been passed by the Health Officer. He did that coming into this port, or attempted to, but the flag got afoul of some rigging and caught at half-mast. This was interpreted by the marine observer at the Hook to mean that there was sickness of a dangerous kind aboard, and some uneasiness was caused in the city when the news reached here.

The matter was explained at Quarantine, however, where all aboard were found to be well and everything in good shape.

TOO ANXIOUS TO GO TO JAIL.

Samuel Jackson, Accused of Assault, Now Held on Murder Charge.

The too hasty expression of his eagerness to be sent to prison resulted in the detention of Samuel Jackson, colored, on a charge of murder in the first degree yesterday. He had been arraigned before Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court, on a charge of assault in the first degree, preferred by Louis Rosenzwig, who claimed that Jackson stabbed him in a Seventh Avenue saloon on Jan. 11.

"Ah want toe be sent away at once, yo' Honah," said the prisoner.

"It seems to me," said the Recorder, "that you are unusually anxious to go to prison."

Jackson said he was guilty, and didn't like the idea of delay before beginning his term.

The Recorder's suspicions were aroused, and he sent for Chief of Detectives McClusky. McClusky came, and recognized the prisoner at once.

"I know why you are in such a hurry to be sentenced," said the Chief. "You're wanted for murdering a man down in Charleston."

Jackson protested his innocence of such a crime, and said he had never been in Charleston. He was sent back to the Tombs to await word from that city.

Jackson has been living at 477 West Thirty-sixth Street.

AN ANCIENT LAW REVIVED.

Under It City Magistrate Deuel Sends a Woman to the Penitentiary.

Maggie Hanson of 44 West Street was committed to the penitentiary by Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday for throwing a bottle through the plate-glass window of a Fulton Street restaurant.

This was the first time in many years that a prisoner has been sent to the penitentiary by a city Magistrate. Their power has always been understood to be confined to the Tombs and the workhouse. Magistrate Deuel said he had accidentally discovered that a law passed in 1771, and incorporated in the new charter, gave a city Magistrate the power to send a prisoner charged with breaking a window, and several other small offenses mentioned, to the penitentiary. He said this law prevented the needless expense of holding a person charged with such a crime for the Court of Special Sessions or the Court of General Sessions.

Farmer Falls Through a Trestle.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The dead body of Bradford B. Cook, a well-to-do farmer of Caroline Village, was found lying in the snow in Fall Creek Gorge, near the trestle of the Elmira and Cortland Railroad, half a mile north of Ithaca, to-day. In crossing the trestle in last night's snowstorm he missed his footing and fell fifty feet to the bottom of the ravine.

EXCURSIONS.

MID-WINTER TOURS
—TO—
CALIFORNIA.

There is a choice of two routes for the outward trip—one via Chicago, and Santa Fé, the other via Chattanooga, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, etc. These parties will be **under personal escort throughout**, and the journeys will be made in special trains of elegant vestibuled palace sleeping cars, with dining cars. There will be visits in California to San Diego, Riverside, Redlands, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Avalon, on Santa Catalina Island, San Francisco, San Rafael, San Jose, and Monterey, and the parties will return over the Sierra Nevada by daylight, visiting Salt Lake City, Denver, and Manitou, with daylight views of the Gorges and Canons of Colorado. There will be sojourns at some of the **Finest Hotels in America**, including the Auditorium in Chicago, or the new St. Charles in New Orleans, Hotel del Coronado, Van Nuys, and Westminster, Hotel Green and La Fonda, Santa Fé, Hotel Metropole, Palace Hotel in San Francisco, Hotel Rafael, Hotel Vendome, Hotel del Monte, Hotel Knutsford in Salt Lake City, and The Brown Palace Hotel in Denver. **A Delightful Round of Travel and Sight-seeing.**

PRICE (either trip), $340,

including first-class railway travel, a double berth in sleeping cars, all hotel accommodations, transfers, carriage rides, and incidental meals during entire trip.

Other tours to Europe, Japan, Around the World, Mexico, etc.

☞Send for descriptive book, mentioning information desired.

Raymond & Whitcomb
Tours and Tickets
31 East Fourteenth St., Union Square West, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking; desserts; good baker; takes full charge of kitchen; city reference. 127 West 46th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman to go out by the day as laundress; personal references; good shirt ironer. Box 3, 1,037 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

JANITRESS.—By respectable widow, with daughter, as janitress; speaks German and English; references given. Mrs. A. Herzheimer, 258 West 124th St., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; has three years' best reference; no objection to furnace. Von Seebash, 203 East 33d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; personal reference; city or country. J. Smith, 69 East 89th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, 18 YEARS IN BUSINESS, PRACTical experience in all branches of horticulture and agriculture, married, desires position as manager or gardener of a gentleman's estate. Ed. Fischer, 5th Av., corner 65th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Able to take full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child; can furnish good reference. Box 98, Irvington-on-Hudson.

Valets.

VALET.—Reliable Japanese as gentleman's useful attendant; highest personal reference. A. B., 172 Sands St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A tall, competent footman; personal reference required; send copy of reference, and state wages. A. Y., Box 291, Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest ox water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Opens Feb. 5.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos.** STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 50th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-law6mS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT. —In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-law6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEIL, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-law6mS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-law6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-law6mSat

KEIM, AUGUSTA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George F. Keim, Henriette Hornbeck, Hermine Schomenz, Auguste Rupp, Jennie L. Dziuba, John B. Frank Keim, Mary A. Keim, Matilda A. Weise, Jennie H. Weise, Clara L. Weise, Theodore Weise, Rudolf W. Weise, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTA W. KEIM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George F. Keim, Henry G. Keim, Henriette Horneck, Auguste Rupp, and Jennie L. Dziuba, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. ja20-law6wS&mh12

SALTONSTALL, FRANCES STEWART.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Saltonstall, Caroline E. Macdonald, Sarah T. Gold, Lydia Maria Seabury, Samuel Seabury, Jeanette Russell Seabury, Catharine Eliza Stevens, Constance S. Patton, Richard Francis Seabury, Jr., Frances J. Worcester, Charles Seabury, Grace Saltonstall Pearson, Maria Amelia Seabury, Frances Saltonstall Seabury, Elizabeth Miller, Brayton Saltonstall, Lawyers Title Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES STEWART SALTONSTALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry L. Saltonstall, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ja29-law6wS

STEINWAY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEINWAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Von Bernuth, No. 111 East 16th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of August, 1897. CHARLES H. STEINWAY, FREDERICK T. STEINWAY, LOUIS VON BERNUTH, PAULA VON BERNUTH, Executors. GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. au14-law6mS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE C. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-law6mS

WILKIN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILKIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 254 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of July, 1897. CATHARINE WILKIN, Executrix. WM. L. GARDNER, Attorney for Executrix, 254 Grand St., N. Y. City. jy31-law6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-law6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

DOMINICK & DICKERMAN.

The undersigned, in order to form a limited partnership under the provisions of the statute of the State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY as follows:

FIRST.—The name of firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Dominick & Dickerman," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

SECOND.—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is buying and selling on commission grain, cotton, and other natural products, and also corporate, municipal, State, and Governmental stocks, bonds, and other obligations.

THIRD.—The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership, all of whom are of full age, and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Watson B. Dickerman, residing at Mamaroneck, in the County of Westchester and State of New York;

Bayard Dominick, residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York;

Marinus W. Dominick, residing at Englewood, Bergen County, in the State of New Jersey;

Bayard Dominick, Jr., residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who are the general partners; and

Anne DeW. Dominick, residing at No. 35 East 57th St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who is the special partner.

FOURTH.—The amount of capital which the said special partner, Anne DeW. Dominick, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

FIFTH.—Said partnership is to begin on the first day of January, A. D. 1898, and is to end on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1899.

Dated New York, December 31, 1897.

WATSON B. DICKERMAN,
BAYARD DOMINICK,
MARINUS W. DOMINICK,
BAYARD DOMINICK, Jr.,
General Partners.
ANNE DeW. DOMINICK,
Special Partner.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this thirty-first day of December, in the year 1897, personally came before me the withinnamed Watson B. Dickerman, Bayard Dominick, Marinus W. Dominick, Bayard Dominick, Jr., and Anne DeW. Dominick, to me known, and known to me to be the persons described in and who made, signed, and executed the above certificate and severally acknowledged to me that they respectively made, signed, and executed the same. HAMILTON H. DURAND,
Notary Public, New York County.

City and County of New York, ss.:

Watson B. Dickerman, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars specified in said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock by Anne DeW. Dominick, the special partner, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash. WATSON B. DICKERMAN.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1897. HAMILTON H. DURAND,
Notary Public, New York County.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROSINA SPENCER, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. SPENCER, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.—Action for separation, ground of abandonment.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, Jan. 27, 1898.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New York City.
Post Office address, New York City.

To Charles L. Spencer, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 10th day of January, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the Court House in the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1898. —Dated January 12th, 1898. Yours, &c.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
87 and 89 Centre St., New York City.
ja15-law6wS

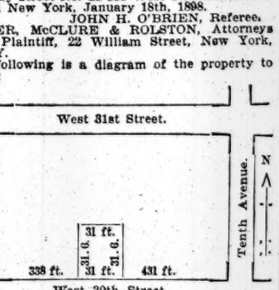
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as executors of the last will and testament of Jacob G. Fundis, deceased, and as trustee under said will, plaintiff, against FREDERIC O. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 25th day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with all the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Thirtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; thence running northerly parallel to Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches to the northerly side of Thirtieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being known by street No. as 531 West Thirtieth Street. —Dated New York, January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



No. 531 West 30th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien for which the above sale is to be made is $5,662.49, with interest from August 25th, 1897.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens is $1,890.22, and interest, and which amount is to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or is to be paid by the referee.—Dated January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.
ja19-2aw8wW&Sa'18

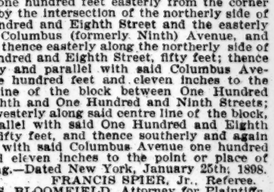
108TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against CARL J. LAGESSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 17th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.
CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 30-100 ($3,015.30) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. FRANCIS SPIER, Jr.,

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
11 EAST 72D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls. Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C.,Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Atlanta, Ga.Hotel Aragon, ep, $1.50 up; ap, $3 up
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Stafford Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., 1 up, a.p., 2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., e.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill.The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Florida East Coast Hotels. OFFICES: N. Y. 3 Park Place; Buffalo, 377 Main St.
Key West, Key West....a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.....a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel ...a.p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana, a.p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn, a.p.
Ormond, The Ormond ..a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.
Fla., Jacksonville, St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Florida Resorts. Plant System Hotels. OFFICES: 10 and 1,200 Broadway, N. Y. 261 Broadway, 23d St., N. Y. 290 Washington St., Boston
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p. Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole...a. p. Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee..a. p. Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p. Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Bellair, Belleview.....a. p. Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala.Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy.Hotel Royal des Etrangers, a.p., $3
do (Splendid view south)....Parker's Hotel
do .....Grand Hotel de Londres, a. p., $3
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (N. B. Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (3. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,)Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y).Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Old P't Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Southern Pines, N.C., Pinev Woods Inn, ap, $3-5
St. George, Staten Isl., The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50; a. p. $4
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl., ap, $4up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, $up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 A

MAYOR AND THE SCHOOLS

Views of Commissioners on the Attacks on President Hubbell and His Colleagues.

MR. AGAR'S SEVERE WORDS

The "Ignorance, Malice, and Vulgarity" of the City's Chief Magistrate a Cause for Sorrow, He Says.

The Commissioners of Education who are recognized as belonging to the progressive as opposed to the conservative element on the board are displeased as well as surprised at the treatment accorded to President Hubbell by Mayor Van Wyck on Thursday, when he presented the budget of the department to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. They complain that he treated their representative with less than courtesy, and that he exhibited a lack of knowledge of the business of the board and of the duties of a Commissioner that was ridiculous as well as annoying.

They did not expect that the Mayor should know exactly what the Board of Superintendents is doing, but they supposed he might have known that the board was created by the Legislature, and not by the Board of Education. Then again they were surprised that the Mayor should have asked Mr. Hubbell questions as to the internal management of the schools when he should have known that the Board of Education is an administrative and not an executive body.

None of the Commissioners—Taft, Mack, and Hubbell—who were present at the hearing before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would discuss the attitude taken by Mayor Van Wyck except as it related to the schools. They refused to make public their views of the Mayor's reasons for his tirade against what they believe to be the most forward step taken by the board in the last twenty years—the establishment of the High School—but they united in declaring that they did not believe if he had the power he would undo any of the good work done.

Mr. Agar Speaks Plainly.

Commissioner Agar, Chairman of the Committee on Sites, who was not present at the meeting, was more outspoken in his comments yesterday.

"In reading the newspaper reports," he said, "and in listening to my colleagues' account of the Mayor's conduct, my first feeling was one of sorrow that the nominal head of the municipality should display such ignorance, malice, and vulgarity. I am restrained by the respect due to his position from characterizing properly the behavior of the Mayor. The dignity of his office and his struggles under its weight are in such humiliating contrast that any one deeply interested in the progress of the city may well have a heavy heart in contemplating the future.

"The Mayor makes it clear that it is his intention to return as far as possible to the old Tammany way of cutting down without discrimination all budgets, thus crippling the school system beyond power of vigorous growth, of driving the children into the streets, of injuring their health by unsanitary rooms, of lowering their instruction to the level of the learning of the Tammany heeler, and of bringing us back to the old days. The issue is becoming clearly defined, and if I took a selfish view of the matter I would say let him have the amplest opportunity and he will defeat the ends he is trying to accomplish."

President Hubbell said he was under a misapprehension when he went to the Mayor's office. "I am of the opinion," he said, "that the Board of Estimate should not have taken up the budget for 1898 until the borough boards are organized. The tax rate was fixed on the budget as determined by the old Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and I presume there was some ulterior object in the inquisition to which I was subjected. I believe, however, that no matter how hostile the Mayor may be to the improvements which the Board of Education has inaugurated, the school system will not go backward one step in its advancement."

Mr. Taft on the High Schools.

Commissioner Taft, to whom is due in greater measure than any of his colleagues the establishment and equipment of the high schools, said that the Mayor had exhibited astounding unfamiliarity with the forward movement of educational matters.

"With the exception of the high schools," he said, "the very things the Mayor criticised and condemned in the present system have not been introduced but only developed and strengthened by the present Board of Education. As to the high schools, New York has been behind every other large city in this country, and I do not believe that the people will commend an effort to withhold from them such educational facilities as other cities afford to their children. I can hardly believe the Mayor will go so far as to abolish the high schools and manual and physical training. I think it may safely be said that no Board of Education, whatever its political or non-political complexion, will ever attempt to do the things the Mayor said should be done."

Commissioner J. J. Little, the leader of the conservatives in the board, who early took the stand that there should be no high schools or special classes until sufficient primary schools had been established to accommodate every child seeking education, agreed with some of the strictures passed by the Mayor upon the doings of the Board of Education. He said he agreed with Mayor Van Wyck that it was not necessary to go outside of New York to find competent teachers. Asked if that was the case, why the majority of the board should have voted to require specific knowledge in high school Principals that barred all New York teachers, Mr. Little said:

"The board has been desirous to pose as a reform board and to criticise the teachers appointed by former boards through those appointments from outside. There were doubtless other reasons equally untenable, but that was the main reason that actuated all the changes made—a desire to criticise the work of former boards."

A STRIKE AT THE BRIDGE.

Men at Work on Alterations Want an Eight-Hour Day.

The men employed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which has the contract to widen the roadway and put in the metallic extension at the New York entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, struck yesterday for an advance of wages and reduction of the hours of labor. Most of them belong to the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, and have been paid 25 cents an hour, and worked ten hours a day. They want $2.50 for an eight-hour day's work.

The men say they have made repeated complaints to Mr. Shingle, the Superintendent of the work, and also demanded weekly payments instead of semi-monthly ones, but that no attention was paid to them.

The Superintendent said the men had struck without giving any notice. However, he could get as many men as he wanted at short notice, and the work was so near completion that the strike would have no effect whatever.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Both's Shawl Caught Fire While Warming Herself by a Stove.

Mrs. Mary Both, sixty years of age, of 171 East Seventy-fourth Street, was burned to death yesterday during the absence of her niece, Tillie, with whom she lived. Her shawl caught fire while she was warming herself by a stove in the kitchen, and every vestige of her clothing was burned off before she was discovered.

Mrs. Both started an unusually large fire in the kitchen stove. A little while afterward Mrs. Newmann, who lives in the flat on the opposite side of the hall, smelled smoke. She could not find out whence it came and knocked on the door of Mrs. Both's apartments. Receiving no answer, she got out on the fire escape, and through the window opening on her neighbor's kitchen saw Mrs. Both in front of the stove, half sitting, and enveloped in flames.

Mrs. Newmann, being unable to open the window, ran back and told her husband, and he, with seven other tenants, effected an entrance to the flat, but by that time Mrs. Both was dead.

ELEVATED ROAD EXTENSION.

Manhattan Officials Promptly Consider the Letter from Rapid Transit Commissioner Orr.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, took action promptly yesterday morning upon the letter written to him on Wednesday by Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. Mr. Gould was not in town on Thursday, and hence Mr. Orr's letter did not come to his attention until yesterday.

A meeting of the Special Committee on Conference, appointed by the Directors of the Manhattan Company to deal with the Rapid Transit Board, was at once called. All the members of this committee—Robert M. Gallaway, Mr. Gould, Marcellus Hartley, and Russell Sage—attended the meeting, and Mr. Orr's letter received their careful attention, being considered point by point.

For the Rapid Transit Board, Mr. Orr dealt with each of the propositions submitted to it by Mr. Gould on Jan. 20, and invited from Mr. Gould, with the least possible delay, separate formal applications for such additional franchises and facilities as he may desire in behalf of the Manhattan Company, and specific statements of the exact routes upon which the company desires to erect extensions and of the form of structure to be constructed upon each such route, also of what additional tracks the company desires to erect upon streets and public places already occupied by its railroads, and within what time it will construct such additional structures as may be authorized by the board.

After a thorough consideration of Mr. Orr's communication, a draft of formal applications by the Manhattan Company in compliance with its suggestions was made, approved by the special committee, and sent to the printer. Mr. Gould then wrote to Mr. Orr a letter acknowledging the receipt of his communication of Jan. 26, and apprising him of the action of the committee.

Mr. Orr was not in his office yesterday afternoon, and did not receive Mr. Gould's letter. In the absence of Mr. Orr, Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Board, declined to make its contents known. Mr. Gould said to reporters that the draft of formal applications would probably be received back from the printer by Monday, and would then be dispatched to Mr. Orr. It is believed that when this is done Mr. Orr will speedily call a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to consider it.

Mr. Gould said that all the propositions submitted to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners in his communication of Jan. 20 were made in good faith, and that he had been advised that the crossing of Broadway by an elevated structure south of Thirty-third Street is not forbidden by statute. He also said that he had distinctly in mind the ultimate extension of the elevated road to King's Bridge, if the extension to Fort George were authorized.

HUCKLEBERRY ROAD FRANCHISE

Right of the Union Railway Company to Continue the Construction of Its Line Upheld.

Justice Truax yesterday, in an action brought by Ferdinand Bohmer, Jr., against Louis Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and others to restrain the Union Railway Company, commonly known as the "Huckleberry Railroad," from constructing a portion of its road, decided in favor of the defendant.

It was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that the act of 1863 which granted the company its franchise was unconstitutional, because it embraces more than one subject. Justice Truax holds that the one section which embraces another subject may be declared unconstitutional without affecting the other portions of the act, and that Section 9, providing for an extension of the road, may be easily separated. The act of 1892, which authorized the consolidation of two or more railroads, the Court holds to be constitutional.

"The fact, (if it be the fact,)" Justice Truax said, "that the said defendant is constructing a railroad which its charter does not authorize it to construct furnishes no reason for declaring the act creating it unconstitutional. Nor does the fact that the act of 1892 dissolved the original company and created a new corporation, with a new name, render that act unconstitutional. That very thing was done by the act which was declared constitutional."

As to the claim that the charter of the original company lapsed because the road was not completed within ten years, as required by the general railroad law, Justice Truax said the evidence showed that the provisions of the law of 1863, creating the original company, as to the time when portions of the road should be completed, had been complied with, and therefore the general law, even if it did apply to that portion mentioned in the ninth section of the act of 1863, did not apply to these completed portions of the road.

Besides, the Legislature, by various acts passed since 1892, had recognized the existence of the corporation and granted it further powers than those given to it originally, and by these acts the Legislature had waived all forfeiture that existed at the time of their passage, if any.

HOSPITAL SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Charitable Institutions Are Exempt, Says Justice Goldfogle.

Charitable institutions are not responsible for damages that their agents and servants may inflict. Justice Goldfogle, in the Fifth District Court, yesterday made that finding in a case of Isaac Wallenstein against the Roosevelt Hospital.

Wallenstein lets out bicycles at 627 Fifth Street, and on May 4, 1897, he let three bicycles to David Bendina, his sister, and a friend. The three were wheeling down Madison Avenue. A Roosevelt Hospital ambulance was driven with such rapidity that when it struck Bendina it knocked him on to the sidewalk and demolished the bicycle. Wallenstein brought suit against the hospital to recover for the loss of his bicycle, and summoned the riders as witnesses.

Counsel for the defendant first tried to show contributory negligence on the part of the rider, and then set up the plea that eleemosynary institutions are not responsible for the acts of their agents, and that the funds given for charitable purposes could not be applied for any other purpose.

The Court said that the law gave them exemption from paying damages, and quoted from cases in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island courts. The plaintiff would have to seek for redress from the agents of the institution.

COURT REFUSED TO PART THEM.

Meyer Claimed that His Daughter and John Damanovitz Had Been Divorced.

Chancellor McGill in Jersey City yesterday gave a decision in the suit brought to annul the marriage of Clara Meyer of Bayonne and John Damanovitz of Phoenixville, Penn., which took place in New York on Oct. 11. The girl's parents alleged that she was only fourteen years old. At a previous hearing the Chancellor had decided that Mrs. Damanovitz should remain in the custody of her husband until a final decision was reached. She testified that she did not know her own age because her father had told many contradictory stories about it, but she believed she was over eighteen years old.

"I am satisfied by a private conversation with Mrs. Damanovitz," said Chancellor McGill, "as well as by the testimony submitted, that she is happily married. She has as good a home with her husband as she had with her father, and I believe it would not only be cruel but wrong to change the custody. The marriage can only be annulled upon the application of the wife, and as she appears to be content the Court denies the motion to annul the marriage."

At this point Jacob Meyer, the bride's father, rushed up to the bar and produced a New York newspaper showing that a decree of divorce had been granted in the case of "Meyer vs. Damanovitz" in that city. Damanovitz and his wife denied that they were parties to any such suit, and W. H. Speer, Jr., Meyer's counsel, told him that the only thing he could do in the matter was to cause his daughter's arrest if she should ever be found in New York.

Meyer was about to create a scene when Sergeant at Arms Haggerty hustled him into the corridor. Mr. and Mrs. Damanovitz went away arm in arm, as happy over the decision as the parents were dissatisfied.

Especially in serious cases of cold, or in the absence of the doctor, you want a medicine which you know is right. That's JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

CHIEF M'CULLAGH'S REPORT

A Review of the Police Force, with Suggestions for Its Improvement.

NEEDS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Headquarters Building Condemned—Unsanitary Stations in the Different Boroughs—Broadway Squad to be Re-established—Signal Stations Wanted.

Chief McCullagh's report to the Police Board, dated Jan. 17, upon which the Commissioners formed the budget which they presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Wednesday, was made public yesterday. It is a long and explicit document and explains in detail what, in the judgment of the Chief, are the deficiencies of the force.

Most of the statements contained in it have been published before either entirely or in part. The only absolutely new points raised are the needs of the boroughs other than Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Broadway squad, the Chief says, must be restored and the detective bureau must be reorganized to take in all parts of the city.

The Chief begins his report with a condemnation of the Mulberry Street Headquarters Building. He says it was erected in 1863, when the police force numbered only 2,000 men, and that, with the exception of an addition built five years later, it has not been enlarged since. He declares it inconveniently small and unsanitary and recommends that it be enlarged and renovated pending the erection of a new building. For the new building he suggests an armory, drillroom, and gymnasium on the ground floor, with executive offices and Commissioners' rooms on the floors above and a telegraph and signal office and rooms for lost children on the top floor.

Defective Station Buildings.

Of the police stations of Manhattan the Chief says they are, "with few exceptions, in bad condition; nearly all of them need repairs and alterations, and several are entirely unfit for use and dangerous to the health of the officers and men stationed in them." He particularizes the Madison, Delancey, West Twentieth, and East Thirty-fifth Street houses, and then reverts to the Borough of the Bronx, where he finds an even worse condition of affairs. The High Bridge and King's Bridge and one sub and two full stations at Morrisania he declares should be replaced with new ones. The sub-station, the report says, should be replaced by a full precinct with a new house at William's Bridge. He draws attention to the extent of these outlying precincts and recommends that the boundaries be changed and that more mounted patrolmen be provided for duty there. The Department has the men, but needs fifty-six new horses.

In Brooklyn the Chief finds the accommodations for the present force of 2,003 men more than ample. The Fulton Street, Bedford Avenue, and Stagg Street houses, he says, should be rebuilt. He complains also of the five houses in the outlying towns, and suggests that the vacancies on the force made by the detailing of patrolmen to Gravesend, Flatlands, Parkville, New Utrech, and Bath Beach be filled at once. An addition of 500 men to the Brooklyn force, the report says, is absolutely necessary if the seaside resorts are to be properly policed during the coming Summer.

In the Borough of Queens the Chief reports the conditions prevailing bad. He speaks of the men relieved from duty under the provisions of the law as having been appointed within 100 days of consolidation, and says that to police the borough will require 6 Captains, 30 Sergeants, 20 Roundsmen, 500 patrolmen, and 150 horses. He would establish precincts at Astoria, Hunter's Point, Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, and Far Rockaway, with sub-stations at Woodside, College Point, Whitestone, Bayside, Douglaston, Richmond Hill, Arverne, and Rockaway Beach.

To properly police the Borough of Richmond, the Chief says there are needed 2 Captains, 6 Sergeants, 10 Roundsmen, and 120 patrolmen. He would divide the territory into three precincts and one sub-station, with foot men for the towns and villages and mounted men for the outlying districts. The stations now used are leased property.

The Washington Street (Brooklyn) Station of the bridge police, the Chief says, should be abandoned, and another building erected. He pronounces it "utterly unfit for use." Of the force of Captain, 3 Sergeants, 3 Roundsmen, and 90 patrolmen, he found seven patrolmen permanently unfit for duty, and recommends their summary disposition made of them at once. He says the force should be made into a regular precinct of the department.

Park and Mounted Police.

The Park police, the Chief suggests, should be divided into two precincts, one with headquarters at the Central Park Arsenal and the other in Bronx Park. All the Bronx Park policemen, he says, should be mounted.

Taking into consideration the praise frequently bestowed on the mounted police, the work they have done, and the prizes they have won, it is surprising to find this statement in the Chief's report:

"There are but few mounted men in the service who thoroughly understand how to ride or to take proper care of their horses or equipments. This is because they have never been properly drilled and instructed in their duties in this regard. For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the mounted force of this department, and of insuring the proper care of the horses and equipments, I recommend that a school of instruction for mounted men, in charge of some competent officer, be established."

The Chief suggests that the color of the patrol wagons be uniformly blue, and the color of the department, and that the blankets, &c., of the mounted force be made to conform with them. He praises the bicycle squad and says its numbers should be increased.

Referring to his intention to bring back the Broadway Squad as a separate precinct the Chief says the system of stationing big policemen—none under 6 feet in height will be detailed to the work—to guard the crossings, &c., under their own officers, is a good one, and should be extended to Brooklyn.

After detailing the defects of the present Detective Bureau, Chief McCullagh repeats the scheme of reorganization which he suggested to the old Police Board, and says there should be fifty Detective Sergeants and fifty detectives attached to the Central Office, under command of a Captain, and three regular detectives in each police station, establishing as it were a sub-detective bureau in each precinct.

He brings up again the proposition to establish sub-signal stations throughout the city, not more than five blocks apart, and declares that some system of signal stations is absolutely necessary and of more value than the addition of 1,000 new patrolmen.

In closing his report, the Chief says the dress of the force should be uniform, and suggests some slight alteration in the buttons, shields, and costume of the present old New York force as appropriate for the whole department.

Whisky Stills Raided—Three Arrests.

Hyman Gluckstein of 85 Norfolk Street was held in $2,500 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields on the charge of running an illicit still. He was caught the night before filling three gallon cans with spirits which he is alleged to have distilled in the cellar of his house. The still has a capacity of seventy gallons a day, and is constructed on the most improved plan. Abraham Goldstein of 85 Chrystie Street and Levy Harris of 82 Columbia Street were also held by the United States Commissioner in $2,500 bail each on a similar charge. The still alleged to have been operated by these two men was in the basement of the Chrystie Street house. A complete distilling outfit was seized.

Burglar's Booty in Central Park.

While pruning bushes in a thicket on the west side of Central Park yesterday morning, Martin Cavanagh, a gardener, came across a basket filled almost to the brim with an assortment of silverware. In all there were seventy-nine pieces, including knives, forks, spoons, ladles, eggcups, &c. F. H. Hannon of the Plaza Hotel called at the Arsenal a few hours after the silver had been found and identified all of it. He said it was the property of his niece, Mrs. R. H. Gibson of 5 East Seventy-seventh Street, and that it was stolen from her house on the night of Jan. 28.

Hot Biscuit and Cakes made with Royal Baking Powder are delicious

DRESSMAKER'S CASE ADJUSTED.

A Customer Tries on Her Dress to Show Justice Goldfogle It Was Poorly Made.

Justice Goldfogle, in the Fifth District Court, was called upon yesterday to decide whether an east side belle's dress fitted or not. He is a bachelor, and was puzzled and blushed, and he finally settled the case by dividing the judgment between dressmaker and customer.

Miss Sadie Goldstein, a tall, stout young woman of 427 East Fifty-first Street, was sued by Miss Ida Finkelstein, a dressmaker of 119 Henry Street, who has already sued another fault-finding customer for $22.50 for making a suit. Miss Goldstein is said to have just fallen heir to $75,000, and Miss Finkelstein declared it was mean for such a rich woman to refuse to pay a small bill.

"Yes," continued Miss Finkelstein, addressing the Court, "Miss Goldstein was so delighted with the dress when she put it on that she hugged and kissed me, and said she would always get me to make her clothes."

"But that was in the dark," exclaimed the defendant; "I could not see then, but when I got home they all laughed at me and said I looked like a guy. I'll try on the dress right here, Judge, and show you how it looks."

"Try on the silk waist first," said the dressmaker, as she handed her that garment.

Miss Goldstein began unbottoning her jacket when Justice Goldfogle blushed and begged her to desist, as he was a bachelor, and then he suggested that both women should retire to his private room.

In a few minutes they returned, and Miss Goldstein was in her new rig, with a look of angry triumph in her eyes. The skirt trailed on the ground in front and was high behind.

"She has made this dress back side forward, as you see, Judge," remarked Miss Goldstein.

"She has pulled it up from behind and is humping herself. That's why it looks so," replied the dressmaker. Then she called attention to the fact that the dress was spotted and frayed, and said that indicated that the defendant had worn it.

"I only wore it to her house and back again because I did not want to be carrying a large parcel," replied Miss Goldstein.

Justice Goldfogle adjusted his glasses and looked long at the dress; and the longer he looked the more puzzled he appeared. Then he said that the kiss with which Miss Goldstein had saluted the dressmaker did not amount to anything because kissing was woman's fashion. The defendant could keep the skirt, but need not pay for the work, although her counter claim for the material which she had furnished would not be allowed. The dressmaker should be paid for the lining and the work done on the waist. Judgment for $13.18 was given.

LEGAL NOTES.

DISMISSAL FROM THE POLICE FORCE.—Eugene A. Masterson, a policeman in this city, was tried two years ago, before John C. Sheehan, at that time one of the Police Commissioners, and the accused was assured by the Commissioner that he would move to strike out the testimony of Browne and Guy, the two principal witnesses against him, and recommend to the Police Board the dismissal of the charges. Mr. Sheehan stated that he, therefore, had no desire to hear any more witnesses. But he thereafter neglected, at the meeting of the Police Board, to do as he had promised, or the board overruled his recommendation, and Masterson was dismissed from the force. The First Appellate Division, in May last, reversed the action of the Police Commissioners, on certiorari, and restored the relator to his office. Justices Ingraham and Rumsey dissented, holding that the return of the Commissioners was improperly amended and that the court was bound by the record as it appeared before the board when its action was taken. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division, on the opinion of that court, given by Justice O'Brien and concurred in by Justices Williams and Parker.

***

SPECIFIC LEGACY TO AN EXECUTOR.—In a proceeding instituted in behalf of the creditors of an estate of which Erastus Van Houten was executor, to revoke the letters issued to him, an order was made by the Surrogate of Rockland County to that effect, and it was ordered that the executors pay over about $3,000, the value of a certain livery business, and for failure to do so he was adjudged guilty of contempt and fined the appraised value of the goods. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Second Appellate Division affirming the Surrogate's order, holding, on the opinion of Justice Bradley below, that personal property, specifically bequeathed to an executor, is subject to an application upon the debts of the testator's estate, where there is a deficiency of assets. The executor cannot, it was held, by his assent, transfer the title to the legacy to himself as an individual, to the detriment of the rights of the creditors, and for a failure to account therefor he is guilty of a contempt of court, and is properly fined the appraised value of the property covered by this specific legacy.

***

TRUST FOR THE SUPPORT OF A LUNATIC.—Edward W. Knapp, who died about eight years ago, gave his entire estate of about $30,000 to trustees, directing them to support therefrom, during her life, his wife, Anna L. Knapp, who was a lunatic. The County Court of Ulster County, upon the settlement of the accounts of Alonzo Reed, as committee of the lunatic, held that the support of the lunatic must first be charged to her own estate. This decision has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Landon, which held that the provision made by the husband for the wife must be deemed to have been made in exoneration of the wife's separate estate, and the committee of her estate was chargeable with moneys belonging to it which he had paid, in exoneration and in reimbursement to the trust estate of expenditures made for the support of the lunatic, to one of the trustees under the will, to whom he intrusted the care of the lunatic.

***

DUTY AT STREET CROSSING TO LOOK AGAIN AFTER CAR HAS PASSED.—An action was brought by John Conley, in the Supreme Court, in Albany, against the Albany Railway, a street electric railway corporation, to recover damages for the death of Ann Conley, who, while attempting to pass over a crossing on a street through which the defendant's tracks ran easterly and westerly, was killed by an east-bound car. It was after dark, during a severe storm of wind and rain, which made it impossible, even with the aid of an electric light, to see the width of the street. The car had its headlight burning. The Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Landon, has reversed judgment given on the trial, on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $6,000, holding that the question whether the woman, after stopping at the curbstone until a west-bound car on the track nearest her had passed, was negligent in immediately venturing upon the further track, while holding her umbrella raised in a westerly direction, without looking again to see whether a car was approaching from the west upon that track, was one of fact for the jury; and it was erroneous, therefore, for the Court to charge, as was done upon the trial, that if, when she looked from the curbstone she saw no car coming on the further track, she would have a right to cross immediately in the rear of the west-bound car, without looking again.

Stern Bros

will offer Saturday a special purchase of **150 Doz. Dent's** Ladies' 4-button Real Kid **Pique Gloves** in tans and reds, at **$1.25**

Regular price $1.85

West 23d St.

CUTS IN CITY ESTIMATES

Amounts Asked by Departments Scaled Down by the Board in Executive Session.

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS SUFFER

Commissioners of Accounts Get All They Demanded—Some of the Heavy Reductions.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday made big cuts in the sums asked by a number of the city departments. The board went into executive session early in the afternoon, and at 5 o'clock reported in favor of granting these amounts:

Bureau of Municipal Statistics	$10,000
President of the Borough of Manhattan	11,100
President of the Borough of the Bronx	11,100
President of the Borough of Brooklyn	11,100
President of the Borough of Queens	7,000
President of the Borough of Richmond	7,000
City Magistrates' Courts, First Division	162,700
Register's Office, New York County	142,400
New York County Clerk	108,000
New York County Sheriff	130,000
Judiciary, Judges' salaries, &c.	112,500
Court of Special Sessions, Second Division	57,533
Surrogate, New York County	147,200
Surrogate, Kings County	44,400
Surrogate, Richmond County	11,200
Commissioners of Accounts	160,000
Supreme Court, First Department	701,700
Supreme Court, Second Department	175,260
District Attorney, Richmond County	5,500
Judgments	162,220
Civil Service Commission	86,000
Court of General Sessions	291,800
Board of Assessors	44,900
Court of Special Sessions, First Division	70,200
City Record	302,000

The allowances were all made on the Controller's report. The Mayor and the Controller together made liberal reductions in all the estimates. From the amount asked for the Bureau of Municipal Statistics $18,000 was cut. The President of the Borough of Manhattan asked for $50,000, and received $38,900 less. The President of the Borough of Brooklyn asked for $14,350, the President of the Borough of the Bronx $36,820, and the President of the Borough of Queens $18,500. There was no estimate for the President of the Borough of Richmond. The four Presidents who estimated their needs asked in all for $125,000, and were allowed $47,300. The amount for the City Magistrates' courts is fixed by the statute, but the courts were allowed $500 additional for help. The Register of New York County was allowed an increase of $13,350 over last year's apportionment. The County Clerk received $20,300 less than he asked. A cut of $5,591 was made in the estimate for the Court of Special Sessions, Second Division. The Commissioners of Accounts were allowed all they asked. A cut of $6,500 was made in the estimate of the District Attorney of Richmond County. A cut of $53,000 was made in the amount asked for The City Record.

POLICE AFTER "THE" ALLEN.

The Department Asks the District Attorney to Act on the Five Indictments Against Him.

The Police Commissioners are trying to break up "The" Allen's alleged poolroom, at 80 Sixth Avenue, which the police say has been causing them a great deal of trouble recently. Chief McCullagh has submitted to the Police Board a report on the place submitted by Inspector Grant. The Inspector says that the second floor of 80 Sixth Avenue is used by the West Side Club, of which Allen is the reputed proprietor, and that it is alleged that the rear portion of the second floor is used as a poolroom. He says the police have visited the place every day to try to get evidence, but have not succeeded. Allen has been arrested at least twenty times. The last two times he was arrested he was discharged for lack of evidence.

The Commissioners forwarded the Inspector's report to the District Attorney, whom they requested in the interests of the Police Department to proceed against Allen on five indictments now pending again him. Three of these indictments are for pool selling, and two for bookmaking. The oldest of them was found Sept. 19, 1894, and the last was found on Nov. 19 last.

District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday that he would call a meeting of his assistants to-day to discuss means for bringing these indictments and others which have been pending to trial. He said there were 3,200 indictments pending in his office, and he wanted to get them disposed of as soon as possible.

FIRE COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

Hugh Bonner Is Made Chief of New York's Fire Department.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday issued his first general order announcing the abolishment and establishment of certain ranks and grades, assignment and insignia of rank.

The ranks of Chief Engineer, Borough of Brooklyn and Queens; Assistant Chief Engineers, and District Engineers, Borough of Brooklyn, and Inspectors and stokers, Borough of Brooklyn, are abolished.

The ranks of Chief of Department, Deputy Chiefs of Department, Chiefs of Battalion, Captains or foremen of companies, lieutenants or assistant foremen of companies, engineers of steamer, and firemen of the first, second, third, and fourth grades, are established.

Hugh Bonner, Chief of Department, is assigned to the command of the Fire Department of the City of New York, comprising the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and James Dale, Deputy Chief of Department, to the command of the Fire Department in the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens, as Deputy Chief of Department in charge.

Insignia for cap and coat, official badges, theatre detail badges, fire-line badges, and buttons now in use in the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens will be continued until exchanged for those of the regulation pattern.

Gets Ten Years Instead of Three.

Walter Lindsay, alias William J. King, was sentenced to serve ten years in Sing Sing Prison by Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday on a conviction for burglary, second degree, second offense. Lindsay three days ago pleaded guilty to the charge against him, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. As he was being led out of court he turned and addressed the Recorder saying that, although he had pleaded guilty, he was innocent of the charge. The Recorder revoked the sentence, and ordered that the case be retried.

Art Students' League Exhibition.

The usual monthly exhibition of the work of the Art Students' League will be open to the public this afternoon and to-morrow morning and afternoon. The work consists of drawings, paintings, and compositions.

"Don't be like the man whose roof always leaked, because when it rained, he couldn't mend it; and when it was clear, he didn't want to."

Walking-coat suits, $15 and $18; were $20 and $25.

Double-breasted sack suits, $15 and $18; were $20 to $22.

Single-breasted sack suits, $15 and $18; were $18 to $25.

Youths' suits, $14 and $18; were $15 to $25.

Trousers, $5 and $6.50; were $7 and $8.

Frieze ulsters, $15; were $18 and $20.

Cork-sole shoes, $5; were $7.

And your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WOMEN FOR HEALTH WORK.

Some of the Good Results Obtained by Employing Them as Inspectors in Yonkers.

A "Plea for Women Inspectors on Health Boards," a paper by Miss Mary Butler, President of the Woman's Institute of Yonkers, was read by Miss Florence J. Parsons of the same institute yesterday afternoon at the regular meeting of the Household Economic Association.

"We have three women Health Inspectors in Yonkers," said Miss Parsons, "engaged by the Civic League, with the authority of the Health Board. They have done excellent work, which is still continued. In several cities leaflets are distributed in the tenements with instructions for hygienic care of the sick, but these are simply terrifying to women, who do not understand them—who have not been accustomed to using their brains. If a visitor can go to these women and give them first an object lesson, then they can use the leaflets for reference with benefit.

"The large proportion of children who die are fed artificially, and feeding these children is largely a question of milk. Now the Inspectors may do as much as possible to have the milk pure, but they cannot follow it into the house, where the carelessness of the mother may undo all the good work that has been done. She is more to be pitied than blamed when her child dies through her own fault. In regard to milk, the Health Boards should not receive all the praise. The sterilized milk has been of great benefit to the poor."

Laughter was served with the tea in comic recitations by Warren G. Richards.

KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURY.

They Object to the Display of Theatrical and Other Posters on Sundays.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed to Judge Aspinall a presentment in which they criticised the exhibition on Sundays of theatrical posters and show cards, demanded that policemen be informed just what to do when making excise arrests, and asked what had been done in the case of Anna Brown, who has been in jail for nearly eight months for murder.

The paragraph dealing with Sunday posters is in the form of a resolution calling the attention of the authorities to the "theatrical and other advertising bill boards, posters, and showcards placed upon the public buildings, elevated railroad pillars, and elsewhere—particularly on Sundays—in violation of the city ordinances." Attention is also called "to the numerous hanging signs, billboards, heavy advertising devices, &c., suspended over the streets and sidewalks, and which are a constant menace to the lives of persons passing beneath."

Another resolution declares that the Police Board should give policemen instructions as to what legal evidence is necessary in arrests for violating the excise laws, so that the time of Judges and policemen "may not be wasted on account of arrests and charges supported only by flimsy evidence, whereby the administration of justice is turned into an expensive farce."

Anna Brown is the young woman who, through despondency over her poverty, poisoned two of her children in a drug store by putting the poison into the soda water they were drinking. She has been in jail since June 11 last, and the Grand Jury says that nothing seems to have been done about the case. James A. Babcock is foreman of the jury.

ITALIAN LAD SHOOTS CREDITOR.

A Restaurant Keeper Asked for His Money and Received a Bullet.

A seventeen-year-old Italian lad, known as "Chicky," shot and seriously injured Camillo di Francisco, a restaurant keeper, in East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. The boy had been eating regularly at di Francisco's, and had contracted a bill. After luncheon yesterday the proprietor called him aside and asked for his money. "Chicky" pulled a revolver and shot him, making his escape. A half-dozen Italians pursued, but the lad frightened them off by flourishing his weapon. The police are hunting him. Di Francisco was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was found that his condition was so serious that an ante-mortem statement was taken.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
Fourth Concert, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
Overture, "Manfred" .....Schumann
Symphony, G minor.....Mozart
Concerto for Violoncello, in D.....Lalo
M. JEAN GERARDY.
Suite, No. 2, (Indian,) E minor..E. A. MacDowell (First time by the Society.)
Box office open daily from 9 to 5. Seats, 75 cents to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. General Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

DALY'S Theatre, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices 50c., $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.
To-night and Monday Shakespeare's Merriest Comedy.
TWELFTH NIGHT.
MISS REHAN AS VIOLA
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Tuesday evening next: Wycherly's famous Comedy.
THE COUNTRY GIRL.
Miss Rehan as Peggy Thrift.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. To-day
CHARMION, AND 15 OTHER STAR ACTS.
NEXT WEEK..... LOTTIE COLLINS

GARDEN THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN 50th Perf. LAST TWO WEEKS. Feb. 4. THE ROYAL BOX. Solid Silver Souvenirs.

HOYT'S THEATRE. Matinée To-day.
MR. ROBT. HILLIARD. A NEW YORKER. HE'S A REAL NEW YORKER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day Mat. and Evg., Offenbach's popular Operetta "La Belle Helene." JULIE KOPACSY and star cast.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
THIS SAT. MAT.....**"Tannhauser"**
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch.
REPERTOIRE NEXT WEEK.
Sale (including Nibelungen Trilogy) now open.
MON. EVG., JAN. 31.....**"Faust"**
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Campanari, Viviani. Conductor, Damrosch.
WED. EVG., FEB. 2..**"Flying Dutchman"**
Mmes. Gadski, Mattfeld; MM. Bispham, Stehmann, Breuer, Van Hoose. Conductor, Damrosch.
NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY.
FRI. EVG., F

The New York Times

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Books Received.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Saturday Edition.
With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.
$1 per Year.

American Readers and English Ones.

Many readers must have been surprised to read in these columns last week that only about 4,000 copies of "Quo Vadis" had been sold in England, whereas at least one estimate of sales in this country has gone as high as 150,000 copies. But readers whom this statement may have surprised are not necessarily of the best-informed classes. All persons familiar with current literature in the two countries could name other examples of great success in one country and small success in the other, and the most familiar, because most recent, one would be "Trilby." The public have never been told just how great were the sales of this book, but they are known to have been phenomenal. The publishers more than once found themselves unable to meet the demand, and more than once were forced to go outside their own vast printing house for their presswork. In England, on the contrary, "Trilby" met with only a moderate success—in the beginning a very moderate one, indeed, and at last nothing which in any way could be said to approach the success reached in this country.

One might search for the causes of these differences, but the search would be very much in the dark. Differences in modes of publication; in modes of distribution and advertising; the English circulating library system; differences in social organization, which have so much to do with the making of taste and the regulation of fashions—all these facts would enter into the reckoning. Certain it is that an American may be constantly surprised to read in English literary papers of the great success over there of books seldom ever heard of here; and equally certain that Englishmen, reading literary letters from London to American papers, are wont to comment on the importance given to books that have not been thought important in London.

The last number of The Academy contains a comment on Mr. Alden's first letter to THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, as dealing with books and authors of only secondary importance; and yet the topics Mr. Alden took up were all of them particularly interesting to American readers, for did he not write of Hall Caine and Marie Corelli, of Mary E. Wilkins and Sarah Grand, of Omar and his new translator, Richard Le Gallienne? We mention this criticism by The Academy as an illustration of our point that success in neither country means success in the other; that a book may be widely read in the one and passed by quite indifferently in the other.

Few have offered exceptions to this rule. We all know that Carlyle was first understood and appreciated in America, and that Irving found substantial recognition first in England. Probably in Longfellow and Tennyson are seer the only famous writers of our recent times to whom came a popularity relatively as great in one land as in the other; and yet here we are met by the fact that Longfellow in England was more widely read than England's own foremost poet of Longfellow's time.

It may yet be that "Quo Vadis" in England will take rank among successful novels. Even here it was long in making a good start. We are not to forget that "Quo Vadis" is considerably more than a year old in its American edition, and that its highest popularity dates from last Autumn. Moreover, it virtually made its own way with the public. Neither excessive advertising nor anything like general eulogy or critical condemnation sent it forth on its joyous way. "Quo Vadis" found its audience strictly on its merits as an interesting story—and great has been its author's and its publishers' reward.

Now the most widely read book of the day, the time has seemed opportune to the editor to secure for his readers an authoritative judgment of the value of this novel as a portion of a great and critical epoch in the history of the world. The result is seen elsewhere in this issue, where Prof. Harry Thurston Peck informs us what is the value of the book as history. Since so many thousands will henceforth understand the Rome of Nero only as Sienkiewicz has delineated it, it is extremely gratifying to know that an eminent authority on Roman speech, history, and manners gives a judgment that in the main is favorable to the Polish writer.

"Literaturitis" as the Disease of Modern France.

M. Charles Bastide, in the current Fortnightly, writes despairingly of the social and political decadence of France. He declares it to be due in large measure to a disease which he calls "literaturitis." This malady starts with the authors, and the public propagates it. There is, as M. Bastide believes, such a thing in France as "literary intoxication."

The inoculation of "literaturitis" begins in France at an early age. The boy, sent to school, no sooner learns how to spell, read and write, than he is told that style is everything. He might turn out to be a good and honest grocer, but he thinks his vocation is to become an author. If sent to the Ecole Navale, he wants to be the rival of Pierre Loti. If he is found a place at the Ecole Polytechnique he hopes to be a Marcel Prevost. He declines to become an engineer, but longs to be a Daudet.

Can we account in this way for the constantly increasing avalanche of French romantic literature, which sweeps before it all the old accepted landmarks? How often has it been disputed whether bad books do or do not affect readers? But public unrest in France, the unsteadiness, the tendency to excitement, the frantic loves and hates, may be in large measure attributable to the unwholesome character of the mental pabulum France digests.

Paris is the hotbed in which grow many poisonous fungi, and, unfortunately, Paris prepares the food and distributes it. Is this mass of bad, repulsive stuff absorbed by the provinces? We are still hopeful it is not. An American reading public does not know of the many French romances which pass through a reviewer's hands and excite nothing but nausea. Brutally sensual, they shock decency in every line, and yet this printed filth may go through many editions.

Now, it may be considered very self-assertive on our part to so state it, but even granting a decidedly lower tone of American public taste, arising from yellow journalism, American readers could not stomach the offensive matter that is printed in French books. The line of censorship may be difficult to define, but such as it is, when carried out in England, it has its advantages. Let it be said, however, that we have never yet seen an American or English translation of many horrible French books, and pray God, as far as relates to the welfare of this country, there never may be any.

Are we to laugh, then, at M. Bastide's "literaturitis," insisting that it only exists in his imagination and as a mere word? May we quote against him what Killian said: "The science of medicine does not exist in order to cure disease, but there are diseases in order that there should be a system of medicine?" Better a thousand times Germany's unproductive field of romance literature than the poison crop France has been growing for the last quarter of a century. It is this ferment which, entering into French blood, ruins souls and bodies. Pestiferous books have brought about sinister conditions in France before this, and these conditions seem near to repetition to-day.

Noble and devoted lives, the examples of Pasteur and of a host of illustrious Frenchmen of the last fifty years, are degraded, defaced, forgotten, besmirched, and lost. Literary alertness, style, even elegance of diction, if the motives are bad, may help forward the dissolution of a nation.

"Quo Vadis" as History.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Harry Thurston Peck,
Professor of Latin in Columbia University, Editor of "Harper's Classical Dictionary."

"Quo Vadis" has been the most extensively circulated book of the year that has just ended. It heads all the booksellers' lists as the work that was oftenest called for, and the gap between it and the next most popular novel is an enormous one. It was not only first, but there was practically no second. Now there are two kinds of popular novels, of which "Trilby" and "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" may be taken as respective types. One is always not only bought and circulated and read by every one, but it is also widely talked about. It is the subject of newspaper jokes. It is parodied. It is taken as a text by sensational clergymen. It is a theme for village reading clubs and literary societies. Its success is, in fact, a noisy one. The other kind of book is also bought and circulated and read by every one, but it is not so very much discussed. "Quo Vadis" belongs to the second rather than to the first of these two classes of popular books. All intelligent readers know of it. Most of them have bought it or borrowed it, and have perused it. But they do not say a great deal about it. It has not been burlesqued on the stage. The professional funny man has not taken it up. No enterprising manufacturer, so far as I am aware, has yet brought out a Quo Vadis shirt-collar or a Sienkiewicz necktie.

The principal reason for this is found in the fact that it is essentially a serious book. It is, indeed, less a novel than a picture of manners, a study of social, intellectual, and political conditions. It is an attempt to embody in the form of a story a bit of the Roman "Culturgeschichte." Consequently such discussion as it has so far excited springs from the very natural and interesting questions: "As a social picture, is it in reality a true one?" and "Is the author in its pages buttressed by historic fact, or is he simply drawing on a powerful and exuberant imagination?" These questions have been asked of me again and again, and it is from this point of view that a few words may be appropriately written here of what is undeniably the most widely read novel of the day.

There are three points as to which one should consider the book in estimating its historical value. These are, first, the purely archaeological question as to its mise en scene, the accuracy of its details, and the glimpses which it gives of Roman usage and custom in the imperial age; second, the personal, relating to its representation of historical characters; and, third, its general fidelity to truth in the impression that it gives of the spirit of the time, and of the thought and feeling of the Roman people during the reign of Nero.

On the archaeological side it may be said that "Quo Vadis" is in the main accurate and reliable. Its author has evidently read much of classical literature and of those works that deal with ancient life and manners. A thousand little touches make this certain, and they show its author to possess an innate historical instinct and an admirable sense of proportion. Some of his bits of description are really fine, and glow with color. Such is his picture of the great Forum Romanum through which Lygia was carried by the slaves of Aulus Plautius. The forest of glittering columns, the white fronts of the temples, the maze of porticos, the din of the money changers, the strange cosmopolitan throng swarming amid the countless arches and colonnades, the mountebanks and sharpers—all these are drawn with a vigor and vivacity that bring them sharply before us and make us see with our own eyes one of the most wonderful sights that the world has ever known. Equally good is the vivid picture of the palace of Nero and of the midnight orgy at which roses dropped from the vaulted ceiling upon the panting, sweating, wine-inflamed banqueters, who clashed their goblets of gold as the shameless dancing girls mingled with the throng, while Emperor and guests alike all wallowed in a license that knew no bounds. And no less forceful and true is the account of the scene in the amphitheatre where the Christians were destroyed after shameful tortures, torn apart by horses, hurled from a height to fall in bloody pulp upon the arena, crucified, or rent by savage beasts.

But Sienkiewicz is not an archaeologist, and his wide reading, his careful study, and his glowing imagination have not given him that absolute command of detail which can belong only to the specialist in any subject. There are slips to be detected here and there, a few of which may be indicated as illustrative of all. Thus, on the very first page and elsewhere, Petronius, the rich and splendid patrician, is housed in an "insula." Now an "insula" was a building apart from any neighboring houses, and occupying a "block" by itself, like some of the great hotels of modern cities. There is nothing absolutely impossible in the ascription of such an abode to Petronius, for in the smaller

towns like Pompeii "insulae" were sometimes the dwellings of the rich and great. Yet at Rome the word is properly to be understood of a tenement house let out in flats, while the home of the wealthy was styled "domus." There is an anachronism involved in the introduction, at the end of the ninth chapter, of a freedman, with "his face marked with smallpox"; for no mention of smallpox in Europe is found until four hundred years after the period described in "Quo Vadis," and no Roman author ever speaks of such a disease. A literary blunder occurs in relation to the writings of Petronius. In the second chapter he is described as purchasing at a book shop a copy of his own work, the "Satyricon," (better "Satira";) while in the eleventh chapter he is said to be still at work upon his "Feast of Trimalchio." But the "Feast of Trimalchio" is not, as the author appears to think, a work separate from the "Satyricon," but is merely one of the episodes contained in that curious book, the best remaining specimen of the ancient novel. A famous saying which has been often misquoted in modern times is ascribed to Petronius in the misquoted form. This is "ne sutor ultra crepidam"—properly "ne sutor supra crepidam." The proper names are often incorrectly given, as Vitelius for Vitellius, Caius for Gaius, and the author prefers Capiton to Capito, Trimalchion to Trimalchio, and so with other names. These things and others like them are none of them important, but are merely little flaws in a really fine and impressive piece of work by no means affecting its genuine fidelity to fact.

As to the delineation of historical characters, high praise must also be given here. Petronius, the glass of fashion at Nero's court—soldier, administrator, athlete, poet, novelist, cynic, refined debauchee, sublimated man of the world as such men were at Rome—is a picture filled out with plausibility and skill from the slight sketch preserved in Tacitus. Vitellius, the glutton; Poppaea, the sweet-faced wanton, who bathed herself in asses' milk and set human blood flowing in the gutters; Acte, the freedwoman of Nero, once his mistress and now neglected by him, but still loving him—these and others are true to the ancient authorities who have preserved their personal histories. If one may take exception to any of our author's portraiture, this should be done, perhaps, regarding the view he gives of Nero. This moral monster is set before us with intense vividness—a strange compound of monkey, drunkard, and buffoon, blinking his corpse-like eyes, leering malignantly, and with a ghastly face tinged by the bluish color of his tunic. As he sits at his feast, peering through the emerald that serves him as a lens, he is a hideous and appalling figure. But while, in the main, the Nero of "Quo Vadis" is the Nero of Suetonius, there is an exaggeration of his vanity and of his morbid greed for flattery that passes almost into the region of caricature. And this rather mars the artistic effect of the delineation as a whole.

As to the impression given in the book of the spirit and the tendencies of the Neronian age, it may be said that in this also Sienkiewicz is accurate and trustworthy, if we understand his description to refer strictly to the City of Rome and not to the Roman Empire as a whole. For between the Roman City and the Roman State a great difference existed. It is often asked how a political organization could be held together when such things as Tacitus and Suetonius narrate were possible—the capital of the State a seething mass of physical and moral corruption, an Emperor alternating between the moods of a tiger and the tricks of an ape, a society rotten to the very core. But as a matter of fact, the Roman city was, as an eminent modern historian has described her, the lightning-rod that drew upon itself all the bolts of horror and destruction, to leave the rest of the empire blessed with smiling peace and political contentment in its role of tributary and purveyor to the capital. For it is not true that the provinces in the first century were tainted and terrorized as was the seat of Government, and hence the folly is egregious of those who talk so glibly about the corruption of the Roman people as the cause of the empire's ultimate dismemberment. These persons are, in fact, the same unsuspecting and guileless souls who think that the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War was due to moral causes and was a tribute to the superior virtue of the Germans—a pleasing tenet impossible to any one familiar with the darker phases of modern German life.

Rome itself, however, was just the Rome that "Quo Vadis" reveals to us. Its ablest men had long before laid by the old religion in everything except the picturesque and stately forms that still were vaguely reminiscent of the days of national virility; and they had begun to weary of the cold and shadowy philosophy that had for a time usurped the place of faith. And all through the lower strata of society a new belief was germinating with a vitality which, apart from a supernatural origin, laid an unshakable grasp upon the human heart, because it taught what neither the theology nor the philosophy of paganism had ever really cared to teach—the universal brotherhood of man.

HARRY THURSTON PECK.

According to The Bookman's February lists, the six books which sold best during the month of January in the order of the demand for them were these:

1. Quo Vadis. By Sienkiewicz.
2. Hugh Wynne. By Mitchell.
3. The Choir Invisible. By Allen.
4. The Christian. By Caine.
5. Captains Courageous. By Kipling.
6. In Kedar's Tents. By Merriman.

Books Worth Reading Again.

"When a new book comes out I read an old one."—Emerson.

II.

Walpole's Life and Anecdotes of Charles James Fox.

There is a certain clear-cut explicitness in the descriptions in Mrs. Sherwood's recent "Memories of Holland House," which takes her readers right there with her and makes them feel as though they were seeing with her eyes something they have often longed to see. The influence of this feeling was so strong that it caused one reader to go straightway and take down from its place one of a little collection of books such as most families possess—books whose first readers went out of this world three-quarters of a century ago, which have no intrinsic worth, but are cherished yet a little while because their original owners were cared for by some one their present possessors loved, and with these last all their value will lapse.

The book in question was "The Life of Charles James Fox, by B. C. Walpole, Esq. Exhibiting a Faithful Account of the Most Remarkable Events of His Political Career and a Delineation of His Character as a Statesman and Man of Fashion; Comprehending Numerous Anecdotes of His Public and Private Life," evidently written soon after his death, and this American edition was published by the elder Evert Duyckinck, New York. The part brought to mind was included between two folded-down yellow leaves and enumerated certain boyish pranks of the youthful Charles James, which took place at Holland House.

The mystery of the folded leaves was never explained—whether it indicated the stern disapproval of some early century parent of such awful indulgences or whether some New England boy thus emphasized his envy of another boy who dared so much with impunity—but it seemed to us as though, when Mrs. Sherwood stood there in that library, or looked out from the windows into the garden, she must involuntarily have looked around for some trace of the sandbox, and ink well that played their part, or have viewed with interest the iron palisades that replaced the wall at the foot of the lawn, forgetting for a moment that all this happened 125 years before her time.

I cannot refrain from asking space for a few of these anecdotes word for word as they are quaintly told by the author, who does not seem to consider that any apology for such state of affairs was called for; and, indeed, whoever B. C. Walpole, Esq., may have been, he all the way through his book writes as one who has a personal acquaintance with and affection for his subject. But of these stories I have never been able to find any full version in a modern biography of Fox—they would either be alluded to as "possible myths" or loftily noticed as well-known anecdotes with which every one was conversant.

I would like to pause just here to say that in this fact consists one charm of Mrs. Sherwood's reminiscences; she is so rich in her memories and experiences that, like those who are very rich in other ways, she can be a law unto herself, and can afford to state calmly and frankly that she was not born with a definite familiarity with the interior and the history of Holland House, but looks at it all and makes you see it with her with a fresh enthusiasm that might be the envied possession of a Wellesley sophomore. But as to Fox, Walpole writes:

"This third son proved Lord Holland's favorite child, and at length became the darling of his old age. From his earliest infancy he intended him for Parliamentary business, and by conversing always with him as if he had been a man, he actually made him one before the usual time. Lord Holland made it a rule in the tuition of his children not to restrain nature. At table Charles, when a boy, was permitted to enter into the conversation of men, and usually acquitted himself to the astonishment of all present. His father's indulgence of his favorite sometimes led the youth to petulance. Lady Holland one day made an observation on a subject of Roman history, which Charles perceived to be erroneous. He immediately asked, with much contempt, what she knew about the Romans, and demonstrated her error with more knowledge and force of argument than filial reverence.

"Nor did his father chide him for his forwardness. Charles, after he had arrived at years of maturity, often boasted that from his earliest infancy he never failed to do what he had a mind, it being a principle with his kind papa never to check his children, two instances of which are given in this gentleman before he was six years old. One day, standing by his father while he was winding up a watch, 'I have a great mind to break that watch, papa,' said the boy. 'No, Charles, that would be foolish.' 'Indeed, papa,' said he, 'I must do it.' 'Nay,' answered the father, 'if you have such a violent inclination, I won't balk it,' on which he delivered the watch into the hands of the youngster, who instantly dashed it against the floor. Another time, while he was Secretary of War, having just finished a long dispatch which he was going to sand, Mr. Charles, who stood near him with his hand on the inkstand, said: 'Papa, I have a mind to throw this ink over the paper.' 'Do, my dear,' said the Secretary, 'if it will give you any pleasure.' The young gentleman immediately threw on the ink, and the Secretary sat down very contentedly to write the dispatch over again."

The following anecdote affords a proof not only of the indulgence but also of the good sense of the father of Mr. Fox:

"Having resolved to take down the wall at the bottom of the lawn, before Holland House, and to have iron palisades put up in its stead, that the passengers on the road might enjoy a better view of that fine antique building, it was necessary to make use of gunpowder to facilitate the work. Mr. Fox had promised Master Charles that he should be present when the explosion took place. Finding that the workmen had completed its fall without giving him notice, he ordered the wall to be rebuilt, and when it was thoroughly cemented, had it blown up again. He, at the same time, recommended to those about him never upon any account to be guilty of a breach of promise to children, justly observing that by so doing they instilled into them an indifference with regard to the observance of their own promises when they arrived at years of maturity.

"Content to have the love of his darling boy, he sought not to excite his fear, and never did Charles know what it was to approach his father with awe. When Secretary of State, in the midst of war, having one night a great number of important expresses to dispatch, he took them home from his office in order the more attentively to examine their contents before he sent them away. Charles, then about nine years old, came into the study, and taking up one of the packets which his father had examined and laid apart for sealing, he perused it with much seeming attention for a time, then expressed his disapprobation of its contents, and thrust it into the fire. Far from being ruffled at this incident, or from attempting to reprimand him, his father turned immediately to look for the office copy, and with the utmost composure made out another.

"Charles, while a boy, delighted in arch tricks, of which the following anecdote affords a specimen. In his walk on Easter Monday, meeting a blind woman, who was crying pudding and pies, he took her by the arm and said: 'Come along with me, dame, I am going to Moorfields, where this holiday time you may chance to meet with good custom.' 'Thank you kindly, Sir,' replied the woman. On this the youngster conducted her into Cripplegate Church, and placing her in the middle aisle, 'Now,' said he, 'you are in Moorfields.' She immediately began to cry: 'Hot puddings and pies! Hot puddings and pies! Come, they are all hot!' to the no small entertainment of the congregation. The sexton told her she was in church, and, though he dragged her out, she would not believe him till the sound of the organ convinced her where she was."

As I turn the leaves in closing the book, I am attracted by an incident which shows how possibly it might have happened—if only an ocean had not intervened to prevent a summary nipping in the bud—that our cousins across the water should be about to celebrate on the 24th of January, this year of our Lord 1898, the centennial of an English "Independence Day." "The anniversary of Fox's birthday, which for many years had been celebrated by meetings of the Whig Club, was held on the 24th of January, 1798, at the Crown and Anchor. Tickets to the number of eighteen hundred were issued; and several who had paid for admission were obliged to seek entertainment elsewhere. So great was the crowd that many were hurt in attempting to gain admission. The principal leaders of the corresponding societies attended. The Duke of Norfolk presided as Chairman. After dinner his Grace addressed the meeting:

"We are met in a moment of difficulty to celebrate the birth of a man dear to the friends of freedom. I shall only recall to your memory that not twenty years ago the illustrious George Washington had not more than two thousand men to rally round him when his country was attacked. America is now free. This day full two thousand men are assembled in this place. I leave you to make the application."

The Duke then gave this toast: "Our sovereign's health; the majesty of the people." The consequence of this intemperate conduct (to say no more of it) in the first peer of the realm was that in a few days his Majesty signified his pleasure that the Duke should be displaced from his appointment of Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and also from the command of the militia of that Riding. The treason did not prosper; but, supposing if it had, how rich would England be in boyhood anecdotes which we could only offset by our one poor little hatchet story?

B. C. W.

New York, Jan. 22, 1898.

Some one has been courageous enough to print a bibliography of the writings of Mr. Andrew Lang. Brought down to the close of 1897 there are 500 titles. The Athenaeum, taking note of this, says: "As this includes Mr. Lang's contributions to periodicals, it is evident that the bibliographer has not penetrated far into that shoreless ocean." Mr. Lang's wonderful fecundity call to mind John Kendrick Bangs's amusing verse in The Chap-Book:

"Dear Andrew Lang: I beg of you
To take a rest a week or two.
Go fishing in some Scottish burn,
Or at your golfing take a turn;
* * * * * * * * *
Go off and rest a week or two,
Dear Andrew Lang, I beg of you."

We sometimes wish Mr. Lang were not quite so cocksure about everything, from the color of a trout fly to the make-up of a ghost. And yet there is no man we know of who has the same general all-around literary ability.

The Trustees of the Phebe A. Hearst University of California have issued an invitation to all architects, irrespective of nationality, to compete in the preparation of a permanent general plan of the buildings and grounds which are to compose the University of California. The competition is to be double, a preliminary and a final one. The best ten plans will be retained, and to each of these $1,500 will be awarded. In the final competition $20,000 will be given for the adopted plan.

Munkacsy's "Ecce Homo" is now on exhibition in London, and to this picture a painful interest is attached. It was begun while the artist was in declining health. Critics affirm that it shows the effects of the artist's diminishing powers—the grip has been weakened. Something may be said, however, of the subject: of all religious pictures the "Ecce Homo" is the most difficult.

An Old-Time Lawyer.

Charles Jared Ingersoll's Career at the Bar and in Public Life.*

In the good old times, when the art of government did not consist in the sale of privileges and the "pinching" of capital; when the business of the statesman or even politician was not made up of "deals" and "dickers," Charles Jared Ingersoll occupied a prominent and attractive position. His life, most agreeably written by his grandson, William M. Meigs, recalls the student of American history to a portion of it which in the exciting incidents and novel ideas prevailing since 1860 has been, if not forgotten, overlooked.

Mr. Ingersoll's career was almost the connecting link between Colonial days and the civil war. He was born in Philadelphia in 1782. The son of a prominent lawyer, Jared Ingersoll, he was at an early age familiar with the actors of great events. He dined with young Custis at Washington's table. He was a part of the society which made and opposed our present form of government. Mifflin, McKeon, Dallas, Rush, Hillhouse, Ellsworth, and Baldwin were known to him as a boy at his father's house. He listened with delight to Blair McClenachan's denunciation in Independence Square of the Jay treaty: "Let us, fellow-citizens, kick this d—d treaty to h—l." He was at Burr's house in New York, and knew Theodosia, who married his friend Alston. At the age of eighteen he wrote a tragedy in verse which was produced at "the New Theatre" with success and was favorably reviewed by The Portfolio, the literary authority of those days. He made the tour of Europe in company with the American Minister, Mr. King. He met Mme. de Staël, Talleyrand's mistress, (who was the go-between in the X Y Z correspondence;) Lord Erskine, and Mr. Cobbett. Bonaparte, then at the head of his troops, surrounded by a brilliant array of Marshals, made a deep impression on him, and on his return he wrote a most dramatic and picturesque account of the scene. He returned to America in 1803, bringing with him the news of the Louisiana cession. He then devoted himself to his practice at the bar, where he at once took a leading position, and soon became immersed in the seething politics of Pennsylvania.

It was really a struggle between the aristocracy—the old Colonial families, who had always had the government of the State in their hands—and the new blood, the as yet unknown but powerful democracy. Although his social sympathies were on the side of his family and friends, yet he at once identified himself with the popular side. In 1803 he wrote "A View of the Rights and Wrongs, Power and Policy, of the United States." In this pamphlet he was the first writer in America who protested against the vassalage to England then so prevalent. He was filled with pride in his own country, thought her capable of standing by herself and having her own opinions, and "criticised the prevalent tendency to admire everything English at the expense of America." In 1811 he published "Inchiquin the Jesuit's Letters," which at the time, by reason of its violent Americanism, attracted great attention. It procured him the honor of a bitter attack in The British Quarterly Review, said to have been written by Southey, and was the subject of some controversial literature. He was then nominated on the Republican ticket for Assembly. As early as 1807, after the attack on the Chesapeake, he urged war with England, and from that time until 1812 he combated her insolent aggressions, and became one of the "War Hawks" who brought on the war. In the Autumn of 1812 he was elected a member of Congress from the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Charles Jared Ingersoll was then but thirty years of age, and so youthful in appearance that the doorkeeper of Congress at first declined to admit him. Here he became one of the foremost advocates of the war of 1812. He answered the continual threats by Mr. Webster and the New England members of disunion with patriotic fervor and brilliant oratory. The loss of the Capitol defeated his party and himself at the next election.

In 1823, being then in Washington on law business, having a reputation as a brilliant conversationist, Ingersoll mixed much in social life, and wrote charming gossip to his friend Richard Rush, Minister to England, from which we extract the following: "Last evening, at Mrs. Brown's ball, Mr. Clay went up to the table where Mr. Adams was playing chess with Judge Thurston, and said with that Kentucky frankness so much admired by Lord Castlereagh: 'Well, Mr. Adams, always playing great games.'"

Mr. Ingersoll adds in a note: "The wags say that Mr. Adams is writing a long answer to this attack." Again he says: "The President [Mr. Monroe] told me the other day, what I had heard him say before, that he never reads the newspapers. He mentioned to me in 1817 that he had never read anything like a history of the American Revolution."

At first he was friendly to the Bank of the United States, but the coercive course of the bank in the matter of its recharter turned him against it, and he supported President Jackson in his measures against it. What this meant to Ingersoll in the hidebound society of the City of Philadelphia cannot be measured by those who have not suffered from it. He afterward ran thrice for Congress, and was once elected. He was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs during the Oregon difficulty, in which he blamed Mr. Webster for weakness. He afterward accused Mr. Webster of malversation of the public funds. The proverbial laxity of Mr. Webster in money matters gave grave weight to this accusation, but he was exculpated by a committee in which there was dissent—Jefferson Davis being Chairman. Mr. Ingersoll died in 1862.

The book gives a charming picture of a brilliant and attractive individual and of a type of public man now, alas! rare if not gone from us, and of one who lived in the most interesting periods of our country's development.

*LIFE OF CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL. By William M. Meigs. 12mo. Two Portraits. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Memory and Double Consciousness.*

We are certain of more than one thing. Besides the certainty of death we have the certainty that nothing whatever is lost. The pound of lead may be converted into litharge or the carbonate, but it never is annihilated. It is only changed in form. If the law holds absolutely good for things ponderable as it does for nature's forces, what about ideas, perceptions, and sensations conveyed to the human brain? The eye is affected by color vibrations, the ear by sounds, the tongue by tastes. These impressions, says Dr. Waldstein, "arrive in the brain of one individual originally as much unlike the impression received by another as the respective eyes or ears, or any of the other organs of sense, are different in structure and functional power. The same original variations exist in the nerves which conduct, and in the brain which receives, the impressions." In other words, the recipients differ. It may be more or less sensitive, but this is the sound deduction the author arrives at: That "in whatever degree or manner these perceptions may have been received, they are registered permanently; they are never absolutely lost."

We cannot presume to recall the millions of impressions we have received in the first years of our existence, but in a large measure they have been remembered, providing our physical or mental conditions have been normal. There is no selective process, for there could have been no reasons "for remembering or forgetting." It cannot be questioned then that these impressions have their various degrees of permanence, and when taken together "constitute the elements of what we call memory."

Impressions, then, coming from without, and received continually by our sensory organs, are to be divided into two classes. These are the conscious and sub-conscious ones. We may be active in relation to the conscious ones and passive toward the sub-conscious ones, but nevertheless the latter are registered, and so it must be that memory is made up by means of both impressions.

Perhaps, then, it is in our moods that the sub-conscious impressions exert apparently the greater influence. They must be, however, weaker in their effects on the man than on the animal. Sometimes it happens that in a condition of disease it is the sub-conscious self which comes strongly to the front, and then, in a measure, reason may go by the board. Dr. Waldstein, with great skill, carries the power of the sub-conscious self to its highest limit when he tells of the man whose work has entitled him to be called "a genius." "The artist will oftentimes confess that he cannot explain how his best work has been done. He can rarely attain the same degree of creative freedom at will. There are moments when the mind has, as it were, shaken off the oppression of the selecting will, when self-criticism is ignored, and conceptions in thought or form spring into life without effect." We use the word "inspired."

This term the author deems to be an erroneous interpretation. We need not go outside of ourselves for an explanation. We are to find it—this powerful individuality "deep down in our sub-conscious self," the germs of which were sown perchance far back in our childhood, developed by our surroundings, added to by conditions beyond our control, and not chosen by those who were preparing the material for our mental development."

This sub-conscious state and its power may account for many of the eccentricities of the artist. The "predominant personal mood makes him oblivious of his relation to the world, in which, after all, he is obliged to move, and hence his disregard of his responsibilities toward society and friends, family and State. Il a les défauts de ses qualites."

This estimate of the artistic temperament is a perfectly rational one and of more ready application than Lombroso's overgeneralization of genius as combined with insanity. The aesthetic mood is then grounded on this sub-conscious self. In the absolute development of the study of this curious topic, Dr. Waldstein introduces many examples. That of Helen Keller is of exceeding interest. The sub-conscious self, the impressions of the girl's earliest babyhood, still exert today their power. They had acted as the stimuli for her present education. How otherwise account for her love of music and her appreciation of it.

The chapter on insomnia is of practical value. Men do not sleep sometimes because they have trained themselves to do without it for a certain limited period and the rhythm of life is lost, and so they hasten on to death and they allow their sub-conscious self to get the better of them. The author tells of a cure effected by him. A man harassed with the cares of a business passed his nights in a worrying condition of mind. There were on his mind the things he had done during the day and the business of the morrow. "I have often met this condition by directing that all open questions and contingencies be carefully written out and that these notes be put away until next morning." The bit of paper quieted the sub-conscious memory and it no longer took the place of a single conscious memory.

How often has it been said that "it is not mental work that kills; it is worry," and this Dr. Waldstein repeats. "Worry is expectation of some evil event. In expectation we are going over the mental processes that would be called for in case the event should happen to which we are looking forward. We have therefor expended uselessly, in many cases even vainly, a great amount of nervous energy." Touching on one of the most subtle of all mental phenomena, the author of this volume does not treat it in an abstract manner, but has the happy knack of presenting a topic at least abstruse to some in a perfectly practical manner.

*THE SUB-CONSCIOUS SELF AND ITS RELATIONS to Education and Health. By Louis Waldstein, M. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

On the Twirling of Legs.

From Tolstoi's "What Is Art?"

Hundreds of thousands of people devote their lives from childhood to learning to twirl their legs rapidly (dancers) or to touch notes and strings very rapidly (musicians,) or to draw with paint and represent what they see (artists,) or to turn every phrase inside out and find a rhyme to every word. And these people, often very kind and clever, and capable of all sorts of useful labor, grow savage over their specialized and stupefying occupations, and become one-sided and self-complacent specialists, dull to all the serious phenomena of life, and skilful only at rapidly twisting their legs, their tongues, or their fingers.

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For fuller particulars see the January number of the ROUND TABLE, or write for a circular giving full information and reproductions of the engravings.

MONEY-PRIZE COMPETITIONS

HARPER'S ROUND TABLE offers cash prizes in three competitions this year:

Prizes for Short Stories, $150.—First Prize, $75; Second Prize, $50; Third Prize, $25, for the best stories written by actual subscribers. This contest closes February 10, 1898.

Prizes for Comic Sketches, $35.—First Prize, $20; Second Prize, $10; Third Prize, $5, for the best series of Comic Sketches made and submitted by actual subscribers. This contest closes March 10, 1898.

Prizes for Photographs, $145.—SENIOR CONTEST.—Figure Studies—First Prize, $20; Second Prize, $15. Landscapes—First Prize, $15; Second Prize, $10. JUNIOR CONTEST—open to all subscribers to HARPER'S ROUND TABLE who have not passed their eighteenth birthday—Figure Studies—First Prize, $20; Second Prize, $10; Third Prize, $5. Landscapes—First Prize, $10; Second Prize, $6; Third Prize, $4. Marines—First Prize, $10; Second Prize, $6; Third Prize, $4.

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Entries for all photographic competitions close February 10, 1898. A circular containing full particulars as to the rules of these photographic competitions will be sent on request.

Every Number Contains Four Monthly Departments

THE EDITOR'S TABLE, PROBLEMS AND PUZZLES, STAMPS AND COINS, and THE CAMERA CLUB

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York City

Korea.

Isabella Bird Bishop's Recent Travels in That Country.*

With the eyes of the world turned toward the Asiatic peninsula of Korea, or, to give it its native title, Ch'ao Hsiea, "the land of the morning calm," libraries are being ransacked for all possible information upon a country from which "unnumbered woes may spring." The essayist, statesman, or editorial writer who from recent events has been compelled to look into the history of Korea during the past month has doubtless been surprised by the paucity of information regarding that country. The two best books on the country have become obsolete in so far as its present political condition and social order are concerned, and most of the few writers upon Korea have availed themselves to a large extent of the introduction to Pere Danlet's "Histoire de l'Eglise de Koree."

Under these conditions the appearance of a volume entitled "Korea and Her Neighbors," by Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the author of that delightful book of travel, "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," and which not only contains an interesting account of Mrs. Bishop's four visits to Korea between January, 1894, and March, 1897, but gives a vivid account of the recent vicissitude, is both timely and valuable. Mr. Walter Hillier, until recently British Consul General for Korea, says in an introductory preface to Mrs. Bishop's work, "that he is glad to be afforded an opportunity of indorsing the conclusions she has arrived at after a long and intimate study of a people whose isolation during many centuries renders a description of their character, institutions, and peculiarities especially interesting at the present state of their history," and he adds that "those who, like himself, have known Korea from its first opening to foreign intercourse will thoroughly appreciate the closeness of Mrs. Bishop's observation, the accuracy of her facts, and the correctness of her inferences." This is high praise, but the reader, after perusal of the book, will feel impelled to adopt Mr. Hillier's opinion, for Mrs. Bishop has certainly given us an idea of Korea and of its strange people and stranger customs which the general reader has not been hitherto able to obtain.

Mrs. Bishop coincides with Mr. Hillier in the belief that "the condition of tutelage in some form or another is now absolutely necessary to Korea's existence as a nation, and that the nominal independence won for her by the force of Japanese arms is a privilege she is not fitted to enjoy, while she continues to labor under the burden of an administration that is hopelessly and superlatively corrupt." Says Mr. Hillier: "The role of mentor and guide exercised by China, and with that lofty indifference to local interests that characterizes her treatment of all her tributaries, was undertaken by Japan after the expulsion of the Chinese army from Korea. Force of circumstances compelled Russia to take up the task begun by Japan, the King having appealed in his desperation to the Russian representative for rescue from a terrorism which might well have cowed a stronger and braver man. Much, however, still remains to be done; the only hope of advance in the direction of progress—initiated, it is only fair to remember, by Japan, and continued under Russian auspices—is to maintain an iron grip, which the Russian agents so far have been more careful than their Japanese predecessors to conceal beneath a velvet glove."

It was the pursuance of a plan of study of the leading characteristics of the Mongolian races that first took Mrs. Bishop to Korea. She frankly states that her first journey in January, 1894, produced the impression that Korea was the most uninteresting country in which she had ever traveled, but she goes on to say that during and since the war its political perturbations, rapid changes, and possible destinies gave her an intense interest in it, and she concludes with the statement that "Korea takes a similarly stronger grip on all who reside in it sufficiently long to overcome the feeling of distaste which at first it undoubtedly inspires."

"Korea," as Mrs. Bishop truly says, "to the larger number of readers of the present volume who were educated before the 'Hermit Nation' was opened up to the world by the treaties of 1883 has been little more than a geographical expression. The peninsula is on the northeast coast of China and measures roughly 600 miles from north to south and 135 miles from east to west. Its coast line is about 1,740 miles, and it has an estimated area somewhat smaller than that of Great Britain. It is divided from the Russian and Chinese Empire on the north and west by the Tumen and Amnok, or Yalu, Rivers, which rise in the great white-headed mountain of Paik-to-San, and flow, respectively, into the northern sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. It is separated from the neighboring coast of Japan by the Strait of Korea, and its southern and eastern shores are washed by the waters of the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. A great mountain range runs the entire length of the peninsula with numerous lateral spurs, and forms a rugged spine, which divides the kingdom into two parts, the eastern division being a comparatively narrow strip between the mountains and the Sea of Japan, difficult of access but extremely fertile; while the western section is composed of rugged hills and innumerable valleys and slopes, well watered and admirably suited for agriculture. There are a few small lakes and some noble rivers, in particular the Amnok and the Han, which last, arising thirty miles from the sea in the mountains, cuts the country nearly in half and falls into the sea at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, the capital, on the west coast."

There are few good harbors in Korea, whose coast is rocky, and on which the tide on the west and southwest coasts rises and falls from twenty-six to thirty-eight feet. The best harbors are those of Fusan, on the southeast coast, and Wonsan, on Broughton Bay, on the northeast coast. Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, which was talked of so much in the Japan-Chinese war, is little better than an open roadstead. The climate Mrs. Bishop considers to be one of the finest and healthiest in the world. She says: "For nine months of the year the skies are generally bright, and a Korean Winter is absolutely superb, with its still atmosphere, its bright, blue, unclouded sky, its extreme dryness, without asperity, and its crisp frosty nights."

The country has been ruled by Kings of the present dynasty since 1392. As will be remembered, the suzerainty of China, recognized from very remote days, was personally renounced by the King of Korea in January, 1895, and China acknowledged the complete independence of her old possession by a treaty of peace signed in May, 1895. At present Korea is ruled by a King, a Council of State, and nine Ministers, but the King's will and power are absolute. The native army consists of 4,800 men in Seoul and 1,200 men in the provinces.

In 1876 Japan forced a treaty upon Korea, which up till then had successfully preserved her isolation. The United States followed with a treaty in 1882, England and Germany in 1884, Russia and Italy in 1886, and Austria in 1892. By these treaties Seoul and the ports of Chemulpo, Fusan, and Wonsan were opened to foreign commerce, and the smaller ports of Mo-po and Chinan-po were last year added to the list. England, Japan, Russia, and America are represented by Ministers at Seoul, France by a Charge d'Affaires, and Germany by a Consul. The majority of the American and French residents in Korea are missionaries, and the most conspicuous objects in Seoul are the Roman Catholic Cathedral and the American Methodist Episcopal Church. It may also be added that the United States has long had a representative in the Court of Korea in the person of Mr. Legendre, the father of Mr. W. C. Legendre of New York, who has been for many years a confidential adviser to the King.

While Korea has a telegraph system, it has no railroads, although one between Chemulpo and Seoul, built by Americans, is soon to be opened. Goods are carried everywhere on the backs of men, bulls, and ponies. The language of the country is mixed. The educated classes introduce Chinese into their conversation as much as possible, and all literature of any account is in that language, although of an archaic form. Korean has the distinction of being the only language of Eastern Asia which possesses an alphabet. There is no national religion, but Confucianism is the official cult, and the teachings of Confucius are the rule of Korean morality. Spirit worship prevails all over the country and holds the uneducated masses and the women of all classes in complete bondage.

The long centuries during which Korea was simply a contributary State to China, naturally still makes Chinese influence predominate in Government, law, education, etiquette, social relations, and morals. "In all these respects," says Mrs. Bishop, "Korea is but a feeble reflection of her powerful neighbor, and though since the war the Koreans have ceased to look to China for assistance, their sympathies are with her, and they turn to her for noble ideas, cherished traditions, and moral teachings. Their literature, superstitions, system of education, ancestral worship, culture, and modes of thinking are all Chinese."

It has been necessary to thus briefly detail Mrs. Bishop's much longer general introductory description of Korea in order to give the reader a general idea of the contents of her book. The interest felt in Korea at present is for the most part political, but in order to gain a proper idea of the political significance of the gathering of the fleets of the great powers in Korean waters, one must know something of the geography, ethnology, and history of Korea and of its people. This brief introductory glance at the country and its people can be well concluded in Mrs. Bishop's own words:

"It is into this archaic condition of things, this unspeakable grooviness, this irredeemable, unreformed Orientalism, this parody of China, without the robustness of race, which helps to hold China together, that the ferment of the Western leaven has fallen, and this feeblest of independent kingdoms, rudely shaken out of her sleep of centuries, half frightened and wholly dazed, finds herself confronted with an array of powerful, ambitious, aggressive, and not always overscrupulous powers, bent, it may be, on overreaching her and each other, forcing her into new paths, ringing with new hands the knell of time-honored custom, clamoring for concessions, bewildering her with reforms, suggestions, panaceas, of which she sees neither the meaning nor the necessity."

"What sort of people are the Koreans?" the reader will ask. Mrs. Bishop tells us that "they are strikingly dissimilar from both their nearest neighbors, the Chinese and Japanese; that there is a remarkable variety of physiognomy among them; that they have straight and aquiline as well as broad and snub noses, with distended nostrils, and dark, or, more often, russet brown hair, which requires the frequent application of lampblack and oil to bring it to the fashionable black color; that their eyes, though dark, vary from dark brown to hazel; that their cheekbones are high, their brows frequently lofty and intellectual, their ears small and well set on, their usual expression cheerful, with a dash of puzzlement, and that, in short, the Korean physiognomy indicates in its best aspect quick intelligence rather than force or strength of will."

In Mrs. Bishop's estimation the Koreans are a handsome race. She says that "their physique is good, and while the average height of the men is five feet four and a half inches, that of the women cannot be ascertained, and is disproportionately less, while their figureless figures, the faults of which are exaggerated by the ugliest dress on earth, are squat and broad. The hands and feet of the Koreans of both sexes and all classes are very small, white, and exquisitely formed, and the tapering, almond-shaped finger nails are carefully attended to. The men are very strong, walk remarkably well, and carry heavy weights. As a rule, they are strong and healthy, and a fair estimate of the population of the peninsula is from twelve to thirteen millions, females being in the minority.

They have what we call a "gift of gab," and are remarkable as linguists. So much for the good side of their character. Their dark side is the possession in full fruition of the Oriental vices of suspicion, cunning, and untruthfulness. We are told that trust between man and man is unknown in Korea, and that women are secluded and occupy a very inferior position.

Space and time will not permit us to follow Mrs. Bishop on her journeyings through Korea. The general estimate of the country and its people given above is the result of this journeying and of the close study of the land and its inhabitants, to which Mrs. Bishop had the time, the interest, and the opportunity to give. She appears to have entered upon her investigations in a somewhat prejudiced state of mind and to have finished them almost with enthusiasm. Her description of Seoul, which she says in one sense is Korea, is especially interesting. She staid there at different times for many months, and she says: "I know Seoul by day and night, its palaces and its slums, its unspeakable meanness and faded splendors, its purposeless crowds, its mediaeval possessions, which for barbaric splendor cannot be matched on earth, the filth of its crowded alleys, and its pitiful attempt to retain its manners, customs, and identity as the capital of an ancient monarchy in the face of a host of disintegrating influences which are at work. But it is not at first that one 'takes it in.' I had known it for a year before I appreciated it or fully realized that it is entitled to be regarded as one of the great capitals of the world, with its supposed population of a quarter of a million, and that few capitals are more beautifully situated." Seoul, according to Mrs. Bishop, certainly has one feature that no other city can boast, for she tells us that tigers and leopards at times are shot within its walls.

Near Seoul Mrs. Bishop, a Chinese servant, and Mr. Miller, a young missionary, who acted as interpreter, boarded a "sampan," or river boat, and journeyed five weeks on the upper Han, or "River of Golden Sand." She attended a Korean wedding at the village of Paik-Kui-Mi, and her description of the ceremony and of Korean wedding customs is vivid and interesting. She paid a visit to the monasteries of the Diamond Mountain, traversed the west coast, and after a long journey took steamer from Wonsan to Fusan and thence to Chemulpo, where she found that "deadly dull port" filled with warships and the stern bustle of approaching conflict. She then departed to Manchuria and spent some time in Mukden, where she studied the Chinese troops and the beginning of the war. From a hasty trip to Pekin she went to Nagasaki and thence to the Russian port of Vladivostook, "the possession of the East," from whence she took a trip over a finished portion of the new Trans-Siberian Railroad. Returning to Korea, she went to Seoul again and had an audience with the King, and returning there after another absence in Japan and after the assassination of the Queen, she learned and gives some new details regarding that tragic event, which was pictured so well by Col. John A. Cockerill, in his letters from Korea.

It is seldom that the ordinary traveler, especially if a woman, makes so careful an investigation into and so close a study of the salient points of interest of a strange country and people as has Mrs. Bishop, and this investigation and study makes her book an important contribution to contemporaneous literature. A word as to illustrations, which are many and good, chiefly half-tones. There are several clearly printed and excellent maps, not overloaded with detail, which is apt to be the case in those which accompany most books on travel. The cover is of blue, with the yellow national flag of Korea on the front.

*KOREA AND HER NEIGHBORS.—A Narrative of Travel, with an Account of the Recent Vicissitudes and Present Position of the Country. By Isabella Bird Bishop, F. R. G. S. 8vo. New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming. H. Revell Company.

Enraged by a Statue of Hugo.

There has lately been much talk in Paris about the statue of Victor Hugo, which the sculptor Barrias is preparing for the exposition. The figure has already been modeled in clay, and most of the critics who have had a glance at it are beside themselves with rage. It does not represent the Victor Hugo that they knew, the familiar figure with rounded shoulders, close white hair, and a grizzled beard and mustaches, with squinting, cold gray eyes and cheeks and forehead seamed with wrinkles—in a word, a picture of Hugo as he looked in the last twenty years of his life that has found itself personified and idealized in the bronze bust of the Theatre Francaise.

Barrias's conception is of the younger Hugo, a Hugo with clear, marble-like cheeks and forehead, with piercing, large gray eyes, with clean-shaven chin, and with long, dark locks flowing to the shoulders—the Hugo in all the fullness of his fame as the author of "Les Miserables" and "Hernani." Barrias's sketch represents the poet, pensive and severe, leaning against a buttress, one hand supporting the chin—the poet, not the politician in his dotage. And that is why Parisians grown old in contemplating the bearded face are enraged with M. Barrias. But they do not stop to ponder.

The Doubleday & McClure Company publish a new edition of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." The preface to it is the one written by the author in 1880. The volume is well made up, and the price is remarkably low—$1.

Books and Authors.

Are there books enough to go round in England? The literary output of 1897 shows that our transatlantic cousins had 1,400 more books at their disposal in 1897 than in 1896.

"The Books of the Year 1897," published by Edmund Routledge, is the calendar history of the last twelve months. The multitude of topics covered may be judged when the volume contains over 10,000 references.

Here is a good round life for a newspaper. The Aberdeen Journal celebrated on the 5th of this January its one hundred and fiftieth birthday. Yet Scotland has a senior journal, The Edinburgh Gazette.

Sir John Lubbock has been at work for some years studying the subject of the stipules of plants, and by a stipule is meant a modified leaflet. In a new volume entitled "Buds and Stipules" Sir John Lubbock has arranged all the facts discoverable by him in regard to plants. The work is to be published shortly.

The calendar which comes with The Youth's Companion for 1898 is one of the handsomest for the year. It consists of three panels, on each of which figures a Watteau design in color, the panels surrounded by a scroll border embossed in gold. The calendar accompanies a subscription for The Youth's Companion.

The first authorized American publication of Herbert Spencer's reply to Huxley's Romaines lecture will appear in the February Appletons' Popular Science Monthly. The title is "Evolutionary Ethics." In the same number Prof. Henry Lincoln Clapp writes on a novel and most interesting topic, "School Gardens." The idea entertained is to have gardens which are to be cared for by the public-school pupils.

Roberts Brothers of Boston are the publishers of Franklin K. Young's "The Grand Tactics of Chess." This is an exposition of the laws and principles of chess strategics. Systems of chess play made famous by Morphy, de la Bourdonnais, Philidor, Deschapelles, and others are explained, and in the work there are 300 diagrams.

"Earliest Days in America," edited by Blanche E. Hazard and Samuel T. Dutton, has just been published by the Morse Company of New York. The volume covers early Colonial and pioneer days and describes prehistoric periods. There are many illustrations.

In the February Pall Mall Magazine there will be a continuation of Anthony Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda." For the same number Judge O'Connor Morris contributes "The Campaign of Copenhagen." For a leading illustration there will be an etching, "The Smoker."

In an autograph letter of Stevenson to be disposed of in London this passage may be read: "The best of the present French novelists seems to me incomparable Daudet. I would not give a chapter of old Dumas for the whole writing of the Zolas."

Lamson, Wolffe & Co. publish "Carita, a Cuban Romance," a romance by Louis Pendleton. The period chosen is after 1876, and before the present revolution. Mr. Pendleton shows how the fires of revolution were kept alive.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have ready for publication Volume VII. of "The Founding of the German Empire." As additions to their "Library of Economics and Politics" the same firm will issue at once W. F. Willoughby's "Workingmen's Insurance" and Dr. Lauros McConachie's "Congressional Committees."

Current History, formerly published in Buffalo, has had its quarters moved to Boston, where its issues will be under the management of the New England Publishing Company. The third quarter of Current History, from 1897, edited by Alfred S. Johnson, has just been published.

Longmans, Green & Co.'s announcements for February are "Shrewsbury," a novel by Stanley Weyman; Beatrice and Sydney Webb's "History of Trades Unions," and Dean Farrar's "The Life Story of Aner." This is an allegory, Bunyanlike in its directness.

Harper & Brothers will publish in February the following works: "The Red-Bridge Neighborhood," by Maria Louise Pool; "The Lion of Janina; or, The Last Days of the Janissaries," by Maurus Jókai, translated by R. Nisbet Bain; "The Fight for the Crown," a novel, by W. E. Norris; "The Sack of Monte Carlo," an adventure of to-day, by Walter Frith; "Ribstone Pippins," by Maxwell Gray; "The Vintage," a romance of the Greek war of independence, by E. F. Benson; "The Awakening of a Nation," Mexico of to-day, by Charles F. Lummis; "Elements of Literary Criticism," by Charles F. Johnson; "Spun-yarn," sea stories, by Morgan Robertson; "A Boy I Knew, and Four Dogs," by Laurence Hutton; "The Golficide, and Other Tales of the Fair Green," by W. G. Van Tassel Sutphen; "The Student's Motley: The Rise of the Dutch Republic," by John Lothrop Motley, condensed, with introduction and notes and a historical sketch of the Dutch people from 1584 to 1897, by William Elliot Griffis; "Wonder Tales from Wagner," told for young people, by Anna Alice Chapin; "International Monetary Conferences," by Henry B. Russell; "A Little Sister to the Wilderness," a novel, by Lilian Bell, (new edition;) "The War of the Worlds," by H. G. Wells.

There is nothing like pride of birth; that is a kale-yard peculiarity. "That's Kirriemuir," said a Scotchman, indicating the place with a finger from the railway carriage. Ian Maclaren, who was traveling with the man, was much edified, and remarked, "Why, Mr. Barrie was born there." "Yes," said the man, "and so was I."

For The Jewish World Zangwill has written a new serial, the title of which is "Maimon the Fool and Nathan the Wise." It is one of the Ghetto Series, the scene being laid in Germany.

A volume by Mr. T. Terriss and Arthur J. Smythe is to be a life of the late William Terriss, the unfortunate actor who was murdered. The book will contain contributions by many of the friends of the actor, and there will be a number of anecdotes.

Fisher Unwin announces Capt. Welby's "Through Tibet Unknown."

Sir Walter Besant's new novel, "The Changeling," is to be published first as a serial in Chapman's Magazine, and will then appear in volume form. The series on South London the same author is now writing for The Pall Mall Magazine will be published as a book by Chatto & Windus.

The Doubleday & McClure Company is preparing for immediate publication the memorial edition of the writings of Henry George. There will be ten octavo volumes, including the authorized biography by Henry George, Jr. The books will be printed by De Vinne, on sound paper, and substantially bound. The set will be completed this year. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies.

A very patient man writes to a London journal: "In January a year ago I asked for a book of the Librarian at the British Museum, and the answer was, 'It is at the binder's.' I called again this month, January, 1898, and asked for the same book, and the answer was, 'At the binder's.'"

Sir Hudson Lowe always has been abused as the custodian of Napoleon. Mr. R. C. Shelton has written his justification, and Nutt is to publish the volume.

Marie Corelli has been dangerously ill and is now recovering slowly from an operation. Her malady had been so serious as to endanger her life.

The Northampton Free Library (England) refused "The Beth Book" a place on its shelves. When the Chairman of the library was asked why, he confessed that he had not read a line of Sarah Grand.

No book is more eagerly awaited than Zola's "Paris." The English edition is to be ready about the middle of February.

It is printed in the last number of The Academy that M. le Gallienne is about paying us a visit and will remain in the United States for some time, and "may reside permanently in New England."

The Macmillan Company announces for early publication George Cary Eggleston's "Southern Soldier Stories," "Sources of Greek History," by Anna Boynton Thompson, and "Pasteur: His Life and Works," by Percy Frankland.

D. C. Heath & Co. announce "The Merchant of Venice" in their Arden Shakespeare Series. This makes the twelfth play in the series.

The Messrs. Putnam's Sons announce the following works for the Spring season: In the Little Journeys Series "The Homes of American Statesmen," by Elbert Hubbard; "Bird Studies," by William E. D. Scott; "Open Mints and Free Banking," by William Bough; "Republican Responsibility for Present Currency Perils," by Perry Belmont; the third series in the History of Religion, "Jewish Religious Life After the Exile," by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne; "Renascent Christianity: A Forecast of the Twentieth Century," by Martin Kellogg Schermerhorn; "Led on Step by Step," by A. Toomer Porter; "Reminiscences of the Old Navy," by Edgar Stanton Maclay; the fifth volume of "The Life and Reminiscences of Rufus King," by Charles R. King; "The Writings of James Monroe," edited by S. M. Hamilton; "The Cross in Tradition, History, and Art," by the Rev. W. W. Seymour; "Coffee and India Rubber Culture in Mexico," by his Excellency Matias Romero, and "A History of the Parish of Trinity Church, New York," compiled and edited by Morgan Dix.

That excellent literary journal, The Critic, having outgrown its old quarters in the United Charities Building, has moved next door, to the Kennedy Building. The present address of The Critic is 289 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Miss Sykes's "Through Persia on a Side Saddle," describing a journey in out-of-the-way Persia, is to be published next month by Innes & Co.

Edmond Kelly on Political Progress.

Edmond Kelly's recent volume entitled "Evolution and Effort" was so well received when it first appeared that a new edition has been called for, the first having passed out of print. Because of the living public questions treated in the book and the high plane from which they were discussed, this demand speaks of itself the best kind of praise the work could have. Mr. Kelly has written for the new edition a special preface bearing on events which have occurred since the first edition appeared. From an advance copy the following passages are taken:

Since this book was published the problems discussed in it have been modified by events of startling consequence. New York City has surrendered once more to Tammany Hall, and Populism has captured the Democratic Party, increased its ranks from one to six millions, and almost succeeded in electing a President of the United States. On the other hand, some of the principles which those interested in good government for a long time unsuccessfully advocated are to-day recognized as essential by a continually increasing fraction of the community; a permanent system of civil service has been extended almost as far as its advocates recommend; the principle of separating municipal from National and State elections has been embodied in our New York Constitution, and almost every State in the Union is in the enjoyment of a good ballot law; so that when we look at the results of elections on the one hand and the results of legislation on the other, we are amazed to find the worst of Legislatures enacting the best of laws, and the best of laws in turn delivered over to the maladministration of the worst of public officers.

The main purpose of the book is to advocate the moral and therefore the imperative character of a citizen's duty to the State; to point out that zeal is now often dissipated in efforts by private resources to remedy social evils that can only be successfully treated by the power of the State, and to urge that these misdirected efforts be henceforth concentrated on the field of politics, so that we may continue to have a Street Cleaning Commissioner who will clean streets, and eventually, perhaps, a Department of Charities and Correction which will not itself stand in need of all our charity and deserve all our correction.

Now it has been pointed out that one of the chief difficulties in the way of political regeneration is to be found in the fact that all our elections, municipal as well as National, are in the hands of parties who are concerned with the success of the party rather than the prosperity of the Commonwealth; and the strength of these parties is still so great that the citizen who wants good government for its own sake can as yet neither find a place in the party nor create one outside of it. The result of this is—and for a long time must continue to be—that he has a very small direct share in elections to office or to the Legislature. But he exerts, nevertheless, an indirect influence on political action which is often found to be more powerful than that of the men who seem to be masters of our Legislatures. For example, it is impossible to conceive of a measure more repugnant to the leaders of both political parties than that of civil service reform, inasmuch as it robs them of the very spoils through which they keep control of their machine, and to secure which is the main object of their existence; and yet, although it is an uncontradicted fact that both parties have, ever since civil service reform was first suggested, been in the hands of men avowedly interested in nothing but spoils, the force of that very public opinion which seems unable to secure the election of fitting men to office has nevertheless been found sufficient to compel the consent of both parties alternately to this salutary measure.

The same is in great part true also of ballot reform. No "boss" could regard ballot reform with any feelings save those of aversion and disgust; for as soon as a voter is secure from surveillance in the making and casting of his ballot, that moment bribery ceases to bribe. Nevertheless, in spite of the bitterest opposition on the part of the men who to all appearances rule their respective parties, once more public opinion has been found to be stronger than they.

And so, notwithstanding the fact that the citizens who want good government for its own sake have been smitten hip and thigh in the last New York election, they have nevertheless exerted a sufficient influence in the political field to secure the passage of measures which are of priceless value to their cause.

Nor is the improvement in political conditions confined to the passage of certain useful measures; a careful consideration of the vote polled at this election will demonstrate that there has been an encouraging increase in the independent vote. It has been shown that there was a displacement of about 120,000 votes between the New York elections of 1892 and those of 1894; or, in other words, that about 60,000 citizens who voted for Tammany in 1892 voted for the Committee of Seventy in 1894, and it was argued that this approximately represented the numerical strength of the independent vote in this city. In the recent election the independent vote amounted to nearly 150,000; so that, even though allowance be made for the increase of population due to the Greater New York law, it is clear that since 1894 the independent vote has much increased.

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Letters to the Editor.

The editor invites the readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to contribute to this department of the paper. He would prefer to have contributions signed with the full name of writers, but he will print letters with other signatures if requested so to do. Although the editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the opinions expressed, a wide latitude will be permitted in discussion.

Balfour on the Novel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are others than Mr. Balfour who are exercised unduly over the future of the novel. The persons in this category are literary Malthusians. They are plagued by the fear that the limits of imaginative subsistence will eventually be reached by the vastly multiplied army of creative writers. Now, the theory of Malthus may possibly be exemplified ages hence after the whole globe has become like a swarming ant hill and the last resources of science and human ingenuity have been exhausted, but not before. Practically for us who at present exist the means of sustenance, actual and potential, are unlimited. So is it with themes for the producers of fiction. Not until the very last denizen of earth expires will the mill of human imagination cease to work because of lack of grist for its hoppers.

Mr. Balfour asks: "Where is the novelist to find a new vein?" Apparently he is looking at the matter in a loose and casual way. He seems to think that because the stories already written include scenes laid in every quarter of the earth, therefore all local color has been utilized to staleness, that all things worth telling have been told, and that the charm of novelty has been dissipated forever from the broad field of fictional invention. To this it might be answered that Mr. Balfour lays too much stress on externals, and does not adequately appreciate the inexhaustible and infinite variety of the human subject. Even under like outward conditions the inner workings of each individual's soul differ greatly and interestingly from those of all other souls. No two personal quantities can ever be connected with the sign of equality. Where there is difference there is more or less likelihood of novelty, and a master mind will never realize that the materials requisite for the employment of his art are deficient in quantity or quality. So long as men retain individuality—which will be while the race endures—so long will they feel, think, and aspire differently, and thus furnish abundant pretext and incitement for the novelist's endeavors. New veins of this character will never be wanting if they are but diligently sought for by discerning prospectors.

But, aside from this aspect of externality, we may meet and confute Mr. Balfour on his own seeming ground of externality. Granting that, in broad outline or hazy impression, the novelists have already pictured for us nearly every known locality, who can deny that innumerable fine shadings and delicate touches remain yet to be accomplished? Moreover, this is a progressive world. External conditions almost everywhere are continually and rapidly changing. Even in the older communities, under the resistless tendencies of modern civilization, radical alterations of environment occur, bringing in new sets of conditions, customs, and modes of activity. How much more momentous will be the variations when the now waste places shall be inhabited, built up, and developed! Almost boundless regions on the surface of the earth remain to be brought under subjection to the transforming enterprise of man. Every step in the forward march of the race results in disclosures of new perspectives, vistas, varieties, and combinations in the surroundings. In the process of evolution inconceivably great, numerous, and complicated mutations of circumstances must befall mankind. It will not be absolutely necessary for the coming novelist to rehash from generation to generation the stories told by his predecessors.

Possibly Mr. Balfour is too deeply infected with the prevailing mania, and does not appreciate a work of literary skill unless its subject matter be strikingly novel, not to say sensational. But it is not alone the theme per se that makes a story a production of interest and power. The treatment of the theme is, after all, the principal thing—the vitalizing force imparted from the author's own mentality. A clear-eyed genius can find fit themes in the most ordinary places, personages, and events, and he can so handle them as to compel admiring attention. It is not a dearth of themes and veins which should lie heavily on the minds and hearts of Mr. Balfour and his associates in the business or gloomy forecasting, but the fewness of the men and women really called by the grace of natural endowments to the noble service of literary art. TUDOR WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1898.

"Books That Society Reads."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just laid down your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. It has become for me my favorite magazine, and I look forward to each week's issue with the greatest pleasure; and I often pass the pleasure on to friends far away. The article on Whitman in a recent number went across the sea to a lover and personal friend of "the good gray poet." Sometimes the whole Supplement is sent to a friend—a literary worker—in Chicago. Joseph H. Choate's words on success formed the theme for our table talk to-night, and my boys, with their life purposes just dawning, took to heart, I hope, his advice to hold to a worthy purpose through all circumstances.

Mrs. Sherwood's papers are always delightful, but why does she exalt "Quo Vadis" and belittle "The Christian"? The former is scarcely an addition to our literature, for all that is valuable in the book, i. e., the historical basis, can be gotten from Roman history, minus the disgusting details of drunken orgies and the soul-harassing minutiae of the tortures inflicted upon the early Christians. I do not see how "fashion can stand up straighter and breathe deeper" after reading such a book.

But "The Christian," if misnamed, (for surely it ought to be called "The Fanatic,") has, nevertheless, a sincerity of purpose. John Storm emulated Christ in his love and care for fallen humanity and in a certain kind of breadth which was superior to creeds. His light, compared with that of the great Teacher of mankind, was as a rushlight to a sun—but if he had lived up to it, had lived in the world as his great Master did, not shrinking from its contact, its temptations, its burdens—well, it was a disappointment that the author turned him into a narrow, selfish devotee, with insane tendencies. But Glory's letters and the final dragging of Drake from the mire of his environments, making him the tardy gentleman noblesse oblige, surely go far to redeem the book from the scathing comment of an anonymous writer of "Moral Melodrama to Order" in The Atlantic, which I inclose: "Item, one suicide; item, three murders; item, one bloodhound; item, four seductions; item, ballet girls, gamblers, monks; item, two deaths in bed; item, music halls, thieves' dens; item, one impossible heroine; item, one impossible hero; item, one ha'penny worth of purpose to this intolerable deal of bombast."

But I did not mean to take up your time in this way. I only meant to tell you of the profit and pleasure derived from your pages. Especially fine papers in the latest issue are "Mary Cowden Clarke," the letters about Barrie and Browning, "Authors at Home," and the excellent editorial, "Writing Lives of Christ," and its outcome, "Impossible Lives of Christ," containing Tennyson's fine tribute to Reticence, which reminds me of the Scotch proverb, "Ye must aye keep something to yoursel'." HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, Jan. 23, 1898.

Scrapbook Making as an Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Buoyed by the letter of Harriette C. S. Buckham, in your issue of Jan. 22, I haste to do what I have intended doing for some time, i. e., to write your enterprising paper a letter of appreciation of its latest and most valuable acquisition—a REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

As a bibliomaniac and worshipper at the shrines of literary genius, to the extent of clipping all data of an interesting nature on those subjects from newspapers and other periodicals, thence pasting the same in scrapbooks (of my own making) for future reference—and these books will certainly bear me witness—THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART has been of invaluable aid; so much so that I am just egotistical enough to think that it is the finest collection of its kind in the possession of any individual, for not alone does it consist of data dealing with letters, but as there are some twenty-odd volumes in the collection, bearing on almost every conceivable subject, four alone of which deal entirely with literature and journalism, you will readily understand the extent of my work.

While the occupation has caused me considerable time and patience, now in their almost completeness I am sure I shall be well paid for the trouble. I merely make mention of all this because I do not think, as does Harriette C. S. Buckham, that THE TIMES would be warranted in going to the trouble and expense of making up bound volumes, when the articles can be so easily preserved in the form in which I have kept them.

The inclosed MS. on the "Art of Scrapbook Making," published some years ago by the writer, will give an insight as to my pastime as a collector of clippings, and will probably be an incentive to many others who appreciate THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART Supplement. I hope that the Supplement will ever be a part of THE TIMES, and that that exponent of clean journalism will ever be in the arena as the champion of right and the oppressor of wrong. EDWARD ELMORE BROCK.

New York, Jan. 27, 1898.

There are many interesting and useful items which one runs across in the perusal of the various newspapers and other periodicals that will come to be in time, not only useful, but in many cases invaluable. How to keep these for future reference is the next question; and while some people, like most newspaper publishers, merely cut them out and place them in envelopes labeled according to their various subjects, thence putting them in drawers or some other compartments under the name of "referendum," and the majority of others who simply paste in a regular scrapbook purchased at some stationery store, still to me neither one of these ways seemed to suit my taste of fancy, and so I studied out a plan of scrapbook of my own. I wanted something that would harmonize with my other books.

And now, as a clipping collector for some ten years or more, I want to tell you how I make my scrapbooks in which to paste my clippings; but, while my mode could not be adopted very well or conveniently in a newspaper office, it would, I am sure, although requiring a little time and patience, be better and more convenient for an individual.

As I said before, I wanted something that would harmonize with my other books; so with this point in view I secured first about a dozen or more old annual report books of one of the Exchanges, which I found more convenient for my purpose, for the reason that they were all of a uniform size; I then cut out about a dozen leaves as neatly and as close to the crevice as possible, leaving in the next dozen, and keeping this up until I had reached the end of the book. In my case the work has been so neatly done that now, when the book is filled with clippings, the stubs of the cut leaves hardly show, and the appearance is almost that of a regular printed volume. This form I consider far superior to the ordinary scrapbook, inasmuch as it does not have the slightest appearance of being one, and readily holds its own among the other volumes of my bookcase. There is a separate book for index, in which are recorded alphabetically the different subjects treated in the various volumes, and it needs but a hasty glance at this to find any article at a moment's notice. These clippings have been compiled into volumes under the caption of Brock's Clippings, as follows: Volume I.—Woman's World, Household Hints, Things Worth Knowing, What the Doctor Says, and Humor. Volume II.—Household Novelties, The Kitchen, Dining Room, and Table. Volume III.—Daughters of Eve. Volume IV.—A Regiment of Thoughts. Volume V.—With the Poets. Volume VI.—The World of Letters. Volume VII.—People of Note. Volume VIII.—The Negro. Volume IX.—In the Land of the Flowery Kingdom. Volume X.—Events Extraordinary. Volume XI.—The Family Physician. Volume XII.—Brock's Compendium of Useful Information.

When the twelve volumes are all completed I intend having them newly cloth-backed and stamped in the following form:

Brock's Clippings—Vol. III.—Daughters of Eve. In this form they will make a creditable appearance upon my bookshelves, and placed next to my Dickens, I will feel myself well rewarded for the time I have labored over them; and, too, who will dare say my work is not also original?

That Events Extraordinary will prove interesting reading in years to come will be readily realized when I say that in it are such notable events as the Johnstown flood, the 1888 blizzard, the Charleston earthquake, the fall of the house of A. T. Stewart, the Carlyle Harris-Potts murder case, the Buchanan murder case, the Meyer case, the overthrow of Tammany, the Earl of Craven-Martin, the Gould-Castellane, and Vanderbilt-Marlborough weddings, the Vanderbilt divorce, the Bedell robbery, the Holmes case, the Shoe and Leather Bank robbery, the Birchall murder case, and other cases of slightly less importance.

These volumes have been much praised by our many friends, who often copy recipes or some interesting item from their pages, while to us they are invaluable, in fact, a friend indeed.

"Impossible Lives of Christ."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you for the privilege you have given your readers in the article entitled "Impossible Lives of Christ," in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART for January 22. Such an article, and also the truly able editorials, call forth gratitude from thousands of your readers. Books like Mrs. Ward's "Story of Christ" cater to superficial emotionalism, and are chiefly read by those would-be up-to-date Americans whose sense of reverence is blurred by their desire to be independent and free thinking. A book of this kind appeals to those women and few men who, for lack of something to think about, combined with the desire to use their rather wandering minds, embrace the new isms of the day, in opposition to St. Paul, Shakespeare, and the great thinkers of the past.

May I also have room in which to thank Mrs. Sherwood for her words on Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Mrs. Burnett, and Anthony Hope? Clasp these opinions, ye men and women who read novels that are not trash, or imaginative unrealism! I cannot agree with Mrs. Sherwood that "society" shares these feelings. "A Lady of Quality" is more apt to be on a "society" woman's table than "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in her child's nursery. "Society" women think it "smart" to be up in such books as "The Christian" and "The Duke of Osmonde." "Society," as I take it, does not set an example. It is the individuals who do that, and men and women who live for pleasure and amusement are not those who read for thought. I. K. B.

Irvington-on-Hudson, Jan. 24, 1898.

"Twenty Better Novels Than 'The Christian.'"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "Reader" does not accept your invitation of Jan. 22 to send a list of twenty better novels than "The Christian," you will find inclosed such a list, prepared at once on reading your reply to his communication. WILLIAM M. MORSE.

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 24, 1898.

"Robbery Under Arms," by Rolf Bolderwood.

"A Singular Life," by Elizabeth S. Phelps.

"With Edged Tools," by Henry Seton Merriman.

"The Hon. Peter Sterling," by Paul Leicester Ford.

"March Hares," by Harold Frederic.

"The Colonel's Daughter," by Capt. Charles King.

"Under Three Flags," by Bert L. Taylor and Alvin T. Thoits.

"A Woman Intervenes," by Robert Barr.

"A Gentleman of France," by Stanley J. Weyman.

"Mistress Dorothy Marvin," by J. C. Snaith.

"Country Lanes and City Pavements," by Maurice M. Minton.

"Told in the Hills," by Marah Ellis Ryan.

"Jerome; a Poor Man," by Mary E. Wilkins.

"Soldiers of Fortune," by Richard Harding Davis.

"A Social Highwayman," by Elizabeth Phipps Train.

"The White Company," by A. Conan Doyle.

"Taken by Siege," by Jeannette L. Gilder.

"Five Hundred Dollars and Others," by H. W. Chaplin.

"The Light that Failed," by Rudyard Kipling.

"One Summer," by Blanche Willis Howard.

Long Island Genealogy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under date of Jan. 15, in your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, is a contribution entitled "New York State in the Revolution," a most interesting review of the recently published report of Mr. Hastings, State Historian, relating to the records of Colonial and Revolutionary times in the public archives at Albany. Your recognition of the value and importance of genealogical studies will, I hope, permit me to call the attention of your readers to a venture in the field of family history now fairly inaugurated.

The Long Island Traveler, published weekly at Southold, Suffolk County, N. Y., has for some time past, under the head of "Long Island Genealogy," devoted a column to notes and queries relating exclusively to the early settlers of Long Island and their immediate posterity. This undertaking has received cordial welcome from genealogical students and those interested in historical research, and much valuable material has already been gathered. Extracts from family records, copies of military commissions, descriptions of coat-armor engraved on old silver or found on early wills, deeds, &c., have been duly recorded, and many have been found willing to lend a hand in the alluring search.

The study of Long Island family history, particularly in the eastern counties, is made especially interesting by the fact that many of those who settled there as early as 1650 are still represented by descendants of the name, who have received, from one generation to another, the family traditions and mementos of the past. It needs not a very diligent search to discover, among the present land owners, such familiar names as Gardiner, Lawrence, Woodhull, Underhill, Howell, Wells, Young, and others equally well known, a cheering recital to the antiquarian in search of missing links in the family pedigree. RUFUS KING.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1898.

Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a constant reader of your valuable supplement, THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, and I now feel that it is a necessity to my happiness as well as work. I am going to ask you if you would be so kind as to print a list of the works of Dickens, Thackeray, and Scott which, in your opinion, should be read by all who are able to do so to-day. H. S. P. N.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1898.

[Our correspondent's remark, "should be read by all who are able to do so to-day," contains a note of pathos. Here obviously may be seen the crushing weight of the present flood of literature. The newer writers leave little time for reading the old. Not to have read "Quo Vadis," Barrie, Crockett, and all the rest, seems to be taken in many circles as argument that one is no reader at all. But "H. S. P. N." may take courage. Let him follow Emerson, and when a new book comes out, read an old one. In order not to overburden him the Editor will choose from the authors he names a few of their works entitled to his careful attention. Four novels by each writer are named:

Scott—
"The Antiquary."
"Guy Mannering."
"Kenilworth."
"Ivanhoe."

Dickens—
"A Tale of Two Cities."
"David Copperfield."
"Oliver Twist."
"Martin Chuzzlewit."

Thackeray—
"Henry Esmond."
"Vanity Fair."
"Pendennis."
"Barry Lyndon."

When our correspondent has read these twelve classics among works of fiction, the Editor will gladly make additions to the list. And his advice is meanwhile to drop entirely every other novel. He will lose nothing, but will rather gain some everlasting possessions.—ED.]

Catholics Reading "Quo Vadis."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not possible that in commenting on the large American sale of "Quo Vadis," one of the important agents in creating the popular demand may have been overlooked? All Irish critics loyally praised "By Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael" because the translator was an Irishman. They would have praised an Irish translator of anything, for that matter, and their readers would have bought his work, but in the case of Sienkiewicz the books were so expensive that they were

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Chicago Inter Ocean: **The Drones Must Die** "touches with a keen blade some of the crazes of modern society—the great world, which is in a hurry to get rich. It is so natural and lifelike as to read like the doings and tragedies of real life."

beyond the reach of ordinary novel readers, and so their sale among the Irish was moderate.

But the title of "Quo Vadis" instantly called the attention of the Catholic secular clergy to the book, telling them that both our Lord and St. Peter must appear in the story, and they bought it, read it, and praised it. Whether they turned the pages unread until they came to the first mention of the Apostles; whether, having as students read all the objectionable historical matter of the book in Allies and in the Fathers, they hardly noted it, or whether they thought that the glorious fate meted out to certain characters compensated for their very bad beginnings, who can tell? Praise it they did, and although some of the flock, unable to finish the first volume, never even opened the second, the book was popularly classed with "Dion," and "Fabiola," and "Callista," and for years it will probably be thus estimated.

There are not many novels that a Catholic can read with the consciousness of clerical approval, and when one is found it is not soon abandoned. It is to the two forces of race loyalty and belief in clerical criticism that "Quo Vadis" owes no small part of its sales. CAROLUS.

Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 24, 1898.

CATHOLIC INFLUENCES IN FICTION.

In Boston a few days ago the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon of New York delivered the last lecture in the John Boyle O'Reilly Reading Circle course on "Catholic Influence on Latter-Day Fiction." As when a pendulum is drawn too far to the right, it swings violently to the left, he remarked, so the school of so-called freedom resulted in the revival of religious tendencies in modern novels. It began with the Oxford movement in England, which had its reflex in nearly all the countries of the world, when Wiseman wrote the romance "Fabiola" and Newman his "Callista," and Catholic life in the early ages began to interest the reading public in place of pedantic philosophical treatises masquerading under the name of romances. In illustration of this, witness the works of Stanley Weyman, Gilbert Parker, Roberts, and Anthony Hope, men who, although not Catholics, have felt the pulse of the times, and while not pleading the cause of religion, and all unconscious of their influence, have given us sweet glimpses of Catholic life, and telling in a charming manner their tales of the good, the beautiful, and the true. The bewitching simplicity of the works is a hopeful sign of the times.

After citing examples from "Under the Red Robe" and "The Forge in the Forest," the lecturer went into an extended eulogy of "Quo Vadis" and the influence which the powerful contrast between paganism and Christianity had on the minds of its readers. After 300 years the barrier of prejudice is being removed, he said, and the reading public is being soothed by such efforts as these.

The speaker then continued to explain the negative influence which many Catholics had exerted, influence which had been harmful to the cause which they were supposed to champion. Many Catholic writers had presumed to write novels on the lines which they themselves advanced. Many of them had exceeded the boundaries of their spheres. Marion Crawford's works were severely criticised for the false idea which a Catholic had given to the world at large about marriage, confession, and the sacrament of orders, and the consequent ridicule to which priests and people would be justly held by those who did not know the truth. Men should eschew theology, the lecturer said, unless they can show their valid credentials and capability of teaching it.

"Bibliographical White Elephants."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article entitled "Bibliographical White Elephants," printed in the book review part of your issue of Jan. 15, [REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART,] there are one or two slight errors of fact. In illustration of the White Elephant theory the writer quotes from a late catalogue of Bernard Quaritch, saying: "The first of the two is quoted at £5,250, and the second at £400, and both have been in the dealers' stock since the sale of the library of Sir John Hayford Thorold in 1884." The £5,250 item is a copy of the Mentz Psalter of 1459, and the other a copy of the Catholicon of 1460, priced at £325, not £400; it came from another sale, and is inferior to the Thorold copy, which is one of the most perfect known, and was purchased at that sale for an American collector who still owns it.

It has been generally admitted by bibliographers that the Catholicon is the fourth book with a date; but to sustain that admission there is no known certain evidence. It is clearly not later than the fifth in the order of dates. Panzer, the most learned and accurate of all the early printing bibliographers, gives the following order:

1.	Psalter	1457
2.	Psalter	1459
3.	Durandus, Rationale Divinorum Officiorum	1459
4.	Pope Clement V., Constitutiones	1460
5.	Catholicon, Joh. Balbi de Janua	1460

The latter has the year date, but not the day of the month; the work of Pope Clement has the same year date, and in addition that of June 25. The question of priority will, probably, always remain an open one.

All of these very early books are now called "Monuments," and the Psalter offered by Mr. Quaritch is one of the most important among them. It is in very fine condition, three times as rare as the Gutenberg Bible, more valuable as a museum piece, and probably the only copy that will ever be offered for sale; all the others known being in the possession of public libraries.

The invention of printing marked the all-important period in the history of our Western civilization in more respects than can be enumerated. While it helped forward, to an incalculable extent, intellectual development, at the same time, it became the handmaid of the Reformation. Without its aid the great work of Luther, those who had gone before and came after him, in the interest of humanity, would have made but little impression upon the ignorance and superstition of their time; but with its assistance they effected a change in the current of human thought which will be felt as long as civilization is permitted to exist.

Probably the most ardent among the collectors of these very early books would not contend for their usefulness. They are no longer read for instruction, but sometimes referred to for comparison with later texts. They have now become valuable because they are more artistic than the machine-made books of to-day; and, also, for the further reason that the thoughts of those who study their history and reflect naturally turn backward to the genesis of the art with which these masterpieces are so interestingly interwoven.

For the most part, they are now regarded and treated as great curiosities—museum pieces, to be seen and not touched. For these reasons many of the great libraries of Europe keep them under glass in show rooms set apart for their exhibition. The one in the National Library at Paris is called the Salle Mazarine, and beyond all doubt is one of the most interesting rooms in the world. Of course, I mean for the intelligent sightseer who sees and reflects.

The Lenox Library, which has lately been overtaken by and submerged beneath the surface of one of our peculiarly National waves of progress, owing to the foresight, intelligence, and liberality of its enlightened founder possesses the most notable collection of these monuments to be seen out of Europe. Since the prices realized at the late sales of the two parts of the Ashburnham library it is not possible to make an approximate estimate of their value.

Although Mr. Lenox and his life's work, as a unit, have, contrary to his well-known wishes and intention, been wiped out of existence as far as human effort and want of intelligence and considerate appreciation could do it, the account of the wonderful collection of treasures he brought together for the benefit of generations to come after him will remain to tell the story of his enlightened liberality and the heartless disregard of the confidence he had placed in the gratitude of the people of his native city.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, Jan. 26, 1898.

Two Sons, Three Sons, or Four?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some little time ago one of the participants in THE TIMES contest over English "as she is spoke" criticised an unfortunate journalist who had written of the death of a man's "eldest son," saying sadly, "He never had but two sons." Now, if that means anything, it means that at no time of his life was the man in the state of having "but two sons." But he evidently had at least two sons, for one died and at least one survived, according to the original tale. It is plain, then, that the man must have passed from having no sons into the condition of having at least three sons, and it is so evident that still another son must have been born to him before one died, or the death would have left him with "but two sons," and the thesis of the critic is that he "never had but two sons." Now, inasmuch as he evidently had four sons when Azrael entered his home, why should not the first-born be called "the eldest"?

Brooklyn, Jan. 22, 1898. A. B.

Four Questions and Three Answers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly answer the following questions in the next issue of your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART? Your title, "Old Books in a Flood of New Ones," reminds me of the comic cynical lines which fastened themselves in my memory a half century ago:

"Books, books, you make me sick,
To think me how you've multiplied;
Like Egypt's frogs, ye poke up thick
Your ugly heads on every side.
Oh, if one-half, and perhaps tother,
Were fairly in the Red Sea tossed,
And left with Egypt's host to smother,
Nothing worth saving would be lost."

1. Can you tell me their author, and are the above lines intended to be complete in themselves, or are they a part of a longer poem? 2. Please translate the title, "Quo Vadis," and give the sound of A in the title. 3. Please give the correct pronunciation of the now noted name "Dreyfus."

R. VANHORNE.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 24, 1898.

[The editor submits in reply the following:

1. Referred with confidence to readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

2. Whither goest thou? The word will be pronounced according to the dictates of the particular school to which one may acknowledge himself subject.

3. Drifeus.—ED.]

Lines a Woman Probably Wrote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel on terms of such grateful and appreciative sympathy with THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART that I am going to ask a favor of it. (If one must ask favors, don't you prefer to ask them of those you like? I do.) Can you or any of my fellow-readers tell me who wrote the following, and where the stanzas occur?

Those little, those little blue shoes,
Those shoes that no little feet use—
Ah, the price it were high
That those shoes would buy—
Those little blue unused shoes!

The lines suggest that quality in Eugene Field's verse that makes him so dear to us all. But I think they were written by a woman. I have not, however, been able to verify their authorship.

One whom I know wedded the lines to music. His own heart is like a harpstring. And in his music is the same deep, tender, repressed heart note that the words utter—a note in which pain and rapture mingle. He does not know how or where he got the words; some fragment of his reading that eludes memory and search. If possible, I would like to have both words and music (the manuscript of which I have) of equal authenticity.

GEO. HAWTHORNE SMITH.

Montclair, N. J., Jan. 26, 1898.

Bishop Wilmer's Reminiscences.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Francis's notice of Bishop Wilmer's "Recent Past from a Southern Standpoint" in your admirable SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is both timely and kindly, but I wish that he had quoted the following words from it, which the dominant North should read with the recollection that the Force bill was a comparatively recent proposition, and that now obnoxious Federal officers are forced upon the Southern people:

"I was written to some years ago by an editor of the North, who wished to know the reason for the solidarity of the South. * * * The weather at the time was cold beyond precedent, and our waters were frozen over. I replied to him in one sentence: 'The solidarity of the South is due to the same cause that just now makes our water solid—unfriendly breezes from the North.'"

FREDERICK M. COLSTON.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 26, 1898.

Where Was David Copperfield?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Saturday last a lady was looking over a display of books in one of the large department stores, and, not finding what she wanted, asked a youth, who was evidently a cash boy: "Can you find 'David Copperfield'?" Without hesitation the boy replied: "I'll see. What department is he in?" It is to be feared that the handling of books in these emporiums has made it impossible for another Milton to come from the ranks of booksellers' assistants.

J. ALDEN VAN TWILLER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1898.

Want of Conviction in a Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 57 (Jan. 22) of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is a short review of Mr. Mitchell's "Gloria Victis." The reviewer missed the point of the story when he wrote "Dr. Thorm restores her," &c. It is hardly necessary to write that she was raised from the dead by the same who spoke the words "Lazarus, come forth." The story seems to me not to carry conviction with it, but this is hardly to be wondered at, as there were men who stood by when Lazarus was raised who doubted.

R. W. HUNTINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 23, 1898.

Books Society Does Not Read.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The essay on "What Does Society Read?" in your issue of Jan. 22 is interesting. It would not in itself be of any vital importance which authors are most extensively read by any body of people, were it not for the fact that this body is generally, if not rightly, supposed to be able to spend more time than others on literary pursuits. Let us see what we find. The list of writers is headed by—shades of hades—Anthony Hope. You recover from the shock to find that Sienkiewicz is mentioned for "Quo Vadis" only; that Meredith is not understood, Du Maurier forgotten, and Tolstoi thrown aside. Crawford and Ouida are lauded to the sky, but Besant and Gilbert Parker are unknown. Sapienti sat.

Would not the perusal of a small selection of books which society does not read produce a fairly cultured mind?

A. WILLSTATTER.

New York, Jan. 23, 1898.

Andrew Lang's Two Errors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a paragraph quoted in the Sunday TIMES from "Longman's Magazine," Mr. Andrew Lang, speaking of "pyramidal blunders," apologizes for having himself misquoted Wordsworth's famous "Solitary Reaper." Mr. Lang says he quoted a line from that poem as "the doubtful murmurs flow," whereas he knew all the time that it was not "the doubtful murmurs," but "the doubtful numbers." This is rather funny, as Wordsworth did not write "the doubtful numbers" any more than "the doubtful murmurs." What he wrote was "the plaintive numbers," as Mr. Lang will discover if he will take the trouble to "verify his quotation." It is to be hoped that in the next number of Longman's Mr. Lang will again "put his mouth in the dust" and will correct his self-correction.

G. H. S.

New York, Jan. 22, 1898.

Plato and De Quincey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express my appreciation for the great pleasure your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART gives to me. It is a perfect treasure of literary interest and delight, and to the grateful denizens of the sacred world of books its value is priceless. I exceedingly enjoyed Mr. Stillman's article of "Rome," in the issue of Jan. 8.

Can you kindly in your next paper tell me of a good translation of "Plato," also how I can obtain De Quincey's essay on "The Knocking at the Gate"? F. L. J.

Brooklyn, Jan. 24, 1898.

[The best and latest translation of "Plato" is that made by the late Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, published by the Macmillans in five volumes, octavo, at $20. A translation made by other hands, and much cheaper in price, will be found in Bohn's Library, in six volumes. Several houses have issued volumes of selections from "Plato," including the Macmillans and the Scribners. Separate works have also been published by various houses.

The editor is not aware that the essay referred to has been printed separately. The most complete edition of De Quincey is the one in fourteen volumes, edited by David Masson and published by the Macmillans in 1890-91.—Ed.]

Pall Mall Magazine.

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Pall Mall Magazine.

Articles That Were Liked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a line of appreciation from a bookseller who has found your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART very helpful, and would suggest your trying some method of getting it into the hands of the trade generally. In these days of departmental trade stores and the competition which they cause, it is all-important that the bookseller should be fully posted in regard to what is coming out.

Your list of "Twenty Better Novels than Marie Corelli's" was sure to provoke discussion, but you cannot be expected to please all in the selection you make. You can easily give us another list of twenty better than Hall Caine's best. It was Julius Charles Hare who said: "Reviewers are forever telling authors they can't understand them. The author might reply, 'Is that my fault?'"

Thanks, thanks, thanks for your editorial in re Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "Story of Jesus Christ," as well as the article by a leading New York theologian on the same subject. It is disappointing to have such a book come from the author of "Gates Ajar," whose saintly father wrote "The Still Hour," and most useful and helpful book.

Yes, indeed, your supplements are well worth keeping for reference. They are good from beginning to end. W. DRYSDALE.

Montreal, Jan. 22, 1898.

Found After a Long Search.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I received this morning a sample copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES with THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, and am so much pleased that I inclose $1 to pay a year's subscription.

Permit me in this connection to express the very high esteem in which I hold THE TIMES. I searched long for a newspaper quite up to my ideal, but at last I think I have found it in THE TIMES. I consider it the highest expression of American journalism. I became acquainted with it last year while at the Hopkins University. When I came here I teased the local newsdealer till he got me the Sunday edition, and now two or three copies come here.

GEORGE W. WARD,
Department of History and Politics, Western Maryland College.

Westminster, Md., Jan. 25, 1898.

Making an Index to It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Ilion Free Public Library has received several sample copies of the paper at various times, for which we are very grateful. Through the kindness of a friend we are receiving the paper regularly, though our name does not appear on your mailing list. We are so much pleased with THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART that we are making an index of the biographical sketches and other important articles for future reference. We consider it indispensable in our work, giving the best reviews of new books to be found.

ANNA H. PERKINS,
Librarian Ilion Free Public Library.

Ilion, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1898.

Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART has given me so much pleasure that I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation; it keeps one so thoroughly in touch with the times. At first I took clippings, but there is so much of interest that I now keep the entire REVIEW, and am glad to see that you will bind them at the end of the year, and trust that a thorough index will be issued.

The history of art is my special study, and your notices are of great assistance. Last week you compared the works of some foreign portrait painters now exhibiting in New York to a feast. The simile could be continued, for if "Boldini's canvases represent the highly seasoned and spiced condiments, de la Gandara's the cold side dishes, and Madrazo's the delicately tinted ices and confections," then Benzinger's might be the carefully treated entrées and Chartran's the sparkling champagne. L. N. FLORENCE.

New York City, Jan. 23, 1898.

Preferred to Any of the Seven Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad of the opportunity to add that among the numerous periodicals to which I subscribe—three dailies and five weeklies—there is none so interesting, so satisfactory, and so ably edited, as THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. C.

Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 26, 1898.

Published This Day.

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The Drones Must Die. By the great German writer, Max Nordau, is sold everywhere, beautifully bound, price $2. G. W. Dillingham Co., Publishers.

Authors at Home—XV.

XV.

Carl Schurz in East Sixty-fourth Street.

Carl Schurz occupies a high rank in that distinguished company of Germans who have adopted the United States as their fatherland and English as their mother tongue. Obedient to the law that makes converts more enthusiastic than veterans, he has become a more ardent American than most of those who were born under the Stars and Stripes, and a more virile master of English than many writers who lisped it in their cradles.

A visitor to Mr. Schurz's literary workshop, at 16 East Sixty-fourth Street, finds nothing there that suggests Germany—except the distinctively German face of its master artisan and the Teutonic form of the dachshund that is always curled in a ball on the lounge within easy reach of caresses and kind words. The German language and literature are conspicuously present, but a glance around at other laden book shelves tells one that the treasures of German thought are there because they are valuable—indispensable—and not because they are German. America dominates here, as in all the actual life of this German-American thinker. Half the entire library space is given up to works of American history, politics, biographies, and literature. Germany claims the second largest portion of room, followed closely by France, while a fourth section is devoted to miscellany.

When Mr. Schurz adopted America, he adopted it in true German earnestness and thoroughness. This is largely due to the fact that he left the fatherland because he would not consent to be a slave there, and that he has found here absolute political, literary, and religious freedom. He was born in Liblar, near Coln, (Cologne,) in 1829, and was educated at the gymnasium of Cologne and the University of Bonn. In 1848 he joined Gottfried Kinkel in publishing a liberal paper, and the following Spring he had to fly from Bonn because of the failure of his attempt to start an insurrection. He took part in the defense of the fortress of Rastadt, and after it fell fled to Switzerland. In 1850 he returned to Germany and procured the escape of Kinkel, who was confined in the fortress of Spandau. After a short stay in Paris and a year in London he came to this country, in 1852, and settled first in Philadelphia. Three years later he moved to Watertown, Wis. In 1856 he took part in the political campaign, making speeches in German in behalf of the Republican candidates.

Mr. Schurz's first speech in English was delivered in 1858 in the contest between Douglas and Lincoln for the United States Senate. This was the beginning of his long career of public speaking and writing on historical and political questions. In 1860 he spoke during the campaign in both English and German, and ever since has made use of both languages in addressing political meetings.

From his university career Mr. Schurz has been interested in the study of political movements, considering politics in the higher sense and not mere partisan questions. This independent investigation of public issues has always kept him in the lead of smaller or larger groups of thinkers. It led him into revolt against tyranny in Germany, against slavery in America, and against special privilege—the new form of commercial tyranny—under present political conditions. His literary activity began with a protest against feudal slavery, and his entire literary life since has been spent in what may be called perpetual protest against every form of slavery. It is characteristic of his work that it has to do at almost every point with questions that concern human freedom—from bonds or prejudice or avarice. The first of his work that was published was a collection of speeches against slavery in the South, and he is now engaged on a critical biography of that great adversary of slavery, Charles Sumner.

But the workshop in the neighborhood of Central Park, with its front windows affording delightful views of "sunny spots of greenery" even in midwinter, has no appearance of being the armory that it is. Here one would say are strung literary gems—a treatise, an essay, an artistic work, perhaps now and then a poem, as a concession to the near-by Park. He would not think at first that he was in a smithy where bolts are forged and where fetters are broken on the anvil. A glance at the richly laden shelves and you realize where you are; for on them lie thick the weapons of "the invincible knights" of thought. It is not poetry and poetic prose that one thinks of now, but of the long battle for freedom and light. And here, he sees, has been done and is doing some of its most ardent fighting.

Perpetual peace reigns in the workshop, for its victories are those of peace. The din of strife is all without, following the launching of the bolts forged so quietly and in almost monastic seclusion. Heavy rugs and furs muffle the noise of footsteps, and cushioned lounges, chairs, and recessed seats give forth no sound as you sink into their downy depths. Ever the privileged dachshund preserves its inherited Teutonic stolidity, and lies as if in a charmed sleep in its favorite corner of the lounge. It is an ideal place for study, meditation, and thoughtful work.

One is made aware of some of the characteristics of Mr. Schurz as soon as he enters the house. He is ushered at once into a hall that is a veritable portrait gallery of immortals. No one enters this select company without having done something for the world. Warriors, statesmen, musicians, artists, and authors are all represented, but a certain spirit of selection, you can see at once, has directed the formation of the gallery. Men of thought rule here and not "men of destiny" or of empire.

The gallery of portraits continues, as if unfolding, as you pass into the sitting room, up the stairway—two flights—along another hall, and then into the workshop, where are gathered the master spirits of the world. Over this group Voltaire seems to rule. Below him is Napoleon, in abased thought after Waterloo, and Frederick the Great in humiliation after Kolin. On the distinctively American side of the workshop is seen the rugged face of Lincoln.

There is also the inevitable collection of curiosities, knives and swords from the Malay Archipelago and articles of virtu picked up in all parts of the world. Among the more precious things of the collection are the cuff buttons worn by John Quincy Adams when he fell in the Senate Chamber in 1848. These relics passed from Adams to Sumner, from Sumner to Hoar, back again to the family of Adams, and were finally given to Mr. Schurz.

The German nature is averse to trusting success to luck or inspiration. It believes in the good fortune of persistence and the inspiration of work. Mr. Schurz does not wait for moods, but works always, taking the chance of running into his best moments instead of waiting for them to come to him. He applies himself to the task in hand with an industry that would succeed in any department of life. In the morning he begins early and works from three to five hours. He works again for several hours in the afternoon, and, whenever he is not making addresses at political, philosophical, or educational gatherings, he works several hours at night. His desk is not within alluring sight of the Park, but faces books, is touched almost on every side by books, and is incumbered with books, while the stern, reflective face of Lincoln looks down upon it from front and rear.

The great bulk of Mr. Schurz's work was written for newspapers and magazines, or is engulfed in the ocean of pamphleteering. He has published three volumes, two of them being the "Life of Henry Clay," in the American Statesmen Series, and the third being the "Essay on Lincoln." Both of these have already become political and historical classics, and are among the most valuable contributions yet made to the writing of American history. They serve to illustrate the theory that very often a foreigner sees more deeply and clearly into a governmental system than native students of that system. Von Holst, Bryce, and Goldwin Smith have also been conspicuously successful in similar studies of the American Government.

The small number of Mr. Schurz's books is more than made amends for by the tremendous volume of his historical and political work published in periodicals and pamphlets. His writings, if brought together, would fill from ten to fifteen volumes. It is probable that they will soon be collected and published in a series.

He has been engaged on the biography of Charles Sumner, at odd moments of leisure from more pressing work, for several years. It is nearly completed, and he intends going earlier than usual this Summer to Lake George in order to finish this volume. He is also at work on several historical subjects, one of them being a political history of the United States from the Missouri Compromise. He recognizes the great value of Rhodes's work, but wishes to treat the subject in an entirely different way and from a different point of view.

Mr. Schurz has not been without honor in his adopted country. He has been editor of several newspapers; he rose to the rank of Major General of Volunteers in the late war; was elected United States Senator from Missouri; was Minister to Spain, and was Secretary of the Interior under Hayes. He has contributed a study of Daniel Webster to The Atlantic, which will be included in "The Library of the World's Best Literature."

The workshop in East Sixty-fourth Street is occupied only in the Winter. The Summer and Autumn Mr. Schurz spends at Lake George, whither the shop is removed, and where the labor is resumed with fresh vigor.

An Early Copy of Catullus.

Scholars, as far as Catullus is concerned, have always been warned about the corruption of the text from which the present readings have been derived. Last year Prof. W. G. Hale, Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, discovered in the Vatican a manuscript of Catullus of the first importance. This manuscript, it seems, was known to students of the fifteenth century, but having been erroneously numbered or entered, it has been lost for the last 500 years. The new manuscript is beautifully executed and finer than any other. The Vatican authorities, recognizing the value of this Catullus, and at the request of Prof. W. G. Hale, will publish a complete fac simile of the new manuscript. The work has been taken in hand by Prof. Danesi, under Prof. Hale's supervision, the latter guaranteeing Signor Danesi that the United States would take a certain limited number of copies. The manuscript is to be suitably bound with modern sides, leather backs and clasps, in the fourteenth century style. Its price delivered in the United States is to be $4.50, but it will only be sold by subscription. The Macmillan Company of New York will receive subscriptions. In an early number of The American Journal of Archaeology there will be given a full description of this Catullus, and of four other Vatican manuscripts.

Books for Children.

Some of Those Which Need Not Separate Children from Their Parents.

The article on "Books That Separate Parents From Their Children," printed in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART on Jan. 8 as coming from "An Esteemed Contributor," has attracted attention in many directions. Perhaps no word about it that has reached this office is more impressive than the letter printed below from a reader in Charleston, S. C., who found himself "pulled out of the mud and slush, but landed high and dry." Following his letter we print an article from the writer of "Books That Separate Parents From Their Children" as an answer to Mr. Laurens's

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I know of no article that I have read that has touched me more than the one entitled "Books That Separate Parents from Their Children," in the issue of Jan. 8, 1898. I have allowed my children to read "All Adrift" to "Little by Little," (twelve volumes)—that is, the Boat Builder Series and the Boat Club Series, by Oliver Optic. I then bought them the Elsie Dinsmore Series. Heaven save the mark! The first were bad enough, but the second!

Now, I have a favor to ask of either you or "An Esteemed Contributor." He has pulled me out of the mud and slush, but he has landed me high and dry. I know not what to do. Will he not give me a list of some twenty or more books suitable for a boy of thirteen, a girl of eleven, and another boy of nine?

I cannot say to you how much I appreciate your SATURDAY REVIEW. It is certainly a superior publication, and deserves to be subscribed to all over the land.

Yours in gratitude, HENRY R. LAURENS.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 17, 1898.

The "Esteemed Contributor," like everybody else, finds it easier to pull down than to build up! A list of books for children is particularly difficult to select, because so much depends upon the taste and maturity of the child himself, some caring for the fanciful, others for what is scientific, others for the heroic, &c.

In the writer's experience, the books best worth a child's reading must be read to him with judicious skippings and simplifyings. So read, "Ivanhoe," "The Talisman," "Quentin Durward," "Guy Mannering," "Kenilworth," and "The Abbot" have been enjoyed by children of twelve years and even younger. With similar "cutting," children of the same age enjoy many of Dickens's stories, "The Old Curiosity Shop," "David Copperfield," "The Christmas Carol," and readings from others. "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," some of the historical plays, with selected scenes from others, can all be made interesting to children. Also, of course, "The Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," and "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Messrs. Ginn & Co. of Boston have an excellently selected series of "Classics for Children," including several of the Waverley Novels and Shakespeare's plays, admirably edited and slightly abridged. It includes abridgments of "Robinson Crusoe," "The Swiss Family Robinson," "Gulliver's Travels," and "Plutarch's Lives." The following books are sure to be a joy to all young people from nine years old to any age you please: "Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings," by Joel Chandler Harris; "Nights with Uncle Remus," by Joel Chandler Harris; "The Jungle Book," "The Second Jungle Book," and "Captains Courageous," by Rudyard Kipling; "The Wonder Book" and "Tanglewood Tales," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "The King of the Golden River," by John Ruskin; "Tales from Shakespeare," by Charles and Mary Lamb; "Water Babies" and "Greek Heroes," by Charles Kingsley; "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby," by Thomas Hughes; "Treasure Island," by R. L. Stevenson; "The Arabian Nights," (abridged,) "The Pilgrim's Progress," (abridged.)

Nor should any list omit the "Tour in Europe" of our old friend Rollo. "Mr. George" may be a trifle too didactic, but it won't hurt our young people to listen respectfully to his advice. Much useful information is pleasantly given in the volumes of this series.

More years ago than the present writer likes to compute "The Coral Island," by Ballantyne, was a never exhausted fountain of delight. It went the way of all much-borrowed books, and no other copy has ever been attainable. As the years passed, a little doubt arose as to whether that "Coral Island" was really the enchanted realm it had seemed to childhood, and whether Jack and Peterkin and the supposed narrator were truly the most delightful of shipwrecked boys. But now Mr. Barrie arises to tell us that there never was a better boy's book than "The Coral Island," so American parents must demand a reprint—with illustrations by Mr. A. B. Frost. And then there are many books of nature study and of easy sciences and biographies galore—all stimulating and inspiring to the youthful heart and mind.

The writer is somewhat at a loss for a list of girls' books. Girls' books, even the best, have a tendency to trail off into the sentimental, and prematurely to excite the young emotions. Why not try the plan of giving the girls and the boys the same literary atmosphere? There are, however, a few healthful, breezy stories, which have been written especially for girls, and which have no touch of the morbid or mawkish spirit. Among these are: "What Katy Did," and "What Katy Did at School," by Susan Coolidge; "Polly Oliver's Problem," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, and "Real Folks," by A. D. T. Whitney.

No doubt correspondents could suggest others. As the writer urged in the article to which Mr. Laurens refers, even the best books for children exclusively should be sparingly given them. The more fully parents admit their children into their own world of literature, the better will it be for both. M. G. P. R.

Cole's Ferry, Charlotte County, Va., Jan. 21, 1898.

Joseph Arch.

His Rise from the Plow to Parliament and Influence.*

Somehow, although Lady Warwick has edited the life of Joseph Arch and managed it well, hiding all she can her own personality, one wishes that she had not worked at this biography at all, simply for the reason that Hodge, as a character, should never want any titled backing up. The incongruity of it to us as Americans is very manifest. But, then, on the other hand, it shows that there must be something akin to sympathy, with patronage left out, between the higher and lower ranks in England.

Joseph Arch, Lady Warwick tells us, was "a Warwickshire man, whose people had been connected with Warwick Castle for generations," and, describing the movement, the Countess writes:

"In the Union the legitimate discontent of the agricultural laborer found its legitimate outlet. The laborers were crying for a man to lead them, to organize them, to voice their needs. The time was ripe, and the man came; fortunately he was an honest and law-abiding one. One trembles to think what might have happened if the movement had been in less capable hands. The situation had in it all the elements of danger; inflammatory appeals to the prejudices of an ignorant and suffering peasantry would have lighted a fire difficult to quench, and would probably have put back the movement for their betterment at least a generation. Arch was no firebrand, but rather a 'village Hampden,' who put the welfare of the cause he had espoused before any personal ambition. In my opinion, he was the man of the moment, the indispensable man"

Joseph Arch—for now we take the story of his life as he has written it—was born at Barford, Warwickshire, in 1826. The father tended sheep for somebody else. The grandfather had been a famous hedger, and sprang from good fighting stock and an ancestor who had followed Cromwell. The father was a regular churchgoer, the mother a Dissenter. In some ways Joseph Arch inherited his good qualities from both parents. Many of the incidents of his boyish days are of singular interest, and explain class distinction in England. There must have been before 1840 an idea that heaven was divided into certain partitions, special accommodations being allotted there to persons of quality:

"One Sunday my father was going to stop to take the communion, and I, being a boy, had, of course, to go out before it began. I was a little bit of a fellow, and curious. I said to myself, 'What does father stop behind for? What is it they do? I will see.' So I went out of church, closed the door, placed my eye at the keyhole, and peeped through, and what I saw will be engraved on my mind until the last day of my life. * * * First, up walked the Squire to the communion rails; the farmers went up next; then up went the tradesmen, the shopkeepers, the wheelwright, and the blacksmith; and then the very last of all went the poor agricultural laborers in their smock frocks."

It must have struck the little boy that such discriminations were incongruous. In those days the parson's wife was a power. She laid down the law, and with a heavy hand, and precisely such a parson's wife decreed that in the church the men should sit on one side and the women on another. Joseph Arch's mother was violently opposed to such old synagogue methods, and fell back on this dictum, declaring "Those whom God hath joined let no man put asunder, and certainly no woman shall." To have called the parson's wife "a woman" was sheer lèse majesté. Then again, the parson's lady insisted that the girls who attended school should have their hair rabbited, or "cut round like a bowl," and Mrs. Arch fought that, too, for, as she remarked with the ideas of that time, "she didn't want her girls to look like jailbirds."

If Mrs. Arch was a rebel, her husband, following her lead, gave trouble. He may have been the weaker vessel of the two, but his wife gave him her excess of strength. Then both the father and the mother fell into parochial disgrace and were cut off—that is to say, if there were coals or soup, blankets or charities to be given by the parson's lady, the little cottage of Barford never had anything. Mr. Arch writes:

"It was 1835, the Winter of the repeal of the corn laws. I was about nine years old. I well remember eating barley bread, and seeing the tears in my poor mother's eyes as she cut slices off a loaf; for even barley loaves were all too scarce, and especially with us just then. Because my father had refused to sign for 'a small loaf and a dear one' he could not get any work whatever for eighteen weeks. He tried hard to get a job, but it was useless; he was a marked man, and we should have all starved if my mother had not kept us all by her laundry work."

For that mother Joseph Arch's love is boundless:

"The training I had from her—the teaching, the example, and advice—was the training that made me and shaped my life. She was a great admirer of Shakespeare. She used to talk about him very often, and she was well versed in his works. She would read bits aloud to me of an evening, and tell me tales from the plays. * * * A great many of the poor people who had children and relatives away from home, but who could not write to them, used to come and ask her to write their letters for them."

The boy went to school when he was six, and when he was nine sought work. He began as a scarer of birds, and received 4d. for the twelve hours. A year later, in smock-frock and hobnailed boots, he was promoted to be a plowboy and had 3s. a week. Plowboy life is generally supposed to be the poetry of rustic existence. Mr. Joseph Arch hardly thinks so, for he writes:

"The lot of the ordinary plowboy was not an enviable one, and I, in common with the other lads at the plow tail, had a rough time of it. Some of our carters were brutal bullies, and they liked to make us dance a quickstep to the tune of the stick and the whip—cutting capers in more ways than one. The head carter was so fond of this kind of tune and caper-cutting that he would be at it on the smallest provocation. He was a cruel flogger, and the very sight of him was enough to set some of the lads shaking in their hobnailed boots. Many a time and oft in the dark and early hours of the morning has little Joe Arch, the plowboy, trudged up the lane, 'creeping like snail unwillingly to work,' with his satchel on his shoulder, containing not books, but his food for the day. This would be a hunch of barley bread, with occasionally an apple baked in paste of coarse wheat meal. Apple dumpling day was a red one in my boy's calendar."

Though the work was hard for a boy, he still found time to read. Mr. Arch had his ambitions. His grandsire had been a famous hedger, or cutter and lopper, and the boy adopted hedging. At a contest he won the prize of £2 and the proud title of "Champion Hedger of England." Now he expanded his field, and took mowing contracts. He prospered, in a certain limited way, but his success did not make him indifferent to the condition of his fellow-laborers.

The call which was to put Joseph Arch to the front was long a-coming. He was recognized in all the Warwickshire villages as a man, one of the people, who was as industrious as he was honest, and besides, his learning gave him distinction. In 1872, when he was forty-six and matured, came the crisis in his life. One day when busy at some carpentering business three Wellesbourne laborers asked to see him. They had grievances, stated them, and no one knew better than Arch what were their exact troubles. Would he, the laborers asked, address a meeting? Then Arch went to Wellesbourne that very evening, and thus describes what happened:

"It was as lively as a swarm of bees in June. We settled that I should address the meeting at the old chestnut tree; and I expected to find some thirty or forty of the principal men there. What then was my surprise to see not a few tens but many hundreds of laborers assembled. Wellesbourne village was there, every man of it, and they had come from Morten and Lockesley and Charlcote and Hampton Lucy, and from Barford, to hear what I had to say to them. By this time the night had fallen pitch dark; but the men got beanpoles and hung lanterns on them, and we could see well enough. I mounted an old pig-stool, and in the flickering light of the lanterns I saw the earnest upturned faces of these poor brothers of mine, (faces gaunt with hunger and pinched with want,) all looking toward me and ready to listen to the words that would fall from my lips."

The condition of the agricultural laborers he tells of:

"Their poverty had fallen to starvation point, and was past all bearing. They began to raise their heads and look about them; and they saw that if they would keep life in their bodies, and rise out of their miserable state, they must set to and force open a door of escape for themselves. Oppression and hunger and misery made them desperate, and desperation was the mother of union."

Mr. Arch knew it all, for he must have been always thinking about these grievances, and so when the call came he was fully prepared. Then he talked well, to the point, in good, homely, understandable English, with sound argument, and he was no demagogue, and so the union was started vigorously, sensibly, and without breaking the English law. The demands on him were constant. He addressed not hundreds, but thousands, and outsiders furnished money for expenses, and soon London took him up. The cause was a good one, with no Jacquerie or peasant uprising about it, and because it was a peaceful movement friends of justice flocked to the union. There was agitation for the franchise, and the union helped to gain this most important point.

When the next election came off, Arch was returned and Bentinck was defeated, and so the plowboy became a member of Parliament. He tells of his entrance into the House:

"Joseph Chamberlain and Jesse Collings were my sponsors. Chamberlain was smiling all over his face, I remember. If I was smiling it was an inside smile at the thought that my entry marked the triumph of our enfranchisement. * * * A few weeks after I entered Parliament Mrs. Peel, the wife of the Speaker, sent me an invitation to take tea with her, and I found her very nice and interesting and the Speaker very friendly. He gave the first levee in morning dress, and I also went to that."

In 1886 the election went against Mr. Arch, but he was returned in 1892. The conclusion of this most interesting biography reads as follows:

"As I sit here in my little cottage at Barford and review the past, it seems at one minute a long look back; at another it seems but yesterday that my grandmother sat in the chair I am sitting in now—a chair which is over a hundred years old—and I stood by her, a little chap of six. And there is the old eight-day clock which my father bought in Leamington more than fifty years ago. He, I have heard him tell, carried home the case over his shoulder, and my mother trudged at his side with the works in her market basket. I can see my good mother cutting the barley bread for us, with tears in her eyes because there is so little of it for the children who are so hungry. I can see my father step in at the door, come home from his work for a bite and sup of whatever is going. I can see myself tramping off in my little smock-frock, clapper in hand, to scare away the birds; then jumping the clods at sixpence a day; and so on, right away on to the great year of 1872, when I held that first meeting under the Wellesbourne chestnut tree on the February evening which saw the birth of the Agricultural Laborers' Union."

The position Joseph Arch has gained is due, above all, to his honesty, aided by natural ability.

*JOSEPH ARCH. THE STORY OF HIS LIFE. Told by himself and edited, with a preface, by the Countess of Warwick. Hutchinson & Co.

Kings of the Turf.*

The Almanach of Gotha will give you the Kings of the earth, and they are fairly abundant. In the same general way "Thormanby" presents the "Kings of the Turf"; they are less numerous than are monarchs in their purple.

In a volume devoted to the memoirs and anecdotes of people who have reared speedy horses or have won great sums on the race track, it is always well to remember how practical is Rudyard Kipling in regard to the turf, and so we quote:

"The horse is ridden—the jockey rides."
The backers back—the owners own.
But—there are lots of things besides,
And I should leave this play alone."

If there is anything out of the way in the clay that Kings are made of we should not expect in turf kings any remarkable material. We are all manufactured out of the same lump, and so Thormanby does not attempt to show off patrons of the turf as human beings near to demi-gods. There have been some very decent English gentlemen who are likely to be remembered for their sporting proclivities, as was Lord George Bentinck; but, then, there was John Gully, who began his career as a prizefighter, then later was a bookmaker, and later on an M. P., whose statue deserves an equal niche or stall in the Stable of Fame.

Then there was Admiral Rous, who as a sailor was, strange to say, also a horseman of distinguished merit, and to Rous much credit is due, for he made a clean sweep of the Augean stable and purified it, for before his time matters, as far as racing and bookmaking in Newmarket were concerned, were by no means nice. Rous (think of that, now) by strict attention to business improved the finances of Newmarket and raised the receipts from £5,000 to £16,000!

There will always exist plungers, and you may plunge in horses as you do in stocks. There was Mellish, but he was of nearly a century ago. He was supposedly the best man in England as far as knowledge of horses went, and the turf and cards ruined him. He is said to have won £100,000 on one turf event, and to have lost it the day after on another race. It was then that Flydoner's St. Leger was the tip, and 1,000,000 guineas was wagered on the event, and Mellish was ruined.

"In the following December his stud was sold, and he left England and went as aide-de-camp to Sir Rowland Ferguson during the Peninsular war. There he distinguished himself by his gallantry and intelligence, so much so, indeed, as to win the high approval of the Duke of Wellington himself, who in one of his dispatches, specially praised Col. Mellish for the undaunted manner in which he encountered danger, the quickness with which he rode, and the precision with which he delivered his orders, never making the slightest mistake in any moment of hurry and confusion. Unfortunately, however, Mellish could not restrain his passion for gambling, a vice to which the Duke was specially opposed during a campaign, and in consequence the Colonel was advised to throw up his appointment and return home, which he did."

Lord George Bentinck did not like to have a debtor and could express himself most unconstrainedly when there was any default. So Thormanby tells this:

"When dining once in his club he noticed a man whom he knew as a defaulter also dining there. The latter called for his bill. As the waiter was bringing it Lord George interposed, and in his commanding, incisive tones said: 'Waiter, bring that bill to me.' Coolly casting his eye over its items, Lord George said, in a voice heard all over the room, and with a severity of tone which made his unfortunate victim wince, 'Before Capt. —— orders such expensive dinners he should pay his debts of honor.' It was cruel and crushing, and possibly well deserved; but was it quite the act of a gentleman?"

Once Lord Glasgow checkmated Lord George Bentinck. The day before the Derby Bentinck was at Crockford's (1843) and wanted to back a horse of his, Gaper, and to take short odds. "I'll lay it you," said Lord Glasgow. "Yes," said Lord George in his rather mimicking way, "but then I want to do it for money." "I'll lay you £90,000 to £30,000," was the immediate response," and so Lord Bentinck was bluffed.

There never was such a general plunger as was a Mr. George Payne. He was quite ready for anything—to bet on a horse or on tallow. When the Crimean War began Payne thought that a corner on tallow would be a good thing, so he bought largely. The broker asked if the tallow was for delivery. Not understanding the mercantile phrasing, Payne said "Yes," and gave his address. He was breakfasting at his house when the tallow came, and the numerous drays and vans blocked up the street.

There was Lord Falmouth, who bred horses, knew all about them, and had had for trainer that paragon John Scott. Now, Lord Falmouth never bet. He went for the stakes only, and he is believed to have won a million and a half of dollars. He made a unique bet, however, in this way: He had a promising filly, Queen Bertha, and she was the favorite for the Oaks in 1862. She had apparently fallen off in condition, and her owner put no confidence in her. Falmouth was inclined to scratch her, when Mrs. Scott, John Scott's wife, spoke up for her favorite:

"'I'll lay your Lordship sixpence she wins,' said Mrs. Scott, laughing.

"For once Lord Falmouth broke his rule never to bet, and exclaimed, 'Done, Mrs. Scott!'

"So Queen Bertha, with Tom Aldcroft up, appeared at the post, and, thanks to the brilliant riding of her jockey, beat Marigold by a short head for the first place. Lord Falmouth paid his bet to Mrs. Scott in noble fashion. He procured a brand-new sixpence from the bank, had it set round with diamonds and mounted as a brooch, and in that form presented it to the comely mistress of Whitewall, by whose descendants it will no doubt be preserved as an heirloom from generation to generation in commemoration of Lord Falmouth's first and last wager."

Thormanby does not overlook Lord Rosebery and others who are among English statesmen to-day. Jocks are somewhat scantily treated, for though they are not Kings they are the kingmakers of the turf. He tells this, however, of "the Tinman," and his method of riding:

"As to the punishment he was said to inflict on horses, his own words, uttered not many months before his death, were: 'I know a few years back I was a severe rider; but I've learned better by experience. I rarely hit a horse more than twice in a finish now, and I hardly ever have rowels to my spurs. You can hurt a horse as much without them—but it's bad policy to hurt him at all.'"

But who cares a penny as to the condition of the winner so that his throat latch has come out of the race an inch in advance of the rival horse? Nevertheless, to see a great horse, with heaving flanks all in a tremor, game to the last, and winning through grit, with his ribs cut with the gashes of the rowels, and the long livid welts on his glossy skin, is not nice. If we are said to indulge in maudlin sentiment when the football player is carried off the field with broken ribs and a rupture, why should we care a snap for an overriden or flayed race horse or for a six days' cycle match?

*KINGS OF THE TURF: MEMOIRS AND ANECDOTES. By Thormanby. With 32 portraits. London: Hutchinson & Co.

Dr. Van Dyke's "The First Christmas Tree."*

The message of this little book is one as appropriate to another time of year as to the Christmas time. It is the message of endurance. The ring of the story of Boniface, "the apostle of Germany," has in it a stimulating note for these padded days. Boniface said to the young Gregor:

"See here how a fighting man of the cross is shod! I have seen the boots of the Bishop of Tours—white kid, broidered with silk; a day in the bogs would tear them to shreds. I have seen the sandals that the monks use on the highroads—yes, and worn them; ten pairs of them have I worn out and thrown away in a single journey. Now I shoe my feet with the toughest hides, hard as iron; no rock can cut them, no branches can tear them. Yet more than one pair of these have I outworn, and many more shall I outwear ere many journeys are ended. And I think, if God is gracious to me, that I shall die wearing them. Better so than in a soft bed with silken coverings. The boots of a warrior, a hunter, a woodsman, these are my preparation of the gospel of peace."

Together the sturdy Bishop and the young lad fare forth until they reach the Thunder Oak, under the shadow of which the heathen had gathered to pay their worship to the false god Thor. Here Boniface prevailed against the spirit of sacrifice among them, and he and Gregor smote down the tree with their axes and rooted up the young fir tree beside it as the symbol of Christian worship:

"Take it up," said Boniface, "and carry it to the chieftain's hall. You shall go no more into the shadows of the forest to keep your feasts with secret rites of shame. You shall keep them at home with laughter and song and rites of love. The Thunder Oak has fallen, and I think the day is coming when there shall not be a home in all Germany where the children are not gathered around the green fir tree to rejoice in the birth night of Christ."

Dr. Van Dyke has told his legend with singular grace and simplicity, and the reader is carried bravely back to a time of cruel superstitions, of hardy deeds, of inspiring possibilities, a time when "the pilgrim who would pass from the mouth of the Tiber to the mouth of the Rhine must travel with a little army of retainers, or else trust in God and keep his arrows loose in the quiver."

The beautiful illustrations by Howard Pyle and the fine design for the page borders give the book as much artistic as literary value.

*THE FIRST CHRISTMAS TREE. By Henry Van Dyke. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

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The Dreyfus Must Die, by Max Nordau, is the best novel of modern times.

Lord Houghton and d'Aumale.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood.
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

My friend, the sister of Lord Houghton, Harriette, Lady Galway, is thus described by Carlyle in a letter dated in April, 1841, written while the author was on a visit to Fryston, Lord Houghton's residence in Yorkshire:

"Besides these waifs and strays, we have had and are likely to have certain Yorkshire cousins, male and female, from the Northern Dales, rosy-faced persons, who do thee neither ill nor good. Richard's sister is also here these two days until to-morrow. They call her Harriette and Ladyship. 'Will Ladyship have fowl?' &c., and he seems to have made a pet of her from the beginning. Even this has not entirely spoiled her. I think she is decidedly worth something. I think she must be something taller than Richard; the same face as his, but translated into the female cut, and surrounded with lace and braided hair, of a satirical, witty turn, not wanting affability, but rather wanting art of speech; above all, rather afraid of me. She plays, sings, reads German, Italian, to great lengths, looks really beautiful, but somewhat moony, with her great, blue eyes, and I do believe there is more in her that we yet see. Her husband, who is her cousin, the Viscount, is a furious, everlasting hunter of foxes. I mean furious on the foxes—good to all other things and men. They live in Nottinghamshire some thirty miles off, and Richard will take me down there."

Thus did the author of "Sartor Resartus" mention the lady whom I was to know well forty-five years later. I met Lady Galway in Rome in 1885 in Lord Houghton's company at the Hotel di Londra. He and she were both very old people, but as lively and amusing as they could have been at twenty-five. I asked Lord Houghton to dine with me, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Story, Dr. and Mme. Bradket of Aix les Bains, Mr. and Mrs. George Betts of New York, the author T. Adolphus Trollope, the sculptor Franklin Simmons, the painter Terry, Count and Countess Gianotti, some American Princesses, and altogether a goodly company.

"And Lady Galway?" said he as he immediately accepted. "Oh!" said I, "I do not dare; I do not know her. She is a great English lady, and I am afraid of her." "She'll come," said he. So I sent up my card, and a carefully worded, rather apologetic invitation, which was most immediately accepted, and followed by the advent of a tall, slender, rather loud-speaking lady, who was cordiality itself, and as funny and witty (two different things) as she could be. She spoke Italian like a native, I found out afterward.

The dinner was a decided success. The Hotel di Londra had a great artist as cook, and I dressed the long table with Roman wild flowers which I bought on the Campagna. The effect was novel and much admired. The cosmopolitan quality of the company made a most agreeable dinner. Mr. Story and Lord Houghton talked delightfully. I wrote some verses to put at each plate, with an attempted characterization of each person, which amused them and started the talk. But I had great difficulty in composing a verse for Lady Galway, whom I did not know at all. However, one distinguished guest of the dinner whom I have not mentioned helped me out. This was Mrs. Wynne Finch, the mother of Mrs. Laurence Oliphant, herself a most clever and ladylike woman, full of experiences of all countries, and already a friend of mine.

She called late in the afternoon as I was finishing my dinner cards, and I said, "What is Lady Galway's specialty?" "Love of her brother, oddity, frankness, truth, and a remembrance that Carlyle admired her," said the ready Mrs. Wynne Finch. I do not know how I managed to put all this into a dinner card, but somehow I did, and it pleased her. We were friends from that moment.

She and Lord Houghton wanted a list of everybody's "day," that is, of all the entertainers, and came to me, as I was in the hotel and going out a great deal, for the American dates. I think they were infinitely pleased with our American Princess Vicovara, who was then giving some receptions. She was Miss Spencer of New York, a charming and very elegant person, and there were others whom they liked. In everything I did for them they did ten times as much for me. Of course they could. Lady Galway had come to Rome as a girl and went to her first ball in the very apartment of the Barberini Palace where Mr. and Mrs. Story lived, and she told with infinite gusto the story of the late Lady Holland, who thought she was pursued by a bravo through the ballroom, and who tumbled down a steep stair into the arms of "the handsomest man in Rome," in the early thirties. A story lost nothing by coming through Lady Galway's lips. As every room in Rome reminded her of something, and as she knew everybody she was a most charming cicerone to the old Italian houses which I should never have entered but for her.

The union between the brother and sister was very beautiful, and none the less so that they quarreled good-naturedly all the time. Lady Galway had the most unbounded admiration of her brother's talents and gave me anecdotes of him all along from their youth, through his very remarkable manhood, so that I could almost have written a life of Richard Monckton Milnes if Mr. T. Wemyss Reid had not done it so much better. They both honored me with their letters ever after; hers I could read, but Lord Houghton's I could not—such a handwriting had never been before given to a man with which to conceal his ideas, excepting that of our dear Bishop of Albany, the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, who with Lord Houghton always brings the magnifying glass and a professional decipherer of hieroglyphics into immediate use. The matter behind the hieroglyphics deserved a Rosetta stone in both cases.

In Lord Houghton's Life one learns how much he had to do politically and personally with the family of Louis Philippe, and one is not astonished to see that in 1861 the Duc d'Aumale and his young nephew, the Duc de Chartres, were guests of Lord Houghton at Fryston. Our own Minister, Mr. Adams, was there a few months later, and there received the news that Mason and Slidell had been taken off an English mail steamer by a United States man-of-war. Of this incident Lord Houghton made me once a full account in his most graphic language and paid a deserved tribute to Mr. Adams's coolness.

In 1869 my first visit to England occurred, and, having letters to Lord Houghton from Charles Astor Bristed, my husband and myself were asked to more than one of the historical breakfasts in Brook Street, and in October, 1875, we gave Lord Houghton a reception and greeting in New York on his first visit to America.

After that I was honored by his correspondence up to the time of his lamented death. But I must not attempt to speak of him in this paper, as it would lead to a long memoir.

I only wish to account for my place in that full cup, the friendship of these two very distinguished persons, Lord Houghton and Lady Galway, and why I received from her after his death such favors and honors in London, where she was a social power. Lord Houghton died in 1885, and I sent to Lady Galway all the American papers which I could collect, filled as they were with eulogies of him who was our faithful friend and most consistent defender in Parliament during the war. Her letters to me at this time go far fully to realize Carlyle's definition of her—that she was "decidedly worth something." She was worth a very great deal, a noble woman. When I went to London in the jubilee year I did not expect to see my old, dear friend, but I drove to her house, in Rutland Gardens, to inquire for her the very day I landed. She sent for me to come up, and I found her very cheerful, and, of course, about to give a dinner party. Neither she nor Lord Houghton could live without entertaining.

"Now," said she, "that I think of it, I have a seat for you. Lady So and So has gone to Homburg, and you shall have her seat. You will meet the Duc d'Aumale. No, don't start so; he is only an ordinary, old gouty gentleman, very nice."

"But," said I, "the man who has given Chantilly to France—the Athenian of Paris? I have just seen his superb palace. I have sat in his box at the Comedie. I knew his nephews and his brother in America! You don't mean to say you will invite me to see him!"

"Yes, if your boxes are come. Now, what will you wear?"

I laughed at this. It was so extremely characteristic, for her mind jumped at small things as well as great, and she took care of her friends.

"My boxes have arrived, and I have a Worth dress of white silk, trimmed with Chantilly lace."

"Black over white," said she, reflectively, "that will do. But do not, like your countrywomen generally, wear too many diamonds or too large stones."

"Oh, make yourself easy on that score," I said. "I have no large stones. But why do you score my countrywomen thus? They do not own one-half the big stones that you Englishwomen do, and I saw you at the Queen's ball in Rome with a diamond plume in your hair; do you remember?"

"Yes," she said, mollified. "The Galway diamonds are good; but no display to-night. This is a quiet dinner—with a few friends afterward. Be punctual."

So I was there and met a most distinguished company in her rather small dining room, for which the table was made most wonderfully narrow, so one could talk across.

After dinner she contrived that I should have a few words with the guest of honor. His poor, gouty feet in convenient shoes impelled him to shorten the courtly attention of standing, and, to my relief and his, we sat down. He asked me much about the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres in America, and I told him that no incident in history had been so romantic and so beautiful as that visit, nor any words of the Chevalier Bayard more eloquent than those of the Prince de Joinville, as he asked permission to introduce them on Gen. McClellan's staff—his two nephews. "Ah!" said he, "Joinville is my favorite brother!" He looked pleased.

Lady Galway had told him that I had written something about Chantilly and he asked to see it. So I sent him the following sketch next day, getting back a note, eloquent and tasteful, signed "Aumale":

"I was in Paris when the Duc d'Aumale gave back Chantilly to France, after which his sentence of banishment closed. Chantilly is about forty kilometers north of Paris, near vast forests, such as the sense of Europeans preserves, instead of cutting down. From the little station, Senlis, I think, we took a carriage and drove to the chateau, entered by the connetable, or great gate, before which stands the statue of Anne de Montmorency. It is an immense feudal building, with towers, angles, facades, chapels, picture galleries, a fosse, a wall, all reproduced from the original designs of the last Conde, for the original chateau was completely destroyed under the Terror, robbed and despoiled. It was said that among its treasures was the original armor of Joan of Arc. But that is uncertain. We only know that the statue of the connetable was broken by the mob, as was that of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. This great connetable, Anne de Montmorency, the founder of the family, was born here in 1493. He was the last of the Soldiers of Fortune, and the first of the great Seigneurs of France. He passed his youth in a dungeon, and came out of the wars in 1538 covered with scars, swearing like a trooper. Rich and generous and magnificent, he determined to transform this old fortress in its triangular rock into a sumptuous habitation. The day of the feudal lords was ended, intestine wars had stopped for a moment, but still a man had to carry his life in his hand. Even then he was quite able to take care of his. Charles VIII., Louis XII., Francis I. had led the French army into Italy; French soldiers began to admire Italian art, and wonder at the glories of the Renaissance. The connetable's grandson was a man of taste.

"He was a rude soldier, but he was superb and magnificent. He had taste—he has left us a proof of it. And it was this grandson who made the first Chantilly.

"He got Jean Bullant, who was one of the first architects of the Tuileries, who built for Catherine de Medicis, to build for him a beautiful little house called La Chatelet. He pierced the gigantic rock of Chantilly for fortifications. He had his soldiers there. It was half palace, half fortress. His taste for the arts made him called the "first amateur of France." From his son, who was beheaded in 1632, the house, confiscated, passed to the Prince of Conde, who was Henri de Bourbon. It never went out of their hands, these victorious Condes.

"The great Conde, the hero of Rocroy, the friend of Louis XIV., led off in the sumptuosity of building which preceded the follies of Versailles. It was here in his day that Vatel killed himself because the fish did not arrive in time for dinner. Then came colossal banquets and gigantic receptions. It never was a private residence after that day. It was a royal residence in which to receive the king. The great Conde himself, however, preferred to live at La Chatelet. The gardens, the alleys, the statues, the fountains were as grand, perhaps more so, than they are to-day. His friends were Boileau, Racine, Bossuet. The last pronounced his funeral oration, saying: 'We see here the great Conde as at the head of his armies, without ostentation, without noise; always great in repose as in action. We see him entertaining his friends in these alleys, and listening to the music of fountains, which never cease day or night to bring their liquid notes to the ear.' This great man died in 1686. Then follows the long story of the descendants until we come to the name of the Duc d'Enghein, whose murder was the fatal error of Napoleon.

"The last Conde was Joseph de Bourbon, who as exile, emigre, returned to France in 1818. The story of his death, with its sinister, suspicious surroundings, is too familiar for us to tell here. He was found hanging, dead, to a window blind. In his will, dated Aug. 31, 1829, he left all this great estate, valued at £5,000,000, to his grandnephew, Henri Eugene Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale.

"The chateau was a ruin, but the young Prince, serving in Africa in 1843, at the time of his inheritance determined to rebuild it. How nobly he has succeeded the visitor of to-day who visits the Cour d'Honneur, the Galerie des Cerfs, the Chapelle, the Galerie de Peinteurs, the Galerie de Psyche, the noble library, the splendid salons, the gorgeous ballroom and theatre, the Tour du Tresor, the Cabinet des Etampes, and the Tribune, where is hung the famous Raphael secured from England at a fabulous price; his Boticelli, an immense favorite of his; his Fra Lippo Lippis, his exquisite Italian pictures; the Delesserts and Bouguereaus and Davids, and the later masters testify that all the spirit of the world's great painters is there. The stained glass of the Chateau of Ecouun, chef d'oeuvre of the art, admirable wood carving, the fine masterpiece of Jean Bullant, the bas-reliefs of Jean Gousson, saved from the destruction of the Terror; statues, altars, tapestries, enamels, bronzes, famous tombs, violated under the Terror, were found by the Duc d'Aumale and restored at immense pains—all are there.

"For forty years one of the richest men in the world, a widower and childless, worked to this one end to restore Chantilly, to bring thither the treasures of the Chateau d'Ecouun one of the most beautiful remains of the art of France, at its best, to make a building a memorial to the great Conde, and also to his two lovely young Princes, his sons, who died in the flower of their youth, the Prince of Conde and the Duc de Guise; that has been the not ignoble use to which this learned son of Louis Philippe, this 'Athenian of Paris,' has put his life, and to which he consecrated his mind and consecrated his ruined hopes.

"He had, besides, the immense revenues of Chantilly, a large fortune from his wife, who was a Sicilian Princess, and in the sale of those vineyards and wines he drew from it, it is said, one-third of the revenue of Sicily. He has given it all to France—the noble park, fifty miles in diameter, filled with deer (the shooting alone is worth very much) and all its other industries and products—to the country which exiled him. As he says: 'It will be a museum of the arts, the antiquities, and the industries of France.' He felt the death of his sons most keenly. The family affections are strong in his race. He is said to have uttered the famous phrase, 'God takes from us our first born as a judgment for our sins,' when his noble brother, the Duc d'Orleans, was killed, and again when he looked at his own dead boys—a phrase for which his more prudent father, Louis Philippe, had once reproached him.

The Duc d'Aumale was much beloved at Chantilly, where he led the grand life of a French seigneur of the Moyen Age, without its crimes and mistakes.

"The chapel is of the Moyen Age, and bears the marks of that grand artist of elegance, Jean Goupin. The stained glass is from the Chateau d'Ecouun, the very best specimen of that art in France. Nothing more noble than its entrance can be imagined. Here are the tombs of the Condes, found and saved after the Terror, ornamented with statues of bronze, made by Pierre Surrozin. The chapel is a museum of French art, and all the names of those of French artists of the finest epochs, of their respective work. The immense stables are built to accommodate 200 horses in princely state. They took sixteen years to build, from 1719 to 1735, and they remain useless now, and will be more useless hereafter, when electricity will carry us everywhere.

"How can I describe that little sanctuary of art, 'Le Tour du Tresor,' filled with little declicate objects, antique bronzes, miniatures, marbles, gems, bitong, snuff boxes—all kept under glass—refinement, beauty, luxury, and magnificence.

"Chantilly is the work of a scholar who had a purpose, a love of art, a lover of bibelots; who was also a Prince and a multi-millionaire. The Athenian of Paris has conserved for France what she would never have saved for herself."

The Duc d'Aumale died last Summer just after the horrible holocaust in Paris, which lost him his favorite niece. He was one of the most distinguished and agreeable men of his day—one of the many choice specimens of our race, whose acquaintance I owed to my dear friend, Lady Galway.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden.

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed in the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Jan. 19.—From time immemorial English readers have associated ghost stories with Christmas. This is probably due to the plum pudding which every Englishman eats on Christmas. After which he sees every style of ghost, and naturally turns to ghost stories as the proper reading for the season. Mr. W. T. Stead has lately published a volume of true ghost stories. At least, he considers them to be true, perhaps because they are incredible. Mr. Stead is a most excellent man and an extremely able writer, but he has a curious faculty for believing in everything but facts. Just at Christmas time this year—or should I say last year?—he published a book consisting almost entirely of communications written by his hand, while it was guided by the spirit of a deceased lady by the name of Julia. It is understood that Mr. Stead sits down at his desk with a pencil in his right hand and a sheet of paper beneath it. Presently the invisible Julia seizes his hand and guides the fingers while she writes communications of great interest to Mr. Stead. I wonder it has not occurred to him to make some sort of electric or magnetic connection between Miss Julia and a typewriting machine. He could then go on with his other work while Julia wrote at the typewriter. Surely an up-to-date ghost cannot afford to do its work in the old-fashioned way with pencil and paper.

A more pretentious book is Mr. Frank Podmore's "Studies in Psychical Research." Mr. Podmore has collected a vast quantity of what the Spiritualists call "occult phenomena" and what Huck Finn would have called "tough stories," and he tries to explain them in various ways. Some of his explanations are doubtless true, but when he attempts to explain the testimony of three intelligent men, who saw Home float in and out of a window, many stories above the ground, by the suggestion that the three men were "hallucinated," his explanation fails to explain to any great extent. Why not go a little further and say that there never was any such man as Home, and that all the persons who thought they had met him were hallucinated?

In the interests of Christmas literature books like Mr. Podmore's should be sternly condemned. When a young lady of Vassar writes her first supernatural story, and in the last paragraph says: "And then I awoke, and behold! it was a dream!" we mourn over her use of an explanation older than the first Egyptian dynasty, but we forgive her on account of her youth. When Mr. Podmore gives us essentially the same explanation of one of his "psychical research" anecdotes, a certain thirst for blood is awakened. What right has any man to violate the holiest traditions of Christmas with ghost stories to which is tagged the explanation that somebody was hallucinated. Mr. Stead, with his capacity for believing in anything that is sufficiently impossible, is a far more Christmassy figure than the cold and calculating Podmore with his theories of hallucination.

Mark Twain's new book, "More Tramps Abroad," has not been received in England with the praise it deserves. The press, as a rule, remarks that it contains many good things, but that Mark's humor is not as bright as it was, and that there is a good deal of padding in the book. It is the inevitable fate of a humorist who has written a successful book that his subsequent books meet with the remark that he is not as funny as he was. This simply means that in his second book the humorist no longer comes as a novelty and a surprise to his readers. Mark Twain never wrote anything funnier than some of the pages of "More Tramps Abroad." It is a better book in every way than was the original "Pilgrim's Progress," which made his reputation. But because Mark's humor is no longer a novelty, many people hastily say that it has deteriorated in quality. The charge of bookmaking, is, however, not wholly to be denied. Tables of statistics abound in Mark's new book, and I cannot see any excuse for dumping statistics on the head of an innocent reader. The only statistics which are excusable are those which you invent on the spur of the moment to discomfit a tiresome person who is getting the better of you in an argument. They are, moreover, the only statistics that are worthy of any reliance. If Mark Twain felt that he could not write a book on Australia and India and the Cape without inserting tables of statistics, why in the world did he not invent his statistics? Then they would have been both readable and useful. However, in spite of statistics, "More Tramps Abroad" is a delightful book, and whatever the London papers may say of it, Mark Twain has too large a public to make it possible for any newspaper criticism materially to injure the sale of anything he writes.

Mr. George Moore is understood to have a new novel ready, which will be published in the Spring. Of its subject and nature nothing is as yet known, but now that Mr. Moore has "arrived" we can look forward with confidence to his future work. The progress that he has made since he published his first novel has few parallels in literature. He began with "The Mummer's Wife," a novel in which there was undeniable merit, but which was so obvious an imitation of Zola's method that it made it impossible to think of Mr. Moore except as a mere imitator of Zola. Then followed half a dozen novels, in which the writer gradually formed an admirable style, whereas when he wrote "The Mummer's Wife" he had no style whatever. There was a distinct improvement in each of these half dozen novels, but they all lacked interest. They were hard, dull, and dreary, in spite of occasional passages which showed to those who found them that Mr. Moore was meant for a novelist, although as yet he was not one. Finally he wrote "Esther Waters," and made for himself a position of which any man might be proud. At last he had learned his trade, and we may be sure that he will not forget it. It has taken him at least fifteen years of hard, conscientious work to slough off his false theories, to acquire a style both strong and beautiful, and to learn how to write a novel of modern English life. After this no writer who is not afraid of hard work need despair. With the example of Mr. Moore before him, Mr. Alfred Austin may yet learn how to write a jubilee ode, and Miss Marie Corelli may yet write romance.

There never was a time when there were so many clever writers of English fiction as there are at present. David Christie Murray is one of the brightest of the men who, without rising to the rank of first-class novelists, still do excellent work. The best thing that Mr. Murray has written is, however, not a novel. It is his volume of criticisms on contemporary writers—a volume in which he displays a critical faculty that no one previously had supposed that he possessed. But several of his novels are admirably written, and had he been content—or rather able—to write fewer books and work harder over those he did write, he would stand higher in popular estimation than he now does. I have great hopes of the book upon which he is now engaged. He is writing it in the Welsh mountains, far from the busy haunts of men and Cook's tourists, and apparently he does not intend to write at express speed. If he works over it as he hopes to work, he may yet astonish his warmest admirers.

Nothing is easier than to inform a writer that he writes too much and too rapidly; that he ought to take, say, two years and devote that time to a single book and to nothing else. And during that two years is he to live on air? If not, will those who advise him to write no more pot boilers lend him money enough to support him for two years? So far I have never seen a critic who seemed disposed to do this.

There used to be, and probably now is, a charity in Rome which gave deserving young girls dowries wherewith to secure husbands. What we need in England and America is a society for enabling poor and deserving authors to devote time enough to their work to do themselves justice. On the whole, I should prefer to subscribe to such a charity rather than to the society for furnishing homes to lost cats or for preventing the Sikh soldier from obtaining his daily opium. Such a society would do good work in two ways. It would enable the really deserving men to work with conscientious care, and would give the men and women who write, but whose writing could be gladly spared, two years of idleness in which they would do no sort of work whatever.

Speaking of Mr. Alfred Austin, who, by the way, is just leaving England for Florence, where he has taken a villa for the Winter, it is only fair to say that his Jubilee ode was a vast improvement upon his too famous ballad concerning Jameson's raid. The Jubilee ode was not without merit, for if it was not a high order of poetry it was certainly restrained and dignified. But Mr. Kipling's "Recessional" blotted all other poems of a patriotic and jubilesque character out of sight and memory, which could hardly be called Mr. Austin's fault. Nine Englishmen in every ten who ever read anything agree that Rudyard Kipling was the one man who was born to be Poet Laureate, but Lord Salisbury, who, when he is not occupied with affairs of state, devotes himself to chemistry, probably regarded Kipling as a new element not yet classified, of whose molecular construction the books on chemistry could give no information.

There has been a remarkable improvement during the last year in the character of the novels appearing in the Tauchnitz edition. There had always been a profound mystery as to the rule under which novels were selected for republication in this edition. Women writers were always preferred to men, and there seemed to be a rule that that novel should be republished which contained anything that could startle a young person or interest an adult. The favorite Tauchnitz authors were Miss Craik, various varieties of Miss and Mrs. Edwardes, Mrs. Forrester, Lady G. Fullerton, and Mrs. Hungerford. If a novel written by a man had an exceptionally large sale in England, it had no chance of finding a place in the Tauchnitz edition. My own idea is that Baron Tauchnitz left the selection of books to be republished to a committee of British spinsters resident in Berlin as governesses. In no other way can the curious character of the Tauchnitz Library be explained.

But since the Baron's death English and American writers of distinction have superseded the innocuous English female novelist in the later issues of the Tauchnitz Library. The last dozen or so Tauchnitz novels are those which have been most successful in England and America during the last year. Most of them were written by men, and nearly all of them are readable. This is a choice which the late Baron Tauchnitz would in all probability never have sanctioned had he lived.

The great question whether or not Miss Marie Corelli would ever consent to have her portrait published has been set at rest. A London magazine has just published a "snap-shot portrait" of Miss Corelli. Of course there will be still room for discussion of the question whether or not this snap shot was made with the consent of Miss Corelli. Nevertheless, it is now settled that a published portrait of her is attainable. This will give Parliament and Lord Salisbury a much-needed opportunity to turn their attention to affairs in China and elsewhere.

W. L. ALDEN.

Paris Letter.

Mlle. d'Houssonville's Death—Rodin's Statue of Balzac.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Society has endured a severe loss, but ungracious as it may sound, literature may probably gain by the sudden death, which took place on Saturday, of Mlle. d'Haussonville, the sister of the well-known Academician Comte d'Haussonville. For some years this old lady, who was one of the most interesting and charming personalities in Paris, had allowed her ancestral estate, Le Coppet, in Switzerland, to go to ruin, in spite of the fact that it was once inhabited by her distinguished ancestress, Mme. de Stael, whose tomb was situated in a secluded portion of the grounds.

In the muniment room of the chateau were numerous coffers containing thousands of letters from the most interesting men of the past century, who had been in correspondence with Mme. de Stael and her distinguished father, the statesman Necker, and among the writers were Voltaire, Rousseau, Rivarol, Chateaubriand, all the great literary and political stars who had illuminated the firmament of France both just before and during the Revolutionary period, during the Napoleonic era and the commencement of the Restoration. The room where Mme. Recamier, the last friend of Chateaubriand, had slept was kept intact, with its "empire green" curtains and mahogany bedstead. There was the chair where Gen. Bonaparte had sat and discussed the situation savagely but conclusively with Necker.

The literary documents were the most interesting heirlooms of all. At one time Mlle. d'Haussonville, who was daughter and sister and niece of an Academician, for both her father and uncle, the Duc de Broglie, were Immortals, had had the idea of destroying these relics, but she was happily prevented. I believe it was the Marquis d'Oyley who dissuaded her. She had acute religious convictions, and many of the free-spoken communications from Rousseau to Mme. de Stael seemed to her eminently dangerous from a moral point of view, and she would have liked to see them suppressed. Now that she is gone, they will probably see the light; her brother, who is a man of letters of the first rank, owes this to the world and to his reputation. Mlle. d'Haussonville inherited a large fortune from her mother, most of which has been settled upon her nieces. Of late years she had not been on good terms with her brother, whom she reproached with extravagance, with what degree of justice I am unable to say.

The last representative of the Comte de Paris, Comte d'Haussonville, if he was extravagant, was certainly not so with his master's funds. But a curious lack of sympathy appears to have existed between brother and sister, which must be attributed, in a certain measure, to the conditions of their bringing up. Mme. d'Haussonville mere, being a Protestant, her daughter was baptized in that faith; the son (the present Academician) following in the religion of his father, who was a Catholic. The two children, however, received exactly the same instruction, except when matters of creed were concerned. One consequence of this was that the late Mlle. d'Haussonville spoke and wrote Latin with perfect facility. Perhaps the children squabbled over their respective catechisms. In any case, they gradually drifted apart. Toward the close of her life, however, Mlle. d'Haussonville became a convert to Catholicism, entered an aristocratic and highly exclusive order of Bavarian nuns, and was created a canoness with the title of Countess. She was extremely charitable, and spent most of her large fortune in good works. It is not unlikely that Le Coppet, her ancestral estate, which she inherited from her mother, will go to the City of Geneva.

There is some hope now that the statue of Balzac, by Rodin, is shortly to be completed. Rodin, who is facile princeps among French sculptors—indeed, there are enthusiastic admirers of his who rank him higher than any sculptor of the age—has been at work on this monument for close upon ten years. He has been accused of laziness, and he has retorted that the greatness of his subject fully justifies the labor and time spent upon it. That this red-bearded giant and mighty genius of the chisel is slothful it would be unjust to declare. But he only works when he is inspired, and nothing leaves his studio that is not as perfect as the master can make it. When completed, the statue will be erected in front of the Theatre Francais, a most inappropriate place, for Balzac's persistent failure as a dramatist was one of the curious phases of his literary career.

Daudet used to ascribe it to his overpowering sense of realism, which the exiguities of the stage cramped and falsified. However, the site is noble and central enough, and presumably none better could be found. The ceremony of unveiling the monument will probably take place next Spring. Another monument which we are to be endowed with before long is that of Le Comte de Lisle. It will be in the form of a bust and go to enrich the already large collection of busts that adorns the Luxembourg Gardens.

I hear that W. T. Dannat, our show American portrait painter—now that Whistler is no longer with us—has been unwell most of the Winter, and that in consequence his output has not been so great as his friends could have wished. He had to give up his intended visit to the United States, and is only slowly becoming convalescent.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Fortunes in Antiquity.

How They Were Made—And How They Were Often Spent.*

How fortunes have been made in these times is fairly well understood. They have been made in railroads, in commerce, in inventions, in speculation. But how were they made in ancient times, when railroads were unknown, mechanical inventions unimportant, and commerce, at least in some lands, was feebly developed? Mr. Hardwicke's book has an interesting chapter on this subject, and it is further interesting in what it contains concerning the way in which great fortunes were spent. A part of the chapter is given below.

"It may prove of interest to refer to some of the sources of the fortunes of the ancients. It is obvious, however, from the nature of the subject, that this cannot be done with much minuteness. We are astonished in reading the history of ancient times at the enormous wealth amassed by individuals and communities. The streets of nearly every city of importance were spanned by triumphal arches of vast proportions and gorgeous finish; magnificent palaces decked with every beauty that could charm and with every grandeur that could awe arose as if by magic. The grand ruins of cities, which can at the present time afford unceasing study to the antiquary, sprung into existence, and became so splendid that the wonder has not ceased how such marvelous structures could have been erected by human hands.

"The Bible contains the earliest history of the human race, and we are told by it that the first occupations of mankind were sheep industry and tillage. 'And Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground.'

"A pastoral life, however, seems to have been more congenial and profitable among the Hebrews than tillage, and stock raising appears to have been their favorite pursuit. The history of the sacrifices, both before and after the giving of the Mosaic law, makes this evident.

"The wealth of the patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, consisted principally in their flocks. The Scriptures inform us that 'Mesha, King of Moab, was a sheep master, and rendered unto the King of Israel an hundred thousand lambs, and an hundred thousand rams, with the wool.' (2 Kings, iii., 4.) The flocks of the Midianites were so vast that the sheep taken from them by Moses, after his victory, amounted to 675,000, (Numbers, xxx., 32.) Nabal had 3,000 sheep and 1,000 goats, (1 Samuel, xxv., 2;) and as his wealth was said to be 'very great,' we learn the current idea of what constituted wealth in those days. Many of the most beautiful metaphors in the Bible are taken from the shepherd's life. 'The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me.' (Psalms, xxiii., 1, 2, 4.) And again: 'He shall feed His flock like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young.' (Isaiah, xl., 11.)

"On the other hand, in Egypt the cultivation of the soil seems to have been the most profitable occupation. In the time of Joseph all nations went to Egypt to buy corn. The annual overflowing of the Nile enabled the farmers to produce two, and sometimes three, crops a year. It is said that the river begins to rise in the latter end of June, and attains its utmost height about the middle of August, when Egypt presents the appearance of a vast sea, while the cities and towns appear like so many islands; after this the waters gradually subside, and about the end of November the river has returned to its ordinary limits. During this period the mud which the waters held in solution has fallen on the soil; and when the waters recede the whole land is covered with rich manure, and Herodotus says that it required so little cultivation that in some cases it was only necessary that the seed should be thrown upon the surface and trodden down by beasts. Animals did not abound in Egypt; and in some one or other province the sheep, goat, and ox were held sacred, and hence not used for food. The Egyptians had such an abhorrence of pork that they would not intermarry with persons engaged in keeping swine. It is probable that this prejudice arose from the circumstance that in a warm climate the eating of pork was found to produce cutaneous diseases, especially the leprosy.

"It may be said, then, that the source of the early prosperity of Egypt was agriculture, but at a later period, when Tyre had been destroyed, and Alexandria built, large fortunes were made by the Egyptians in commercial enterprises. Egypt became the entrepôt of the commerce between Europe and all the vast countries stretching east from Arabia to China. The precious stones, spices, silks, and other products of Arabia and India passed through Alexandria, and besides, a great number of vessels were employed in carrying corn from Egypt to Rome. This trade was very profitable, and contributed chiefly to Alexandria's greatness. Alexandria was for many years the seat of commerce and dominion.

"In point of wealth, beauty, and power Alexandria succeeded ancient Memphis. The East in all ages has poured its riches into the laps of those nations that lie toward the setting sun. Under the influence of the trade from India Alexandria rapidly increased in commercial prosperity and in beauty and power, so that when Augustus entered the city, after a short resistance, he pardoned all the inhabitants on account of its splendor and magnificence. The famous lighthouse Pharos, which stood at the extremity of the harbor Portus Eunostus, cost $864,000; and such was the wealth of the inhabitants of the city that a simple citizen proposed to raise and pay an army out of the profits of his trade.

"The prosperity of Alexandria remained undisturbed for more than 970 years. The festive procession of Ptolemy Philadelphus had passed through her streets. It is said to have been the most gorgeous and imposing that the world has ever witnessed or that history has ever recorded. From morning until night that mighty host, glittering with gems and gold and silver, defiled along. Cars drawn by 500 men, and laden with golden crowns, sparkling with brilliant diamonds, rolled over flowers of every hue.

"As has been stated, the original and primitive sources of individual wealth were agriculture and stock raising. As soon as some surplus accumulation, however, called capital has been secured, a desire for other and additional luxuries arises in the human heart, and this desire can only be gratified by an exchange of commodities, or, in other words, by establishing commerce. Then a new and boundless field for acquiring fortune is opened to enterprise. The rewards of the industrious and sagacious merchant are usually great.

"Exchange of commodities has probably been coeval with human society. In the social state men must soon have had some commodities to exchange with each other, and as stock increased the process would rapidly extend. The liability to failure of crops and to famine must have led to storing of corn in years of plenty, and to traffic in the first necessary of life.

"The earliest records of commerce on an international scale are to be found in the Bible. Such a transaction as that of Abraham weighing down 'four hundred shekels of silver,' (about $125 of our money,) 'current with the merchant,' for the field of Ephron, which contained the cave of Machpelah, is suggestive of many facts indicating an advanced condition of commercial intercourse, property in land, sale of land, arts of mining and purifying metals, the use of silver as a medium of exchange, and merchandise as an established profession, or division of labor.

"Another passage which tells of Joseph being sold by his brethren for twenty pieces of silver to a 'company of Ishmaelites coming from Gilead, with their camels bearing spicery, balm, and myrrh to Egypt,' extends our vision still further, and shows us the populous and fertile Egypt in commercial relationship with Chaldea, and Arabians foreign to both as intermediaries in their traffic generations before the Hebrew Commonwealth was founded.

"The most powerful cities of the world have been built up principally by commerce. This is early exemplified in the growth of the chief cities of Phoenicia, Tyre, and Sidon. Their wealth and magnificence are pictured by the prophets in the following glowing language: 'Tyrus did build herself a stronghold, and heaped up silver as the dust and fine gold as the mire of the streets.' 'When thy wares went forth out of the seas, thou fillest many people; thou didst enrich the Kings of the earth with the multitudes of thy riches and of thy merchandise.' The Phoenicians, the people of whom Ezekiel speaks, were an ingenious and inventive as well as a commercial people. It is believed that they invented shipbuilding, discovered the manufacture of glass and woolen cloth, and established the principles of geography, astronomy, arithmetic, and bookkeeping, but probably the greatest of their many inventions was that of the alphabet. So great was commercial Phoenicia that Carthage, a mere colony planted on the coast of Africa, was able by its wealth to resist for a considerable period the legions of Rome.

"During the reigns of David and Solomon it is said that the reports of the great wealth acquired by the Phoenicians in commerce excited a desire in the Hebrews to share in its results, and some very successful ventures were made by them. We are told that one voyage to Ophir produced 450 talents of gold, about $12,500,000. Solomon himself was a merchant, and traded with his brother King-merchant, Hiram of Tyre—his ships bringing back 'gold and silver, ivory and apes and peacocks.' It is said that he 'made silver in Jerusalem as stones, and cedar trees as sycamores that grow in the plains.'

"The principal source of large fortunes honestly acquired in Greece was manufactures, though at one time her commerce was considerable. Corinth, one of the largest cities of Greece, was one of the most noteworthy manufacturing cities of ancient times. Coverlets made in this city were sold at a high price in foreign countries. Nero paid 4,000,000 sesterces—about $150,000—for one. It is needless to say that our manufacturers could make a better article for a smaller price.

"Athens was at the height of her glory during the reign of Pericles. The masterly works of genius might be seen in nearly every temple; paintings from the pencil of Apelles, and statues from the chisel of Phidias. The Propylea cost $2,173,000. It was a handsome monument to the taste of Pericles and the genius of Unesicles. It was flanked by two temples; and through these gorgeous portals, which modern art in vain attempts to rival, did the Athenians ascend to the summit of the hill to crown with garlands of beautiful flowers the guardian deities of the city. At the base of the Acropolis toward the Odeum, 'whence swelled aloft paeans of love and victory, which were echoed from the distant boundaries of the republic.' Above the city and the citadel, whether he journeyed by land or sea, the traveler at a great distance saw the Parthenon, the noblest achievement of Grecian architecture, proudly towering toward the deep blue sky. Lamartine says of this stupendous structure: 'The aspect of the Parthenon displays, better than history, the colossal grandeur of a people. Pericles ought not to die. What superhuman civilization was that which supplied a great man to command, an architect to conceive, a sculptor to decorate, statuaries to execute, workmen to cut, a people to pay, and eyes to comprehend and admire such an edifice.' It cost $700,000.

"Rome would principally illustrate in this connection the art of getting money by conquest. The conquered provinces were compelled to pay one-twentieth, occasionally one-tenth, of their produce to Rome, and estates in the provinces were divided among the most prominent and influential men of Rome. It is thought by many writers that the fortunes of some of the old Romans surpassed those of modern times.

"Many fortunes were accumulated in Rome by extortion and oppression of the most shameless kind. It seems that the collection of taxes in Rome, both under the republic and the early empire, was intrusted to contractors, who bought at auction the right of levying the tax. The character of the Roman contractor is aptly illustrated by Livy, who gives an interesting account of the frauds practiced by these persons on the Roman Treasury during the greatest distresses of the second Punic war, and the violence with which other contractors defended the interests of the order in general and the convicts in particular.'

"It may prove of interest to give a more detailed account of some of the fortunes of the Romans, together with their manner of spending them.

"A representation of a sea fight was given by Claudius to the Romans. The mother of Nero, Agrippina, was present, clad in a long robe woven with golden wire. Artaxerxes wore upon his person jewels and gems to the amount of $10,332,000. A citizen whose name was Ptolemy, who lived in the time of Pompey, commanded and maintained 800 horses at his expense. One thousand persons seated themselves daily at his table, each being furnished with a golden cup, which was changed at every course.

"Pliny, also, informs us of one Pythias of Bithynia, who in the most splendid manner entertained the whole army of Xerxes, consisting of 1,700,000 men.

"The Luculli appear in Roman history shortly after the close of the second Punic war. They belonged to a plebeian house which became noted for its special ability in amassing wealth. The most famous of its members by far was Lucius Zicinus Lucullus. His name calls up before the mind visions of boundless luxury and magnificence, and it is said that among the Roman nobles who reveled in the newly acquired riches of the East he stood pre-eminent. His park and pleasure grounds in the immediate vicinity of Rome were the wonder and admiration of his own and of the succeeding age. Pompey styled him the Roman Xerxes, in allusion not only to his splendor, but also to the costly and laborious works to be seen in his parks and villas at Tusculum, near Naples, where rocks and hills had been pierced at an almost infinite expense. He is said to have spent upward of $10,000 on one of his luxurious entertainments. The most pleasing trait in his character is the liberal patronage which he gave to men of letters. He collected a vast and valuable library, to which all worthy persons had free access. He was, on the whole, a decidedly favorable specimen of a great Roman noble. Lack of space forbids mention of his military exploits, which were considerable.

"C. Cilnius Maecenas, besides his wealth, which was great, is from two different points of view a prominent representative man of the ancient world. He was the first, and one of the most capable and successful, of those who filled the office of a great Minister under the Roman Empire. He was also, if not the first, certainly the most fortunate and influential among the patrons of Roman literature. He is best known in the latter capacity. No name associated with the patronage of letters in ancient or modern times is so familiarly known as that of Maecenas.

"The place and date of his birth are unknown. He appears in history for the first time in the year 40 B. C., when he is employed by Octavianus in arranging his marriage with Scribonia, and afterward in negotiating the peace of Brundusium and the reconciliation with Antony, which was confirmed by the marriage of the latter with Octavia.

"The testimony of Horace (Odes iii., 8, 5) and his own literary tastes imply that he had profited by the highest education of his time. His great wealth was probably hereditary, but his position under the empire also brought very substantial additions to his original fortune. He died in the year 8 B. C., leaving the Emperor heir to his wealth, and affectionately commending his friend Horace, who only survived him a few days, to his protection.

"Caesar was so overwhelmed with debt when the Government of Spain was allotted to him that he could not depart to take the charge of his office. Crassus the Rich became his surety in the sum of $714,721. Caesar rewarded the bravery of Cassius Cenera by a donation of $7,000. He presented the Consul Paulus with the sum of $1,291,695. Caesar commenced a new building, the ground plot of which was to have cost him above a hundred million of sesterces, (a sesterce was a piece of Roman money worth about 4 cents.)

"Suetonius says that in memory of his daughter he gave a most extravagant feast to the people, doubled the pay of the legions forever, granted the people the corn without measure, and gave each soldier a slave, a piece of land, or a house. He gave Servilia, mother of M. Brutus, a pearl that cost him $210,000. Gold and silver became so abundant during his time that it was exchanged throughout Italy at 3,000 sesterces per pound. Caesar is said to have decorated the arms of his soldiers with gold and silver, so that they should be more unwilling to part with them for their great value. He bequeathed to each Roman citizen $9.

"Caligula was reckless in the profusion with which he scattered money. To Antiochus of Comagine he gave $3,500,000. He bathed in a bath of precious unguents, and drank priceless pearls dissolved in vinegar. He was so fond of gold that having spread it out upon the floor he would walk over it, and would even lie down upon it.

"Nero gave to Siridates 800,000 sesterces every day he remained at Rome, and when he departed gave him a million more. The following description of the new palace which Nero erected after the burning of Rome is taken from the history of that Emperor by Suetonius:

"'He raised an house that reached from the palace to the Esquilae, which he at first called Transitoria; but after it was burned down and rebuilt, the Golden House, concerning the largeness and furniture of which it may suffice to say thus much: The porch was so high that there stood in it a monstrous statue of himself, an hundred and twenty feet in height, and the extent of it such that it had triple porticos a mile in length, and a pond like a sea, surrounded with buildings, that looked like a city. Besides this, there were within the compass of it cornfields, vineyards, pastures, and woods, with a vast number of beasts, both wild and tame. It was in all the parts of it overlaid with gold and finely adorned with jewels and mother-of-pearl. The rooms of entertainment were arched with vaults of ivory, that turned round and scattered flowers about the room, and were besides furnished with pipes for the dropping of unguents upon the guests. The chief banqueting room was round, and perpetually turning about night and day, in imitation of the motions of the heavens.'

"No adequate conception can be formed of the cost of this structure.

"Nero was so extravagant that he never wore the same garment twice. He usually fished with a golden net; and when he traveled, a thousand carts were necessary to transport his effects. His mules were shod with silver, and the drivers were clad in the richest scarlet that could be procured. Vitellius expended on the mere luxuries of the table in about four months a sum equal to more than $30,000,000. His appetite was so voracious that it could not be appeased. It is said that a most extraordinary supper was given him by his brother. At this feast 2,000 choice dishes were served up, as well as 7,000 fowls. Vitellius was unwilling that his brother should outdo him; he therefore gave a supper which surpassed the other. One dish alone was so extensive that he called it the Shield of Minerva. It contained the livers of Scares, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, intermingled with tongues of flamingoes. To this banquet and for this feast ships of war were filled with the entrails of lampreys, obtained from the Carpathian Sea and from the Spanish Straits.

"Marcus Crassus also amassed an immense fortune in Rome. He began life a poor man, but soon owned a large portion of Rome. After he had consecrated the tenth part of an estate to Hercules, had given an entertainment to the people, and a supply of corn to each citizen, he was worth $7,500,000.

"Aside from conquest as a means of making money, probably the largest fortunes of ancient times had their origin in trade with India. Some nations are actively commercial, while some are passively commercial, the former being those who build ships and go out to trade, the latter being those who either confine their trade to themselves, or wait for foreigners to visit them."

*THE ART OF GETTING RICH. By Henry Hardwicke. 18mo. New York: The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company.

It is stated that permission having been asked by the French Ambassador to examine certain letters of Marie Antoinette preserved in the Austrian archives, the authorization was denied him, the plea being that they were "too confidential."

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace has just finished a book, the title of which is "The Wonderful Century: Its Successes and Failures." Dr. Wallace believes that we have initiated a new era.

A famous library, which has 150,000 volumes, collected by Don Baldasare Buoncompagni at Rome is to be disposed of at auction.

Phila. Inquirer: "Of all the books recently brought forth the most surprising is **The Drones Must Die.**"

Magazine Topics.

Reminiscences of Carlyle and His Relatives.

In the Contributors' Club department of The Atlantic for February appear some interesting reminiscences of the Carlyles of Ecclefechan—Thomas and his brothers and nephews. The writer was once a preacher in a village near Ecclefechan and afterward came to this country, settling in Illinois.

My first parish was in Scotland, in the town of Langholm, Dumfriesshire, about twelve miles from the straggling village of Ecclefechan, where Thomas Carlyle first saw the light about a hundred years ago, and where he now sleeps among his kinsfolk. Lying between Langholm and Ecclefechan is the hamlet of Waterbeck, where one of Carlyle's brothers resided. Waterbeck, which is about eight miles from Langholm and four from Ecclefechan, was the southwestern boundary of my parish. I had there a handful of church members, who came tripping over the hill on Sunday mornings to church, beguiling the way with song. The boys and girls of the little band walked barefoot, washing their feet at a "burn" and putting on their shoes just before they entered "the muckle toon of the Langholm," as our modest border town was called.

I have a dim recollection of seeing, when visiting the Waterbeck portion of my flock, a tall, stoop-shouldered, loose-jointed, ungainly man, with strong, rugged features, who walked leisurely along the single street of the village, looking at the ground as if lost in thought, apparently quite unconscious of the curious faces that peeped out at the slightly opened doors, or looked slyly at him through the windows. Years afterward when I saw the portrait of Thomas Carlyle I recognized in it the likeness of that shabby-looking old farmer whom I had seen in the village of Waterbeck. He was doubtless paying a visit to his brother, who was the big man of the place, having developed in that obscure hamlet an enormous business, which was the envy of the merchants of the City of Carlisle. A considerable group of trained workers, such as watchmakers, tailors, and shoemakers, were gathered together, and that country establishment controlled the trade within a radius of twenty miles. I have often thought that the genius which could create such a business in circumstances so unfavorable, and surmount difficulties seemingly insuperable, was in no way inferior to that which won for the best known member of the family renown in the field of literature.

For over eight years I lived in the midst of the surroundings of Carlyle's early life, and met many persons who had been his lifelong friends. From one of his nephews, who had for a time acted as his amanuensis, I got considerable help in the understanding of "Sartor Resartus," he supplying his uncle's explanation of some of the difficult passages. Another nephew, a prominent doctor in Langholm, was one of my most intimate friends.

Shortly after coming to the United States in 1874, I had charge of a church in Northern Illinois, a large number of whose members were from Dumfriesshire, Scotland. One of my deacons had been a schoolmate of Carlyle, and while in his criticisms he often unwittingly threw not a little side light upon Carlyle's character, he had not the slightest appreciation of his greatness. I remember giving him Carlyle's Reminiscences to read. He had personal knowledge of many of the events recorded, and the style of his comment was, "Ah, Tam, Tam, that is just like you; ye were aye sair afflicted with a big head, aye bragging about yourself and a' belanging to you." "A cantankerous loon" was the description he gave of him as a boy. "None of us liked him; he was aye saying bitting, jibbing things." I managed one day to worm out of my old friend a confession that may have held in it the secret of much of his dislike for Carlyle. The two boys had fought, and Tam Carlyle had given him a sound thrashing.

It was my fortune, some time afterward, to come into intimate relation with the daughter of Carlyle's favorite sister Janet. It will be news to many readers that this sister, the youngest member of the Carlyle family, had made her home in Canada for fifty years. The Rev. G. M. Franklin, rector of Ripley, Ontario, her son-in-law, in a letter written several months ago, conveys the following information: "Mrs. Robert Hanning, the 'Janet Carlyle' of Froude's Reminiscences, is keeping in excellent health for a lady who has passed her eighty-third birthday. She is the last of the Carlyles. She passes most of her time in her own room, re-reading her brother's favorite works, certain religious authors, and her Bible." Since the above was written Mrs. Hanning has died. The letters which her brother wrote to her—and which cover the entire period of his literary activity—will now be published, and will form a valuable addition to the already large stock of Carlyliana. It is said that they will present "the Sage of Chelsea" in a tender and amiable light. His affection for his mother and for his "small Jenny" was the one saving influence in his life.

An American pilgrim, on his way to Craigenputtock, overtook a countryman, of whom he inquired about the Carlyles. "Oh, ay, I ken the Carlyles. Tam is a writer of books, but we do not think much of him in these parts. Jeems is the best of the family; he sends the fattest pigs to Dumfries market."

A native of Ecclefechan once remarked to a visitor, "Don't go to Ecclefechan expecting to find worshippers of Carlyle. You will find that other members of the family are held in far higher esteem." There is a story which shows that some of the other members of the family were far from regarding the author of "Sartor Resartus" as the greatest of the sons of the house. The story runs thus: A gentleman, on being introduced to James Carlyle, the youngest brother of the author, ventured to remark, "You'll be proud of your great brother!" But he had mistaken his man. James rejoined in the broadest of broad Annandale, "Mee prood o' him! I think he should be prood o' mee."

Keats on Marriage.

From "Poems of John Keats," by Walter Raleigh.

"Notwithstanding your Happiness and your recommendation, I hope I shall never marry. Though the most beautiful Creature were waiting for me at the end of a Journey or a Walk, though the Carpet were of Silk, the Curtains of the morning clouds, the chairs and sofa stuffed with Cygnets' down, the food Manna, the Wine beyond Claret, the Window opening on Winander mere, I should not feel—or rather my Happiness would not be so fine, as my Solitude is sublime. Then instead of what I have described, there is a sublimity to welcome me home. The roaring of the wind is my wife and the Stars through the window-pane are my Children. The mighty abstract Idea I have of Beauty in all things stifles the more divided and minute domestic happiness—an amiable wife and sweet Children I contemplate as a part of that Beauty, but I must have a thousand of those beautiful particles to fill up my heart.

"I feel more and more every day, as my imagination strengthens, that I do not live in this world alone, but in a thousand worlds. No sooner am I alone than shapes of epic greatness are stationed around me, and serve my Spirit the office which is equivalent to a King's bodyguard—then 'Tragedy with sceptred pall comes sweeping by.' According to my state of mind I am with Achilles shouting in the Trenches, or with Theocritus in the Vales of Sicily. Or I throw my whole being into Troilus, and repeating those lines, 'I wander like a lost Soul upon the Stygian Banks staying for waftage,' I melt into the air with a voluptuousness so delicate that I am content to be alone. These things, combined with the opinion I have of the generality of women—who appear to me as children to whom I would rather give a sugar Plum than my time, form a barrier against Matrimony which I rejoice in."

Where Are the Books of the Celt?

From Literature.

It is absolutely untrue that any man of pure Celtic blood has ever produced a masterpiece of the highest order in English literature; whatever the Celt may have done he has not written our best books. "The Canterbury Tales," "Hamlet," "Lycidas," "Paradise Lost," Bacon's "Essays," Boswell's "Johnson," "Gulliver's Travels," "Tristram Shandy," "Tom Jones," "Pickwick," and "Vanity Fair" were all invented and fashioned by Englishmen, by Saxon and Norman, and Dane, it may be, but not by Gael nor Cymry.

We have omitted Spenser and Ben Jonson, Dryden and Pope, Scott and Wordsworth, Keats and Tennyson, Coleridge, the king of "glamour," (sometimes spoken of as though it were a Celtic invention,) and hosts of others, it is a mere skeleton list, chosen at haphazard, but it shows conclusively how small a debt we owe to Ireland, to the Scotch Highlands, or to Wales. And if we come to the mighty second best, to whom sometimes we give a greater love than to the highest Immortals, the result will be pretty much the same. Let the hillmen put their Herrick on the board. How many of the Elizabethan poets were Celts; where is the Erse Pepys? And what a woefully shabby figure Tom Moore appears when one compares him with Burns!

Daudet, Deodat, David.

From Daudet's "Soutien de Famille," in The Outlook.

My name seems to indicate that I descend from the Moorish settlers of Provence, for as you know Provençal people are largely of Moorish extraction. Indeed, it is from that circumstance that I have drawn much of the humor of my books, such as "Tartarin." It is funny, you know, to hear of men with bushy black beards and flaring eyes—like bandits and wild warriors—who are, the one a peaceful baker, the other the least offensive of apothecaries. I myself have the Moorish type, and my name, "Daudet," according to the version which I like best, is the Moorish for "David." Half my family is called "David." Others say that "Daudet" means "Deodat," which is a very common name in Provence, and which, derived from Deo datus, means given to God.

Dickens's Copy.

From The London Daily News.

A brief examination of those precious bundles of paper shows that even the scrupulous Dickens was not always wont to hark back or to recast his thoughts. Look at the bold, free hand of Oliver Twist, evidently going at express rate, and compare it with the painfully minute characters of Edwin Drood. It is open at the last page the great man ever wrote, a blue slip, almost square, in blue ink, resembling an inky fishing net (to use a graphic expression which he applied to some manuscript of a contributor after he had done with it) rather than a page of a novel for which all the world was waiting. Nevertheless, it is not difficult to read, even under a glass case. He was too old a hand not to sympathize with the much-tried compositor, who reads not for pleasure—God help him!—but for his daily bread.

Across China to India.

Prince Henri d'Orleans's Book Describing His Journey.*

In the schemes of French colonization Prince Henry of Orléans is an important factor. As an explorer for the discovery of certain passes between Thibet and China, Prince Henry's work has been quite as remarkable as that carried out by his English rival, Capt. Younghusband. Nevertheless, there is this which is curious, when travels undertaken by foreigners are considered. Saving recent arctic exploration, the field being covered by Scandinavians, we do not lend an attentive ear to the work done by Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, or Russians. We accept in a nolens volens kind of way the general results of such surveys, and new maps may be outlined, but we are singularly indifferent as to the details. Of course such mental procedure is manifestly unjust, and Prince Henry's work may suffer from just such national prejudices.

In the present volume the start on the long journey described was made from Hanoi, the capital of Tongking, (the French Tonkin.) Then the author went through Yunnan and Tali-fou, across the Salween, thence to the Irrawadi, and finally came to the Assam country, after which Bengal was reached. At Laokay Frenchmen believe trade can be opened in Southern China, to the detriment of Mandalay and Hongkong, where England exerts a strong influence. As to Laokay, Prince Henry writes:

"At Laokay we received the hospitality of the river agent, M. Dupont, who had been so obliging as to purchase horses for us and to write to Mongtse for mules. From him we obtained some information about the place. Commerce has scarcely made any advance for several years. The opium farm has been abolished, but the monopoly of the drug with China has been given to an individual, who incumbers the sale with a 10 per cent. profit for himself. Similarly, the pacification of the district is at a standstill. Five years ago one could travel around Laokay with more security than now. Fresh bands had overrun the province. Col. Pennequin had driven them back into the Province of Tulong, half of which belongs to us. The Chinese, objecting to their neighborhood, requested us to relieve them of their presence, and at the intercession of the Tsung-li-Yamen, our troops received orders to dislodge the pirates from the whole of Tulong. Those who troubled us no further now returned into our territory; to counterbalance which, and by way of showing the obligation for our good offices, we had the satisfaction of seeing more than 150 Chinese regulars transfer themselves to our enemies. Actually, upon the right bank a band of more than 300 might be counted. Armed junks constantly patrol the river to guard the navigation. But our troops are tired out; there are not enough of them."

Describing the Lissous people, Prince Henry writes, pointing his moral with our own methods:

"The Lissous are very fond of tobacco and spirits. I noticed several of the men and even one woman with an earthen flask slung around their necks, from which they constantly took a pull; the result was to make them very loquacious. I thought of the probable effect on these ignorant people of the introduction of civilization with its vices; and what a fine field for extermination with bad whisky the English would have among them, as with the redskins of North America in the past."

The Prince, who has had the fullest opportunities of judging English and other methods of colonization, writes this about Sadiya:

"Sadiya is the extreme northeast outpost of the British Indian Empire. Mr. Needham's position is that of assistant to the political service, and he is in supreme and sole charge. He has passed twenty-eight years in India, and exercises the functions of Resident, Judge, and commandant of the troops, of which there are 100, under native officers. Another 500 sepoys could be summoned by telegraph within twelve hours, should emergency arise. In addition to the importance involved by his relations with the frontier tribes, he governs in and around Sadiya more than 60,000 people. After twenty-eight years passed in India, thirteen of which have been spent in the district, he speaks, besides Hindustani, Bengali, Thai, (of which he has compiled a grammar,) Singpho, Assamese, Abor, (also with a grammar in preparation,) and Mishmi. What an example to France of the right man in the right place! and what a simplification of the world of vice-résidents, commis de résidence, and chanceliers all engaged in manipulating the papers which we deem indispensable to the administration of a province. Here one hand controls the whole. It is true that he is well paid, and that after thirty years' service he will be entitled to a pension. He submits his claim for traveling expenses, and it is discharged to him direct. There is none of that system of mistrust to which we are too prone. The English place implicit confidence in the zeal of their officers to work their hardest for the interests of their empire."

The details of travel are given from day to day, and in the Mekong, after many vicissitudes, the party reached Talifou, the leading town in Western Yünnan. Here came a pleasant and unexpected meeting with the wife of a Protestant minister:

"At the base of the hills, in stony chaos, lay the cemetery—the town of the dead at the gate of the living. We reached the river that forms the outlet of the lake, and here three routes converged—the one from the capital, (Yünnan,) our own, and that from Burmah, called the Ambassadors' Road. Along the last named stretched into the distance the posts of the new telegraph line from Bhamo—the Future; and here, on the right bank of the river—the Past, a gray loopholed wall, with battlements and bastions crumbling to decay, vestiges of the Mussulman war. It was dark by the time we came to the gate of Tali; luckily it had not yet been closed. A tunnel led under the ramparts, and, once inside, we asked to be taken to the house of the French father. After a long detour, our guide stopped before a dwelling and hailed loudly for admittance; then, finding a side door open, entered. What was our surprise to hear a feminine European voice! The owner at the same moment appeared at the head of the staircase with a companion, both dressed as Chinese, and disclosed herself as a young English lady."

Troubles were constant, the difficulty being to obtain good servants, followers, packmen, and guides. The men were thieves, and desertions were common. As to the character of the people of the greater part of the country the author passed through, they were hard to deal with. Of them all, the Chinese seemed to be the most unfriendly. In writing about Tali, a fairly important commercial centre situated near a lake, between the valleys of the Mekong and Yang-tse-Kiang, the Prince says, recalling its past:

"In 1875 Margary was assassinated, on the road from Tali to Bhamo, by the subalterns, Lisen-tajen, of the tchental of Teng-Yüeh, acting under the orders of the notorious Viceroy of Yünnan, Tsen. This latter expiated his cruelties eleven years later, and it is related of him that he was haunted to the day of his death by the spectres of his numerous victims, often causing him to stop while on the march to offer supplications for his riddance from their persecution. Before that, in 1863, a Frenchman, Garnier, had visited Tali; and Father Leguilcher tolc us at what extreme risk he had himself accompanied the traveler on this stage of his journey. Coming to a later date, it was the capture of Tali that put an end to the Mussulman war, when the town was delivered into the hands of the imperial troops by treachery. Tsen arrived just after the surrender, under the terms of which the General of the Chinese forces had guaranteed the lives of the inhabitants. 'The promise was yours, not mine,' remarked Tsen; and, having invited the leading Mussulmans to his quarters, he had them all butchered, while, at the same time, a cannon shot gave the signal for an indiscriminate massacre of the town. This bad faith is quite a familiar feature among Chinese of all ranks and of all time; Li Hung Chang only just escaped being pistoled by Gordon for a like falsehood."

At Tsekou, in the Upper Mekong, the Prince found a little world apart, one which had survived during long years of cruel persecution. At its head was the good Father Dubernard, who during twenty-eight years had seen only once before a European:

"As I marked his administration of his subjects, his help for the unfortunate, his care of he sick, and saw him supervising the harvest, laying by food for the improvident, and giving instruction to the young, he seemed to resemble some beneficent overlord of the Middle Ages; or rather, in the finest sense of the word, from which no reader need shrink, to be a true socialist. For is not he the perfect socialist who lives the life of his people—in their prosperity rich, and in their poverty poor; who shares their joys as well as their sorrows, and enters into all their fears? Here we had before us a picture of ancient Christian communism; and if, during the period of our sojourn in Tsekou, we were strongly impressed by the cordial co-operation between the pastor and his flock, if we marveled at the mutual trust and amity that each reposed in the other, this state could only be attributable to the existence of a common bond, the sustaining power of one thought—the Christian faith. Charity has smoothed the roughness, and 'the cradle song of human misery' has lulled its children into forgetfulness by showing to everyone the ideal of an earthly life. Father Dubernard was venerated throughout the countryside, and looked up to, at once for his wisdom and his care, as the benefactor of the land. His reputation for healing power was widespread. When smallpox ravaged the district, he vaccinated more than 9,000 persons; and he told me with what success he had combated the prevalence of goitre by treating those afflicted with iodide of potassium."

In the narrative marked attention is paid to the customs and habits of the people. The old Greek custom is followed of putting a piece of money into the mouth of a corpse, in order to pay the passage to the ferryman who is to take the dead man across the river of oblivion. A Lamaserai to the south of Tsekou, on the Upper Mekong, is thus described:

"The interior of the Lamaserai presented a series of courts, the walls of which were covered with frescoes, inspired conjointly by Thibetan and Hindu Buddhism with Chinese beliefs. One circular painting represented a male and female, naked, before a tree laden with fruit, round the trunk of which a serpent was entwined, and surrounded by divers animals. Among the Lamas the serpent formerly was regarded as the enemy of mankind. Is it possible that in this picture was to be discerned a survival of traditions carried into Thibet by the Nestorians? It is not for me to say. But the points of resemblance between the creeds of Roman Catholicism and Thibetan Buddhism, as exhibited constantly in matters of ornament and ceremony, were too frequent and too striking to be attributable to chance. Whence can they have been borrowed, or who were their originators? The question is still far from being solved."

Food in this part of the world was plentiful:

"There are many pretty walks in the neighborhood; in the mountains you may find silver pheasants and hares, while the rice fields of the plain teem with water fowl and white herons. The Chinese protect the latter birds; they say they carry the souls of the dead to heaven, and upon their tombs in their religious designs they give a symbolical significance to the heron analogous to that which we give to the dove."

For the Chinese Prince Henry has a decided aversion, and he asks:

"What possible impression can our diplomatists, using the methods of civilized nations, make upon this gelatinous mass, or what hold can be taken of that which continually slips through one's fingers?"

The end of the journey before reaching Assam tried to the utmost the pluck and endurance of the traveler. He was apparently delighted when he reached a land governed by the English. This is Prince Henry's summary when an end came to his long journey:

"I could hardly believe that our object was so nearly attained, that we had achieved our design in its entirety; explored the Chinese Mekong, fixed the source of the great English Irrawadi, and debouched on India; that it had been reserved for us to fulfill the dream of so many Englishmen, by finding the shortest route from China into India."

The probability is that English explorers will dispute some of these claims.

*FROM TONQUIN TO INDIA, BY THE SOURCES OF THE IRRAWADI, JANUARY, '95—JANUARY, '96. By Prince Henri d'Orleans. Translated by Hamley Bent, M. A. Illustrated by G. Vuillier. London: Methuen & Co.

In the Art World.

An Unusually Active Week—Lotos and Grolier Club Exhibitions—The Stewart Pictures.

After a late beginning and several weeks of dullness the art season in New York has finally become unusually active, and the past week has brought almost too much of incident and too many events to allow of the many attractions offered to be adequately enjoyed or studied. Like the social season, the art season of the metropolis in Winter grows shorter every succeeding year, with the result that too much is crowded into too short a space of time. It is unfortunate, for example, that the Lotos and Grolier Clubs selected the week of the first exhibition of the Stewart pictures and of the press and private views of the annual Water Color Society exhibition to hold—the first its monthly display of loan pictures and the second its exhibition of Meryon's etchings and drawings.

These exhibitions, as well as several minor ones which were unfortunately appointed for this week, had to be neglected by many people in consequence and did not receive the public and private attention that would have otherwise been extended to them. The Lotos Club display, which opened on Friday afternoon, is continued to-day and will be extended through Monday and Tuesday, which will be ladies' receptions days; it is made up of thirty canvases from the admirable collection of Mr. George A. Hearn, which show him to be a discriminating collector not only of the paintings of the early English school, with which his name is more connected, but also of the canvases of the Barbizon painters and other masters of modern French art. The Meryon etchings and drawings at the Grolier Club are unusually important and of great interest to collectors. Many of them have been seen before at the galleries of Mr. Frederick Keppel, but there are some additions from private collections shown for the first time here, there are far finer impressions also, and the exhibit is so well arranged that it has almost the charm of novelty.

The Avery galleries, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, are at present filled with several important and interesting canvases by famous artists, and there are to be seen also Mr. E. A. Abbey's painting of "Hamlet" from the last Royal Academy exhibition in London and several pastels and a water color, all, with two exceptions, illustrations from Sheridan's play, "The Rivals," by the same artist, and thirty original drawings of negro types by E. W. Kemble, which are best known as "Kemble's Coons."

Mr. Abbey's "Hamlet" is the most important picture that he has shown here since the last exhibition of the Society of American Artists, where he displayed that strong and decorative canvas "A Pavanne." The picture is a large one, measuring five feet by eight, and contains over a dozen figures, the principal ones, Hamlet and Ophelia in the foreground and King Claudius and Queen Gertrude seated on their improvised throne, watching the players in the background. Hamlet lies at full length upon a rug near Ophelia, who sits by him and stares with lack-lustre eyes out of the canvas. The "melancholy Dane" is dressed in purple tights and a black doublet, and looks upon his uncle with a fixed gaze. The King and Queen, robed in red, and with horror on their faces, seem to be shrinking back, while there are courtiers and others grouped around. The light falls upon Ophelia in her white robe and auburn hair, and makes her easily the most prominent figure. The color scheme is a rich one and is well handled, while the drawing is true and strong. The composition of the picture has been carefully studied, but is somewhat too crowded, and it cannot be said that the artist has been entirely happy, and certainly not in any way original, in his delineation of Hamlet. The flesh tones in the figures of Hamlet and Ophelia are too cold. The King and Queen are best presented, and the artist has well depicted their awed countenances and shrinking figures. The moment is that where Hamlet fulfills his promise to Horatio—"I mine eyes will rivet to his face."

Mr. Abbey's pastel illustrations of David and Bob Acres and of Lydia Languish, and his water color of Mrs. Malaprop, those delightful characterizations of Sheridan's immortal figures in "The Rivals," have been seen before, but can always be studied with renewed pleasure. Mr. Abbey has surpassed all previous artists who have attempted to illustrate "The Rivals" in the manner in which he has seized and presented the humorous atmosphere which surrounds its chief figures. Miss Languish's die-away expression, Mrs. Malaprop's self-satisfied air, Bob Acres's egotism, and David's cringing yet intelligent servility live again in these drawings. The other two pastels which Mr. Abbey shows are of shepherdesses, one a very modern one, with a picture hat freely yet strongly drawn. In the same gallery hang Sir Peter Lely's portraits of the youthful Duke of Monmouth and the still more youthful Countess of Southampton—those fresh, richly colored, and speaking likenesses of the old-world figures which seem almost as if they had been painted yesterday.

Mr. Kemble achieved deserved reputation for an appreciative and amusing rendering of negro types some time ago. Those now shown at the Avery gallery will be familiar to readers of the magazines and illustrated weeklies and can be studied with profit and delight. Natural and amusing in expression and well drawn, they evidence a most careful study of and a thorough sympathy with the life of the American negro.

Mr. Walter Francis Brown has shown this week in the studio of Mr. J. C. Arter, 10 East Twenty-third Street, some twenty or more pictures in oil and water color, for the most part transcriptions of scenes in the Orient, along the Nile, and in Venice. Mr. Brown is an easy and graceful draughtsman, who possesses good color sense, and has keen artistic appreciation. Some of his Venetian views, particularly one of an aquatic fete, are a relief in subject and composition from the long series of familiar Venetian scenes which are yearly given us. In the Orient Mr. Brown has found also some novel scenes to paint, and has painted them well.

There are now on exhibition in the pretty and artistic suite of studio rooms of Mr. Henry Bradford Simmons, 2 and 4 West Thirty-third Street, twenty-five or thirty water colors and a few original lithograph designs by Mr. Sidney Richmond Burleigh. Mr. Burleigh, who has exhibited occasionally at water-color exhibitions during the past few years, paints for the most part in broad washes and with a strong touch. His subjects have been found along New England coasts and in New England rural districts. He gives clear atmosphere, rich color, and good outdoor feeling to his landscapes. Perhaps the best of the water colors are "Driving Clouds," with a fine and strong sky; "A Wet Day," which has rarely good tonal quality, "Westport," "Sakonnet Pastures, "Up the Two-Mile Hill," "After Rain," and "October Evening." Mr. Burleigh's lithograph designs show that he understands the use of the line and are strongly drawn, although he has been a little too much influenced by the now happily waning poster craze.

Mr. A. B. Wenzell has at present on exhibition at the Keppel gallery, 20 East Sixteenth Street, a collection of twenty pastels and thirty drawings, which is one of the most interesting of the kind seen in New York in many a day. Mr. Wenzell is, with the possible exception of Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, one of the most popular and able illustrators in America, and this first public exhibition of his collected original work, for which the artist himself selected the examples shown, should be visited not only by all lovers of black and white, but by artists and art students as well. Seven of the pastels compose a group entitled "The Posing of Vivette," from Scribner's Magazine, and the other thirteen another group entitled "The Seasons." The drawings have been seen reproduced in Life and elsewhere, but have a new interest when shown in the original. The pastels well exemplify Mr. Wenzell's decorative sense and his graceful drawing. Particularly good are "A Processional" and a "Bacchante," from the Vivette series, and "The Hunting" and "The Rivals" from "The Seasons." The drawings are those made to accompany or illustrate society incidents or dialogues, and most of them are in the collection which makes up the holiday book entitled "Vanity Fair," and which is to be seen on the boudoir table of almost every cultured American home. Mr. Wenzell's women, while not as athletic as those of his fellow-artist Mr. Gibson, have as a rule a certain nameless refinement and charm which is lacking in the Gibson girl, attractive as she is. Particularly well drawn are the amusing "A Matter for Consideration," where "He" says, "Darling, do you return my love?" and "She" replies, "It is the only thing that you have ever given me that I can return"; the "On Deck," with its suggestive question and reply, "Did you have your breakfast, Colonel?" "Yes, for a little while," and the "Sweet Nothings," where "He" says, "I'll bet I'll steal a kiss from you," and "She" answers, "I'll bet you two kisses you can't."

The attendance thus far at the exhibition of the remarkable Stewart collection of pictures at the American Art Galleries, which is to be sold at Chickering Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings next, has exceeded all expectations, and the large and beautiful rooms have been almost too crowded for comfort, especially at afternoon and evening, since the exhibition opened on Tuesday. As was said in THE NEW YORK TIMES in a critical review of the collection on Tuesday morning last, it is one of the most popular ever displayed here, and the glow and glitter of the Fortunys and the other Roman and Spanish pictures have especial attraction for the general public. There is much speculation as to the financial results of the sale. No such outpouring of Roman-Spanish pictures has ever taken place in America, so that there is no precedent on which to base an estimate of how the American collector and connoisseur values the works of Fortuny and his followers. The fine examples of the Barbizon painters will bring large figures without question. The demand for the sumptuous catalogue de luxe has about exhausted the limited edition. The photogravures which this contains evidence the remarkable advance made in process reproduction within the last three or four years, and the reproductions in the catalogues of the Mary J. Morgan and the A. T. Stewart sales of only a few years ago, and which were then considered marvelously fine, seem almost cheap in comparison. Some of the photogravures in the present catalogue are more satisfying than the original pictures which they illustrate, and conceal roughness and hardness of color which are defects in the originals. This is particularly noticeable in the photogravure of the famous Madrazo, "After the Masked Ball." The original canvas does not possess the pearly fresh atmosphere of the early Parisian dawn which the reproduction has in so marked a degree, and the variegated and almost too brilliant colors of the masqueraders' costumes in the original are softened in the black and white reproduction, so that the latter is more harmonious.

A collection of 154 pictures in oil and water color formed by Mr. A. Ludwig is now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, and will be sold there at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. The collection has a higher average standard of merit than is generally found in the less important ones sold at auction during the season. It contains, among other good examples, Schenck's "Sheep in Snowstorm," from the John Wolfe sale; Vibert's "Birthday," a good Dupre; an excellent Lerolle, a flower piece by Diaz, a fair example; a fair Troyon, a Van Marcke, and examples of Berne-Bellecour, Goubie, Grolleron, William Maris, Jiminez, Michel, von Thanlow, Domingo, Monet, Pasini, Sanchez-Perrier, and Pokitinow.

Daudet's Recent Talk About Zola.

A talk with the late Alphonse Daudet a few days before his death on the tendency of modern literature has been printed in a Roman newspaper. Here is a part of it:

"As to the 'decadents,' I do not know them; I don't know what they are. I have been always adverse to ticketing things. Never in all my literary career have I used the word 'naturalism.' Zola brought out the word one day, but that is his affair. Apropos, allow me to tell you an incident. A few days after Zola had inaugurated naturalism; I was at dinner with mi. De Goncourt, Pailleron, Mallarme, and Meilhac. We asked the reason of the new ticket, 'naturalism,' and Zola, without preamble, told us frankly and distinctly that till then he had been wretched, had led a life of pain and privation, and was tired of it. In order to get into fair water, he had decided to put at the head of his books the word 'naturalism,' just as a juggler puts a big drum in front of his booth, and drums as hard as he can to attract the attention of the crowd."

After a pause, says the correspondent, the illustrious novelist began to speak of his plans for the fascinating youth of modern days, and, shaking his gray curls, continued:

"It is sad to think that the youth of to-day loses itself in such stupid questions, forgetting that quite other and much more arduous ones impose themselves in this fin de siecle on all persons who have heart and intellect. One might despair of the future. The youth of whom we are speaking have quite other things to do; they leave on one side social problems, and lose their time in useless referendum. They elect a prince—a prince of poets. Fine discovery! A prince who has only the votes of twelve or fourteen individuals without the least authority. And in whose name do they speak? With what right? Are they the whole literary phalanx? They are nothing; they are worth nothing, and presume to speak in the name of all in a mediocre review. It makes no impression on me. Zola takes it and gives those writers importance. I cannot understand how he could reply to their attacks. That, too, is his affair. Perhaps it amused him. They say that Zola is finished, and naturalism, too, because, says Mallarme, an artist not only can but should do without observation and without experience; the banal life of to-day ought not to interest him. I do not comprehend this language. When I look at life I do not find it banal, and just because it is not banal it interests me, and I observe it, and I like to live it and put it in my books. I adore life because it is beautiful, because it is full of poetry and mystery, of seduction and fascination.

"All is interesting in life, but all depends on the way in which one looks at it. For example, there are people who reprove me for having a too vivid and poetic impression of men and things, of giving to these an intensity which they do not possess. Is it my fault if I find things are beautiful, men good, and life a poem? Ah! if we ought to nourish in our hearts a hatred of all that surrounds us, if we ought to find life a hell, or only worthy of our indifference—better blow out our brains; I pity such people; I don't understand how Mallarme, a man of talent, can hold such theories. We are all immersed in life up to our necks, and they say that life is not interesting! That makes me doubt of them and their brains! They detest life because they don't comprehend it, because they don't even know how to look at it. Another incident! It was in the sad days of Sadowa and Lissa; we had visited the principal cities of Germany, and were drawing near Monaco in France.

"In our compartment there were several travelers, among whom was an individual whom at first sight I dubbed an imbecile. As we went on I told my companions what I had seen. Being an artist, my narration was that of an artist, who sees something beyond the banality of things. The imbecile, after having listened intently, burst out into a loud laugh, and confessed that he had visited the same cities, but had not discovered the splendors which I had described. In his turn he related the story of his journey, saying that in such and such a city he had eaten excellent potatoes; in another he had purchased some boots, and so on. Poor fellow! He had no eyes, and if he had been obliged to write down his impressions, he would never have got further than the potatoes and the boots. Well, those who say they take no interest in life seem to me to be very like that traveler."

The Jeanne d'Arc literary revival of a year ago may have spent its force, but there is a dispute now current as to the color of the maid's hair. When Charles VII. was King, artistic portraiture may not have existed, and yet painters made good maps of the human countenance. Thirty years after the death of the maid, her statue was put up on Orleans Bridge, and her hair was made golden. If this was wrong, somebody must have known it, for all Orleans was well acquainted with the maid's actual appearance. But the period was not one of daily journals, with opportunities for "Constant Readers" to ask questions. It seems, however, that, true to her province, Lorraine, Jean was a brunette, brown-skinned, brown-eyed, and with raven-black hair, and it may be stated she was without an overabundance of the latter ornament, for she had not "hair long like a King's mantle."

The seventy-ninth birthday of Mr. W. P. Frith of "Derby Day" renown was recently celebrated in England. It is interesting to note that on the list of members of the Royal Academy Mr. Frith, in point of age, only comes fifth, though as regards length of membership he stands well ahead of all others. Here are the figures: Mr. Thomas Sidney Cooper, born 1803, R. A. 1867; Mr. J. C. Horsley, born 1817, R. R. 1864; Mr. George F. Watts, born 1817, R. A. 1867; Mr. William C. T. Dobson, born 1817, R. A. 1871; Mr. William P. Frith, born 1819, R. A. 1853; Mr. J. Clarke Hook, born 1819, R. A. 1860; Mr. James Sant, born 1820, R. A. 1869; Mr. Frederick Goodall, born 1822, R. A. 1863.

"Pennsylvania Dutch"

Its Resemblance to the Speech Now Found in the Old Country.

A few weeks ago an extended passage was given in these columns as an extract from Mr. Cobb's "Story of the Palatines," a volume dealing with the coming to New York of those Germans who, about 1710 and afterward, settled in various parts of the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys. The subject of the Palatines has recently engaged the attention of another writer, Mr. William Beidelman of Easton, Penn. Mr. Beidelman deals with the subject in a way different from Mr. Cobb. For one thing, he is deeply concerned with the Pennsylvania Palatines, with whom Mr. Cobb had little to do after their departure from New York. For another, he takes up their language—that German speech which has long been known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." In pursuit of study of the latter subject he has made several visits to the region once embraced within the Palatinate, where he conversed with the people with a view to tracing the similarity of the two dialects. Following is an interesting passage which Mr. Beidelman has permitted the editor to print from the manuscript of the book he has written:

Pennsylvania German is a dialect of South Germany which has suffered and become corrupted by the introduction of English words and idioms. There are still many thousands of people in Pennsylvania who speak no other language. They are found in nearly all the counties of the State lying south and east of the Blue Mountains and in some of the counties beyond, where their ancestors took up their places of abode when they first came to the Province of Pennsylvania, some of whom arrived as early as the closing years of the seventeenth century.

There is a widespread misconception concerning the Pennsylvania Germans which is not altogether confined to the illiterate classes of English-speaking people. There are those who entertain the belief that the Pennsylvania Germans are of Dutch extraction and that their dialect is a confused jargon having no relation to any legitimate language. This mistaken notion, entertained by untrained people, is largely due, no doubt, to a confusion of the terms Deutsch and Dutch, and also because the Pennsylvania Germans are frequently spoken of erroneously as "Pennsylvania Dutch." All Germans in their own language are designated as Deutsch, while the Dutch are designated in German as Holländer and their language as Holländisch. Uneducated people are apt to confuse these terms, which leads to the erroneous conception above referred to.

The ancestors of the Pennsylvania Germans emigrated from the region of the Upper Rhine and from the Valley of the Neckar, in South Germany, whence they were exiled by fierce religious and still fiercer political persecution. The dialect which they brought with them from their native homes is known as the Pfälzisch dialect, and the people speaking the dialect at the time of the great German emigration from there were known as German Palatines. The dialect spoken by the Pennsylvania Germans at this day is an inheritance from their ancestors, and, barring its English infusion, is practically the same dialect spoken in South Germany at the present time.

By eliminating the English words taken up by the Pennsylvania German the dialect will approach that spoken by the common people in South Germany very closely. There are many expressions, words, and idioms common to both that are indistinguishable, and so far as colloquial intercourse is concerned, the two meet on common ground, without serious confusion or embarrassment.

There is only a shade of difference in the pronunciation, accent, and inflection of words between the Pennsylvania German and the Pfälzisch dialect as it is spoken in South Germany to-day. Similar differences may be noticed in certain of the German communities of Pennsylvania, caused, no doubt, by Germans speaking various dialects settling in the same neighborhood, and each contributing certain peculiarities to the common speech. But as the Pfälzisch largely predominated in the early days of German emigration to Pennsylvania, it is that dialect which has given to the Pennsylvania German its controlling characteristics. In support of this view the author begs leave to quote from Prof. Marion D. Learned's "Pennsylvania German Dialect," whose observations are the result of a study of both dialects. He says: "Pennsylvania German, in borrowing from English to enrich its vocabulary, has by no means forfeited its birthright and become a pitiable hybrid of bad German and worse English, but, on the contrary, has perpetuated in their pristine vigor the characteristics of its venerable ancestor, the Rhine Frankish, specifically Rhine Palatinate, Rheinpfälzisch."

When we consider how environment influences all conditons, extending to physical characteristics as well as to man's speech, the continued similarity of the Pennsylvania German and Pfälzisch, or South German, dialects seem very remarkable, after their separation for a period of upward of two centuries. But there were many influences which operated to keep the Pfälzisch dialect alive in Pennsylvania down to this time. The greater portion of the German emigrants were fairly educated when they came here. They brought with them educated clergymen, who continued to preach to them in their native language, and school teachers who taught their children in their mother tongue. Education was never neglected by the Germans, and they built churches and schoolhouses whenever it was practicable to do so. The German schools were continued until a comparatively recent period. German newspapers still continue to be largely read and circulated in all the German counties of Pennsylvania, not a few continue to read their German Bible and Prayer Book, while the Gospel is yet preached in German from more than a thousand pulpits every Sunday in the rural districts of Eastern Pennsylvania. In view of these facts, there ought not to be much surprise that the Pennsylvania German dialect should still flourish in its "pristine vigor," after its separation from its parent speech for more than a century and a half.

The day of its extinction is not believed to be near. A large majority of the school children in the rural districts of half a score of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State speak the dialect, not only outside of the schoolroom, but also often on the inside. The children do all their thinking in German; all their little affairs are discussed by them in their native dialect, so it can scarcely be otherwise than that they should grow up almost as thoroughly German as those that preceded them, continuing to make exclusive use of their German dialect for all purposes of colloquial and familiar intercourse.

It may be asked whether the English schools do not make any progress toward Anglicizing the German children? The answer is that they do, but the progress in that direction is slow. While the German school children get a smattering of English, it is also a prolific means of still further corrupting their native speech, without acquiring much pure English to take the place of the debased German. When the German schools in Pennsylvania were abolished, and were succeeded by altogether English schools, it was believed by many that the change would be speedily followed by the Anglicization of the Pennsylvania Germans, but forty years' experience, does not prove that it has been an unqualified success.

The German-speaking children in the public schools are laboring under great disadvantages alongside of their English-speaking schoolmates. The latter have an intelligent appreciation of their studies, while the training of the German child is little more than mechanical. The German children begin to learn their letters in a language which they do not understand, and by the time that they are beginning to have an intelligent comprehension of their studies the English-speaking children have outstripped them in the race for knowledge. The question occurs whether it was altogether wise to take away from the exclusively German-speaking children the German schools, and compel them to pursue their studies in a language to which they are strangers.

When the Germans came to Penn's province in the early days they settled in contiguous territory to the exclusion of almost all English people. Their intercourse with people was limited beyond their own kinsmen, and they did not feel the need of any other language than their native speech. They made no progress in the direction of becoming English, but on the contrary they became Germanizers of some of the English Colonists who ventured to live among them. The names of numerous English settlers of the early days are preserved in some of the German counties of Pennsylvania at this day, but many of the people who bear those names have long ago ceased to be English, and have become German in speech, manners, and customs.

The tenacity with which the Pennsylvania Germans cling to their dialect has numerous parallels among other people. The Welsh people may be cited, who have been in political connection with England for 600 years; with English as the official language, as well as the language of culture and of commercial intercourse, and with English schools everywhere, yet more than one-half of the people in the cities and towns of that country speak the Welsh language, while the people in the rural districts make use of the Welsh language almost exclusively. The maintenance of the linguistic integrity of the various languages spoken in the cantons of Switzerland furnishes another example of how a people will cling to their native tongue.

There is a region in Switzerland embraced in the canton of Grisons were there exists a group of Romansch dialects which have come down from the days of the Roman Empire, when the region in which those dialects exist was a Roman province known as Rhaetia. The canton of Grisons has a population of about 90,000, surrounded by German-speaking neighbors, yet these people, whose ancestors were shepherd-peasants when Rome was mistress of the world, continue to speak a corrupted Latin dialect after a lapse of more than a thousand years. Unless the Pennsylvania German dialect is less tenacious, it may continue to be spoken for several centuries.

While the prospects for the early disappearance of the Pennsylvania German dialect are not very promising, it will necessarily become more debased each year. With the abolition of German schools few of the young people will learn anything of literary German, but will continue to use the dialect, and as it grows deficient in expression those using it will be continually drawing upon the English to supply the deficiency.

Forty years ago the Pennsylvania German dialect was of much better quality than it is to-day. It was not then as far removed from literary German as it is now. It still retained at that time some of the advantages of the German schooling of those who spoke it. Since then many pure German words have dropped out of the dialect, and their places have been supplied by English words. This debasement will increase from now on.

So long as the Pennsylvania German confines his conversation to his personal concerns and talks about his horses, his cows, his crops, his fields, and his family or his domestic affairs his German vocabulary generally suffices, and he draws very little on the English. It is only when he enters the domain of politics or undertakes to discuss some abstruse philosophic problem that he interlards his speech with impure German and very bad English, making a patois that would paralyze a Heidelburg professor if he should come within range of it.

Pennsylvania German makes no pretensions to any literary merit, and it has none; but it has answered the needs of the people speaking it for nearly two centuries, and it is not doubted that it will continue the speech for colloquial intercourse for very many thousands of people in Pennsylvania for many years to come. It would be far better if English could be made to take its place for all purposes, but with the knowledge we have of the tenacity with which people will cling to their native tongue, often under the most unfavorable conditions, we are led to believe that the day for its disappearance is very remote. Its tenacity is proof of its quality.

Grolier Books and Others Sold.

On Jan. 19 to 21 Bangs & Co. sold a collection of fine and scarce books, including a number of the Grolier Club and Bibelot Series publications, and some interesting book plates, both American and foreign. The little books published in Mr. Mosher's Bibelot Series brought excellent prices, though as much cannot be said for the Grolier books. But, with two or three exceptions, books of all kinds have fared badly at open auction this season in New York. It is a poor season to sell in, but a very good one to buy in, and collectors with long purses are profiting by it. So far, in this city, the prices of last season have not been approached, nor is it probable that they will be. Prices last week were as follows:

Boccaccio's "Decameron," translated by Payne. Three volumes, London, 1895, $13.05. Bought by T. V. Holbrow.

Payne's translations of "The Thousand and One Nights," "Tales from the Arabic," and "Aladdin," thirteen volumes, London, 1882-9, $58.50. Bought by William A. Woodward.

Mrs. Browning's "Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point," London, 1849; first edition, in original paper covers, $7.75. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr. Foote's copy brought $25.

Bryce's "American Commonwealth," three volumes, New York, 1888; first edition, with the chapter on Tammany Hall which was omitted afterward, $10.50. Bought by "Jersey."

"Outcroppings: Being Selections of California Verse." San Francisco, 1866. $10.25. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. "Outcroppings" was edited by Bret Harte, though his name does not appear as the editor. It was his first publication.

Grolier Club publications: Conway's "Barons of the Potomack and Rappahannock," $16.25, bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.; Curtis's "Washington Irving," $15.25, bought by "Self"; De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types," $18, bought by Mr. Francis; De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," $12.50, bought by "Self"; Bradford's "Laws and Acts of New York," $30, bought by "Self"; Matthews's "Modern Bookbindings Practically Considered," $17.50, bought by Mr. Francis; "Catalogue of Original and Early Editions," $11, bought by J. O. Wright & Co.; Bury's "Philobiblon," three volumes, $54, bought by Mr. Francis; (the "Philobiblon" has not sold of late years as low as this;) Milton's "Areopagitica," $13.50, bought by Mr. Francis; Reade's "Peg Woffington," two volumes, $12, bought by Mr. Fox; Donne's "Poems," two volumes, $13, bought by J. O. Wright & Co.; Ringel d'Illzach's bronze medallion portrait of Hawthorne, $22, bought by J. O. Wright & Co.; portrait of Lowell, $13, bought by J. O. Wright & Co.; "Catalogue of Artistic Lithography," $12, bought by Mr. Francis; Warren's "Charles Whittinghams, Printers," $10.50, bought by Mr. Francis; Koehler's catalogue of Dürer's "Engravings, &c.," $9, bought by Mr. Bristol.

Lang's "Tercentenary of Izaak Walton," London, 1893, one of thirty copies, $12; Bierstadt's brought $18, Foote's $30, and a copy last November in these auction rooms $12.

Margaret of Navarre's "Heptameron," five volumes, with Saintsbury's essay, London, 1894, $20.63, bought by "Scripps."

One share of the New York Society Library, of the par value of $100, $27. Bought by Mr. Crosby.

Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," London, 1865. First edition. $12. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr. Bierstadt's copy sold for $35.

Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads," London, 1866. First edition. $13.50. Bierstadt's, $18.

Symonds's "The Escorial. A Prize Poem, Recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 20, 1860." $8. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. This poem, printed in Oxford in the Summer of 1860, was John Addington Symonds's first published work.

Symonds's "Life of Michael Angelo Buonarotti," two volumes, London, 1893. $9.25. Bought by Mr. Francis.

Thoreau's "Writings," Cambridge, Mass., 1894. Eleven volumes, large paper. $29.15. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Villon's "Poems," translated by Payne, London, 1878. One of 157 copies. $20. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr.

Kelmscott Press Publications: Shakespeare's "Poems." $20.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.—"Tale of Beowulf," translated by William Morris and A. J. Wyatt. $15. Bought by S. B. Luyster, Jr.—"The Romance of Sir Isumbras," 1897. One of eight copies printed on vellum, and one of the last books from the press. $25.50. Bought by S. B. Luyster. The first copy sold at auction in New York.

Shakespeare Collectanea. The original manuscripts, in eleven volumes, of the late Dr. H. Erfurt's studies on Shakespeare, especially on "Hamlet." $14.30. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Frederick W. Morris paid $15.50 for an A. L. S. of Booth, written to Hamblin, and dated Feb. 14, 1833, in which he referred pathetically to his child's death. "It died on the 4th. On the 5th I played 'Hamlet,' and a child's skull was thrown by Hadaway out of the grave in the fifth act." An A. L. S. of John Howard Payne, New York, 1836, brought $7.50, a musical manuscript of Paderewski $5, and the manuscript of four of Crouch's songs $5.50.

Among the book plates, two of Maverick were sold—those he engraved for K. K. Van Rensselaer and for De Witt Clinton. They fetched $2.50 and $2.10. Other American plates brought these prices: William Byrd, $2; Samuel Provost, $2.25; Charles Carroll, $1.60; James Abercrombie, $1.65; Social Library, by Doolittle, $1.70, and Columbia College Library, by Anderson, $2.10. The only foreign plate of importance sold was that of Cardinal Erath, which fetched $1.20.

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New York Herald: **The Drones Must Die** "will startle many readers by the boldness and originality with which Max Nordau declaims against those who do no honest work, and who yet live, at least for a season, on the fat of the land."

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776-1861. By William Macdonald. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

A History of the United States for Schools. By Wilbur F. Gordy. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

An Introduction to American Literature. By Henry S. Pancoast. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Earliest Days in America. By Blanche E. Hazard. 12mo. New York: The Morse Company.

RELIGIOUS AND SCIENTIFIC.

French Methods. By François Berger. 18mo. New York: F. Berger.

How to Make the Sunday School Go. By A. T. Brewer. 16mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 60 cents.

A National Church. By William Reed Huntington. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

POETRY.

The Chords of Life. Poems. By Charles H. Crandall. 16mo. Springdale: Printed for the author. $1.

The Complete Poetical Works of Joaquin Miller. 8vo. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Company. $2.50.

FICTION.

By Stroke of Sword. By Andrew Balfour. 12mo. New York: Truslove & Comba.

Silas Hood. By Henry Thornton. 12mo. Chicago: Henry T. Jaynes & Co. Paper.

The Manslaughter of Delishya! By Merrick O'Relli. 12mo. Westminster: The Roxburghe Press.

The Copy Maker. By William Farquhar Payson. 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company.

There Is No Devil. By Maurus Jokai. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper, 25 cents.

Old Lamps for New Ones. By Charles Dickens. 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

In the Shadow of the Pyramids. A Novel. By Richard Henry Savage. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Legal Sunday. Its History and Character. By James T. Ringgold. 12mo. International Religious Liberty Association.

Bearing of the Greater New York Charter Upon Real Estate Interests. By George W. Van Siclen. 12mo. New York: The Record and Guide Publishing Company.

Classified Gymnasium Exercises of System of R. J. Roberts. Compiled by A. K. Jones. 16mo. Springfield: The W. F. Adams Company.

In Garden, Orchard, and Spinney. By Phil Robinson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

When Love Laughs. By Tom Hall. 16mo. New York: E. K. Herrick & Co. $1.50.

First Reading Book. By William T. Vlyman. 12mo. New York: Catholic School Book Company. 15 cents.

Second Reading Book. By William T. Vlyman. 12mo. New York: Catholic School Book Company. 24 cents.

Satan's Invisible World Displayed; or, Despairing Democracy. By W. T. Stead. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Norman's Universal Cambist. By John Henry Norman. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Finances of New York City. By Edward Dana Durand. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Renan's Antichrist.

The English Translation Recently Published.

Ernest Renan was first to introduce into France a legitimate school of Biblical skepticism, the result of which was to obtain a broader and more logical basis for New Testament criticism. His priestly education, his separation from the Church without rupture, his tremendous memory, and his complete knowledge of the Eastern and European languages made him a scholar who could contemplate the past while he absorbed the present. In his study in the Collège de France, Staircase A, second floor—"knock twice at the green baize door"—he sat in priestly aspect in his fur cap and with his many editions of the Bible in many languages, his magnifying glass, his cuneiform inscriptions, and his books and papers piled around him. The table stood before an open window, and there he meditated or wrote, rotund and episcopal, his gray Celtic eyes scanning the manuscript before him, a genius in at least three branches of literature—a novelist, an Orientalist, and a Biblical scholar and critic.

In one phase of this trilogy of intellectualities he combined the two other elements. As the author of "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse," he is simply a writer of romance and autobiography whose charm of style is attractive to all; as the writer of "L'Histoire du People d'Israël" and of "L'Histoire du Christianisme," he is, above all, the scholar-historian pre-eminent, while the authorship of "Drames Philosophique" and "L'Histoire Littéraire de la France" shows him to be a critic with a fresh, vigorous touch and clear insight, softened by imagination. As a Biblical author he combines the better elements of his romanticism, of his Oriental scholarship, and of his critical acumen.

But this is not the place to attempt an analysis of his many-armed intellect or to pass judgment on the multi-departments of his literary work.

In 1865 M. Renan published his "Vie de Jésus." This book was written on his return from a journey through Syria, and was the occasion of an immense amount of adverse criticism. It created an almost incredulous movement in New Testament research, whose books, pamphlets, and journal articles would form a library by themselves. Although at the time it cost the author his position as Professor of Hebrew in the Collège de France, he simply considered it as an introduction to the great work that he had before him, "L'Histoire des Origines du Christianisme." He published successively "Les Apôtres" in 1866, "Saint Paul et sa Mission," 1867; "L'Anté-Christ," 1873; "Les Evangiles et la Second Génération Chrétienne," 1877; "L'Eglise Chrétienne," 1879, and "Marc-Aurèle," 1881. These works, together with a critique called "Une Table General," published in 1883, make up the remarkable "History of the Origins of Christianity."

If the onslaught of dogmatic vituperation was so severe on the publication of the "Life of Jesus," it was still more bitter when the succeeding volumes appeared. But the Church had given him up as a pagan, and the priests ceased to wrestle with his magnificent scholarship and firm faith-inspiring diction—with just a touch of the visionist in it all, subtle, evanescent, illusive, ironical in the strength of well-nigh supreme knowledge. The scholastic masters of the Church were silenced, and only the German New Testament critics held out against him and fought him on his own ground for not going far enough. Bauer, Strauss, and Volkner are the Teutonic names linked in this contention. The result of the conflict did much for a broader application of the Scripture, not only in France but all over the world, and particularly in England and America. Its influence upon students in the Anglican Church was far-reaching and enlightening, and a freeness of thought and an intellectual energy found their way into the Episcopal theological schools of the United States.

We have before us an English translation of "L'Anté-Christ," made by Prof. Joseph Henry Allen, late lecturer on ecclesiastical history in Harvard University. Prof. Allen, it will be remembered, gave to the public a few years ago an ably edited version of the "Vie de Jésus," which received high praise from theological scholars everywhere. The same painstaking labor has evidently been applied to "Antichrist." Several elements have combined to make this volume of the great "Histoire" a particularly fortunate effort. Combined with his knowledge of things ecclesiastic, Prof. Allen brought to his work an intimate appreciation of the French language as Renan wrote it. Renan's French, always simple in the choice of words, is yet, at times, difficult when the construction of a complete idea is necessary. The simple words are often taken too literally and the deeper significance overlooked.

Prof. Allen knew all this, and his rendering shows a thorough appreciation of Renan's thought. But the version is above all a specimen of English literature that bears none of the halting clauses of the translator. Persons intimately acquainted with Renan's short periods and phrases, that cannot bear ready analysis according to the rules of English grammar, may say that they miss the individuality of the original. But it was evidently Prof. Allen's intention to give Renan's meaning in the Anglo-Saxon idiom and not in Gallicisms; and he has done so.

Another element that goes to make "Antichrist" a remarkable translation is the spirit of discreet criticism that is everywhere maintained. When later scholarship has shown Renan to be wrong or incomplete, a foot note conveys the news to the reader. There is no tampering with the original idea. Further it is noted that there are occasional transferences of matter from the notes to the text, or the reverse, and the rendering into English of many sentences or phrases given by Renan in the original tongue.

"L'Anté-Christ" covers the period from a few years after the crucifixion down to the time of the fall of Jerusalem in A. D. 70, when the Roman legions of Titus sacked and burned the city and led away into captivity 97,000 Jews. According to Josephus, 1,100,000 had already perished in the siege. The Temple itself was burned. Thus were the prophecies fulfilled.

*ANTICHRIST. By Ernest Renan. Translated into English by Joseph Henry Allen. Octavo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The Alfred Nobel Bequest.

The following is an interesting part of Alfred Nobel's will in so far as it relates to the giving of prizes "for the benefit of humanity." The total estate having been valued at £434,093, after deducting certain sums given to his heirs, the will is thus outlined:

The capital of the whole of the remaining realizable property is to form a fund the interest from which is to be annually divided in five prizes to those who, during the preceding year, have done most for the benefit of humanity. The interest is to be divided into five equal parts, of which one part is to devolve upon him who, within the department of natural philosophy, has made the most important discovery or invention; one other part to him who has made the most important discovery or improvement in chemistry; one other part to him who has made the most important discovery within the department of physiology or medicine; one other part to him who within literature has produced the most excellent work in an idealistic direction, and one part to him who has worked most or best for the fraternization of the nations and for the abolition or diminution of standing armies, as also for the promotion and propagation of peace.

The prizes in physics and in chemistry are to be awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences, for physiological or chemical work by the Carolinian Institution in Stockholm, for literature by the Academy in Stockholm, and for the propagation of peace by a committee of five persons, to be elected by the Norwegian Parliament. And the will continues:

"It is my express will that, at the distribution of prizes, no regard is to be paid to any kind of nationality, so that the most worthy competitor may receive the prize, whether he is a Scandinavian or not. Finally, I ordain, this being my express wish and will, that after my death my arteries are opened, and that, after this has been done and distinct signs of death have been attested by competent physicians, my corpse shall be burned in a so-called cremation furnace."

A Leader Among Story Writers.*

We might as well acknowledge at once that Margaret Sutton Briscoe to our mind stands among the leaders of the short-story writers. If the climbing memory of Col Carter would down, if the ghost of Little Mary Ellen would cease to haunt us, if "Mother" had never revolted, we might possibly indulge in daring superlatives concerning "Jimty." With the standard where it is, however, it may be enough to say that the present author reaches it. Her note is very individual, and in spite of "Jimty" and the Russian story in the volume at hand, we should call it essentially gay.

In "Annie Tousey's Little Game" there is a queer suggestion of old-fashioned fun—the fun that brought smiles long ago when people apparently knew more about living together in country homes than they now know. The pig that ate her piggies, the negro who explained "how come I ter furgit it is 'cos I bin combin' my hade at nights here lately. They say ef you combs yer hade at nights you furgits," the Compound Cure on the roof, carry one back to Mrs. Stowe and Gail Hamilton. "Jimty," on the other hand, is modern. His Southern voice has been softly dominating Northern fiction of late, and many readers are willing to echo the comments of the Major on the boy's unconscious nobility:

"'Did you ever hear anything to equal that?' he asked. 'Paid Herrick to retain his father's useless services, and you would have thought he was telling me of the simplest business arrangement! Ah, my dear friend; I won my spurs fighting against the South in the sixties, but it was brother against brother, if ever war was. I am, in fact, Southern on one side of the house, but I never—no, not when I recognized my own first cousin across the battle line—felt the tug of my Southern blood and sinew claiming me as when I stood by that café door and heard Jimty explain why he stinted himself to feed his father's childlike pride. Do you know, the South and its people have always seemed to me somehow as a deep river that, in contradiction to every law, still persists in murmuring and flinging up spray and foam like a shallow brook? The best stuff of the South flows deep down in a common undercurrent. Their Lees and their Stonewall Jacksons, and, yes, their Jimtys, rise only as occasion calls. Meantime those who are nothing but the foam on the top of the waves pass for the general type of the South. They are, of course, one type, but only one—the most conspicuous, the least valuable. Oh, yes, delightful enough, except to live with. I could not have lived a week with old Mr. Stone.'"

There will also be other readers who will find Mr. Stone, frail and frothy as he was, almost as admirable as Jimty at the moment of making his great effort to earn his bread without the boy's aid.

The three irresistible phases of one comedy headed by "A Goose Chase" are eminently native, and are brimming over with amused mockery. The happy mingling of puzzled love with dressed geese and captive potato beetles, with the additional absurdity of the "quarter loaf," form an interesting consummation to a delightfully varied system of story telling, and we look forward to the author's future work in a pleasant uncertainty of expectation. We are certain that it will be good; but we are by no means certain how it will be good.

*JIMTY AND OTHERS. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1898. $1.50.

Princess Beatrice's Book.*

A volume of tender regrets but of sorrow finding comfort in God's mercy has been written by the Princess Beatrice of Battenberg, Queen Victoria's youngest daughter. In German the title is "Trost im Leide; Lesefrüchte einer Trauernden," ("Comfort in Sorrow; Fruits of a Mourner's Reading,") from the English by B. de B., which B. de B. is the pseudonym of Princess Beatrice of Battenberg.

This translation is from the English manuscript, but unpublished heretofore. A German clergyman, Herr G. Vogel, writes the preface, the translation having been presumably made by the Princess. It is her husband the lady mourns for. We make the following extracts from this volume:

"Death has touched with his hand and taken away a beloved one whom it was hard to give up, but you do not know a thousandth part of the reasons why this had to be. Where do they now abide who have been removed from our eyes? What are they doing? Was not the beloved one God's own from the beginning, and may we not think that the Lord had need of him? You have not given him up to nought, to the grave, nor to a stranger, nor to one who does not love him, but to Jesus. Let that be enough, and let your sorrowing die away in sacred silence. 'The Lord hath need of him.' Whenever we stand helpless before inscrutable death, before a death which has taken a life that to us seemed indispensable, we do not enough remember that our only duties are not of this world. The Lord needs us in other spheres. Besides, our beloved ones may at that very moment be needed for some task for which the Lord has specially fitted them. 'The Lord hath need of them,' and therefore they had to go.

"When a beloved being whether father, husband, brother, mother, sister, wife, or only friend, steps, as we are wont to say, nearer to God and disappears from our gaze, it is wonderful how death gradually takes a more beautiful form, how the unknown world appears even more familiar to us, and the goodness of God greater than ever before. The departed one it is who effects this change within us. To noble souls—and to such alone—is it granted to bequeath this legacy, the power to comprehend fully the love of God, and to attain a clearer consciousness of immortality."

Resignation to God is thus expressed:

"It is God's will that the love, the desires, the expressions of the souls who have passed over into the other world should find in Him their centre. It is not meant that He would bid us forget our earthly love or give up hope of a reunion. But if we knew more, would not then this certainly so fully occupy our souls that love and veneration for God would be thrust in the background? On the other hand, it cannot be wrong to seek devoutly in the Holy Scriptures all the passages which can enlighten us as to the souls of those who have fallen asleep in Christ."

In all that the Maker does there is some wise and beneficent purpose. Even pain is the purifier:

"That [pain] is one of the mysteries we cannot unravel. It is strange that we should ask such a question, when we do not doubt that the angels see and hear everything and yet remain in undisturbed bliss. One might say: 'But the angels do not love us as our dear blessed ones do.' It is possible, but we do not know. Turn your thoughts to the Saviour. Does not He love us? Is He not full of sympathy and tenderness for us? And yet He looks upon all the grief and all the misfortune without putting an end to it. He feels our suffering, and yet He enjoys perfect peace. May it not be so with our dear ones? It may be that they see light where to us all is darkness, that they feel joy where we feel grief, that they smile where we weep."

"Why," asks many a weary man and woman in mental or physical agony, "why are we made to suffer on this earth?" But are we not as children under preparation for a better hereafter? If "life is but a troubled sea," is there no star to guide us?

"The Lord lets His children wander alone sometimes so that they may learn to love Him all the more. One thing is certain: the ship with Christ on board must at last reach the happy shore. Your love to your Redeemer may have changed, you may forget Him and abandon Him, you may distrust Him as you like, His love for you is always the same. The storm may have hidden His features, but Jesus is near you always. Your place at His side is always ready. Go and cry to Him, 'Lord, help us, for we are sinking, and you will find that your prayers for salvation are not unheard."

*TROST IM LEIDE; LESEFRUECHTE EINER TRAUERNDEN. By B. de B. Darmstadt: Johannes Waitz.

Purists and Pedants.

From The Academy.

Many purists condemn such a phrase as "no sort or kind" on the ground of tautology. I should be sorry, however, to see it disappear, because it is a landmark in English philology; it is a relic of the fusion of Saxon and Norman-French. At that period many phrases of a bi-lingual character crept into use, and this is one of them. "Truth and honor" is another, truth being "troth," or honor, as in "by my troth." "Voice" as a verb is much objected to, coming to us moderns as it does from American sources—e. g., to "voice" the public sentiment. I don't like it, and never use it, but it occurs in Shakespeare.

Notoriously many so-called Americanisms are old English provincialisms. The purists threaten, indeed, to become insufferable pedants. It is now the custom of the printer's reader—our great authority—to treat "none" as invariably singular, a contraction for no one. But it is useful as a plural, and is so used in Shakespeare—e. g., "Speak daggers, but use none." Why may we not continue to say, "I spoke to no women at the meeting because there were none present"?

The New York Times

Illustrated Weekly Magazine

Sunday, Jan. 30. 1898.

FEATURES:

Emile Zola

Full-page portrait of the defender of Dreyfus.

Paintings of Paul Jobert

Three interesting specimens of M. Jobert's work.

German Charity Ball

Description of this forthcoming event, and portraits of Rudolph J. Schaefer, Hubert Cillis, Oswald Ottendorfer, Robert C. Kammerer, Frank A. Ehret, William Forster, Edward M. Burghard, William H. Klenker, and Oscar B. Weber.

Gen. Hartranft Statue

The first picture of the statue to be placed in front of the Pennsylvania State House.

Music

Pictures of Gertrude Quinlan, Oscar Girard in "Sinbad," Frank Damrosch, M. Salignac, Annie Lichter, with the Castle Square Opera Company; Mlle. Toronta of the Damrosch-Ellis Opera Company, and Mrs. Georg Henschel.

The Drama

Portraits of Haddon Chambers, Charles Plunkett, Taylor Granville, Ida Conquest, Fanny Davenport, Chauncey Olcott, Laurence Irving, Mary Moore and scene from the "Countess Valeska," and also a scene from "Peter the Great" at the Lyceum Theatre, London; portraits of Robert Taber, Ellen Terry, and Sir Henry Irving.

City Monuments

The first of two articles written especially for The Illustrated Weekly Magazine by Russell Sturgis. First paper is embellished with illustrations of the statue of Max Joseph I. at Munich, and that of Gen. Thomas at Washington, D. C., and a group at the base of the monument of Dumas at Paris.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Chicago Times: "The Drones Must Die" will give Nordau even greater fame than did 'Degeneration,' which created a large interest in both continents."